FIFTY-TWO PAGES.
SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

President Ramsey said Wabash injunction prevented strike that would have put the anthracite trouble in the background.

Secretary Root ordered 600 tents to flood sufferers along Mississippi river.

Secret service has made elaborate preparations to protect the president on his western trip.

Count and Countess De Castellane called upon President Roosevelt.

Attorney D. T. Watson closed his argument, and the Northern Securities case is now in hands of judges.

Eugene C. Webb, New York manager of Woolworth's 5 and 10-cent stores, committed suicide at his Brooklyn home.

Objections to Miss Clara Barton's management of the American Red Cross society forces her retirement from the presidency.

Secretary of War Root made public war college board's report explaining new militia law.

Secretary Shaw urged upon New Orleans board of trade need of American ships to carry American goods.

FOREIGN.

President Castro of Venezuela resigned and turned government over to the president of congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican leaders met at Philadelphia and agreed upon slate for state offices to be filled this year.

Blair county Republican committee elected officers.

Young woman drowned herself near Punxsutawney because of unrequited love.

George Merkle held without bail on murder charge at New Castle.

LOCAL.

E. M. Bigelow accepts the directorship of the department of public works and will make a clean sweep of the employes.

Pittsburgh street car service suffers in comparison with that of Buffalo.

Pressed Steel Car Company sues Standard Steel Car Company for $100,000 damages for alleged infringement of patents.

Representative Yellig notified Councilman Stevenson that the long lost technical school bill was found in the desk of the senate clerk.

Controller Larkin will take an appeal to the supreme court tomorrow in the Highland reservoir case.

Recorder Hays succeeded in harmonizing warring factions in councils and effected compromise on appropriations.

New administration promised to make an effort to pass the electric light and franchise bills tied up in select council committee.

Central Presbyterian church of Allegheny, an old landmark, being razed to make room for a modern storehouse.

Chamber of commerce has sent its final appeal for the Greater Pittsburgh bill to the governor and every member of the legislature.

Two rare old tortoise shell jewel-studded combs disinterred with bones of woman in First Presbyterian graveyard.

J. B. Corey purchased Irwin mansion at Forty-second and Sherman streets and presented it for a Jewish mission.

National officer of the machinists' organization explains the abuses in the trade.

Horrible conditions are reported to be existing in tenements in Pittsburgh.

Greek letter fraternity men of Pittsburgh plan to form a "Pan-Hellenic" club with permanent headquarters.

Four palmists arrested because patrons complained that predictions were incorrect.

Another investigation may be made into charges of bribery in Allegheny traction franchises.

LEGAL.

Equity suit to restrain Allegheny city from occupying new pesthouse on Main street heard by Judge Brown.

J. O. Brown leaves his estate to his widow and two nephews and a niece.

SPORTING.

The Pirates are so enthusiastic in their training work that Manager Clarke has a hard time keeping them checked up.

Portage Lake seven beat the Bankers and refuse to play the deciding game.

Shadyside won the interscholastic hockey championship by defeating High school in the deciding game.

Jack McClelland won the decision over Andy Daley after 10 fast rounds.

The winners at New Orleans: Insolence, Welcome Light, Ben Chance, Major Mauser, Irving Mayor and Mauser.

The Oakland winners: Sailor, Rapid Water, Organdie, El Rioshannon, Grafter, Rosarie and Hannault.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week $51,997,655, the largest on record and an increase of $14,500,000.

Local stock market closed with an absence of excitement and a decrease in the volume of trading.

The weekly bank statement showed a decrease of $1,700,600 in cash and an increase of $2,150,000 in surplus. Eastern stocks closed steady.

Lower prices ruled for all grains in Chicago.

THIRD SECTION.

Page 1—Ohio Politics.
Page 2—Society.
Page 3—Society.
Page 4—Woman's Clubs.
Page 5—Classified Ads.
Page 6—Classified Ads.
Page 7—Classified Ads.
Page 8—Description of Glassblowing Machine and Local News.

FOURTH SECTION.

Page 1—An Impressive Scene at St. Peter's.
Page 2—Cherry Blossom Dinner to Pittsburghers.
Page 3—Uganda's Black Tribes.
Page 4—Labor Page.
Page 5—Books.
Page 6—Theatrical.
Page 7—Theatrical.
Page 8—A True Romance.

FIFTH SECTION.

Page 1—Coon Hollow.
Page 2—Children's.
Page 3—Just for Fun.
Page 4—The Drama in Early Pittsburgh.
Page 5—Hunting Wild Turkey.
Page 6—Mother Goose.

SIXTH SECTION.

Page 1—Fashions.
Page 2—Gowns for Summer Hop.
Page 3—Art of Animal Painting.
Page 4—Tent Life.
Page 5—Fashionable Headgear.
Page 6—Paradise of the Pacific.

SEVENTH SECTION.

Page 1—Foreign News.
Page 2—News.
Page 3—Vacation Gardens.
Page 4—Sports.
Page 5—Sports.
Page 6—Financial.
Page 7—Financial.
Page 8—News.

SLATE MADE UP IS COMPROMISE

Leaders Indorse Elkin's Man, Snyder, for Auditor General.

PLACE FOR MATHUES

Crowded Out of Pennypacker's Cabinet, He Is to Be Made State Treasurer.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The Republican leaders—Quay, Durham and Elkin—have agreed to use their influence in promoting the nomination of the following ticket at the state convention, to be held at Harrisburg May 27:

Judges of the Superior Court—The Hon. Thomas A. Morrison, McKean county; the Hon. John T. Henderson, Crawford county.

State Treasurer—William L. Mathues, Delaware county.

Auditor General—William P. Snyder, Chester county.

This slate, so far as Snyder and Mathues are concerned, was agreed upon last November, if not at an earlier date. The judgeship agreement is of more recent date.

Unless an ill-wind ruffles the temper of the leaders within the next 60 days, the coming convention will be a most harmonious function. The slating of Mathues and Snyder is a distinctive compromise. Mathues is regarded as a loyal follower of Quay, while Senator Snyder is a thick-and-thin adherent of the "Indiana plowboy," John P. Elkin.

Mathues is prothonotary of Delaware county. He expected to be secretary of state under Gov. Pennypacker. The man from the Perkiomen had another choice, Frank Fuller of Fayette. When bowled out as a cabinet possibility, Quay and Durham promised Mathues their support for the treasuryship. Since then he has held the matter under advisement. This afternoon he announced his candidacy.

Elkin and his friends are for Mathues in return for Quay's support of Snyder. It is stated that the senator was induced by Commissioner Durham to support the Chester county man for auditor general.

SNYDER AN ULTIMATUM.

The commissioner was not entirely pleased with Pennypacker's selections, and he issued an ultimatum. Snyder was a part of it.

Since the last state convention Col. Quay has not been walking the floor in an effort to find offices for Elkin people. Neither has the governor, but both realize that Durham cannot be too heavily ballasted with gold bricks. So Quay is for Snyder and harmony reigns.

In a geographical sense the slate might be regarded as special, not general, legislation. Chester and Delaware counties adjoin. The same objection does not hold so strongly with the judgeship candidates. Warren county dividing Crawford and McKean. But all of the candidates are strong men. They will poll the full party vote and are entitled to recognition.

Snyder is now a member of the state senate. He was urged for lieutenant governor by the Elkin people, and when that fight was lost he was booked for United States senator against Boies Penrose, the movement going so far that the Chester county Republican committee passed resolutions indorsing him for the honor. It was then that Penrose and Durham decided that he would be a good man to succeed Auditor General Hardenbergh. Snyder concurred and killed his senatorial bee.

Auditor General Hardenbergh has been mentioned for the treasuryship, but the leaders are not for him.

ALL ARE WELL KNOWN.

Senator Snyder is well known, not only in Chester county, but throughout the entire state. For several years he was a member of the corps of instructors in the Millersville Normal school, and in Ursinus college. Later he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and practiced his profession for several years. His first political office was that of postmaster of Spring City from 1885 to 1885. Next he was elected prothonotary of Chester county, serving until 1891. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1891. He was elected to the senate in 1892, and again in 1896 and 1900. During the sessions of 1899 and 1901 he served as president pro tempore of the senate.

Prothonotary Mathues has been for years undisputed leader of Delaware county, and on Thursday, March 12, was renominated for the office of prothonotary and clerk of the quarter sessions for the fifth consecutive term. He is also chairman of the county executive committee, a position he has held for many years. During the last state campaign he was the first county leader in the state to declare for Pennypacker for governor, and had the delegates from his county support him in the convention last June.

Judges Henderson of Crawford county and Morrison of McKean county, who will be named for the superior court, will be nominated for the full term of 10 years. They were appointed by the governor to fill the vacancies made by the retirement of Judges Mitchell of Tioga county and Porter of this city.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

CONGRATULATIONS DUE FOR THE 20TH TIME

FRANKLIN, N. H., March 21.—(Special.)—Eliza, wife of Richard Deroulin, has just presented him with their 20th child and the community is crowding to their home to tender congratulations. They are both French Canadians. The mother is only 42 years old. The father is 51 and a laborer. Both are in robust health and are apparently booked to live to a good old age. Only seven of the 20 children are now living.

SENOR CIPRIANO CASTRO,
Who Yesterday Resigned the Presidency of Venezuela.

MITCHELL SATISFIED WITH STRIKE REPORT

He Says General Increase in Wages Will Average Twenty Per Cent Owing to the Sliding Scale Provision.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Detroit, Mich., March 21.—"The decision of the anthracite coal strike commission is a decided victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it," said President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers tonight. The anthracite miners have reason to be pleased with the award, and I am sure that they are."

In reply to a question as to whether the miners were given as much as had been hoped for, Mr. Mitchell answered after an instant's deliberation: "I do not care to say."

"The most important feature of the awards," he continued, "is of course the increase of 10 per cent given the miners. This will result in an annual increase in the wages of the 140,000 anthracite miners of Pennsylvania of $8,000,000. The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of $4 50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at $5 50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent more on the miners' wages."

UNION IS RECOGNIZED.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission did not recognize the union formally, and he replied that he was not, because the decision of the commission and its awards were in themselves recognition of the power and influence of the United Mine Workers.

"After the increase of wages given the miners," said Mr. Mitchell, "the most important of the awards from the miners' standpoint are the ones fixing a nine-hour day and providing for a board of conciliation. The award gives a nine-hour day with 10 hours pay directly to 90,000 men and practically all of the other employes of the anthracite mines will get a nine-hour day by reason of their comrades' shorter hours."

Mr. Mitchell was asked whether the portion of the commission's report saying that the miners' union as at present organized offers little inducement to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it referred to the fact that the United Mine Workers was not an incorporated body, and whether it would have any effect on the possible incorporation of the union.

ANOTHER PLEASING FEATURE.

"The commission does not refer to the union not being an incorporated body," replied Mr. Mitchell, "but to the fact that so many of its members are among the bituminous miners."

The commission's recommendations of more stringent enforcement of the laws against child labor in the mining region would, Mr. Mitchell said, result in great good. "I think that this will result," said he, "in securing the passage of a law that is now pending in the Pennsylvania legislature raising the age limit at which children may go to work at 14 for boys in the breakers and 16 for entering the mines."

President Mitchell's attention was called to the statement in the commission's report that conditions in the mining regions do not fully justify the adverse criticisms made before the commission by the miners' representatives.

"I do not care to discuss that," Mr. Mitchell said: "I am not an impartial observer of those conditions, of course, and I may take an extreme view of them. Such things are to a great extent, you know, the results of one's point of view, and mine is perhaps prejudiced."

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN GRAY.

While he admitted that he thought the commission's recommendation that the coal and iron police be withdrawn would be a good thing, Mr. Mitchell refused to discuss the effect this might have on conditions in the mining region.

"How will the miners receive the decision of the commission that, in case of a deadlock in the board of conciliation, an umpire shall be appointed by the federal judge for the third judicial circuit of Pennsylvania?" was asked of the miners' president.

"This will be entirely satisfactory to the men," he replied. "Such appointment, if made, will come from Judge Gray, in whom the miners have every confidence."

"Until I have read the entire report," Mr. Mitchell said in concluding the interview, "I cannot comment on it, or discuss it at any length. It is manifestly impossible for me to do this. But I repeat, that on the whole the awards of the commission are very satisfactory and a decided victory for the men. Will the miners stand by the commission's report and awards? They unquestionably will."

President Mitchell arrived from Bay City at 10 o'clock tonight and left over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway at 10:30 for Cincinnati, on his way to Huntington, W. Va., where he will attend the district convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—(Special.)—The three parties who were most affected by the great anthracite coal strike—the miners, the operators and the public—are "kick-

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB NEGOTIATING WITH JONES & LAUGHLIN

Purchase of Plant Said to Be the Object of His Pittsburgh Visit.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, March 21.

It was reported in Wall street today that the object of President Schwab's visit to Pittsburgh at the present time was to inspect the plant of Jones & Laughlins with a view of estimating its value. For some days past it has been persistently stated that the steel trust was negotiating with the officials of that company in an effort to close a deal for its acquisition.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said today that there were no plans on foot to buy the Jones & Laughlins plant. In other quarters it is learned, however, that the negotiations have been carried so far that it is only a question of price. Differences on this point have brought about a deadlock. The steel trust is willing to give bonds on the same plan as the control of the Union Steel Company was acquired, but the owners of the Jones & Laughlins plant want a majority of the payment price in cash.

CASTRO QUITS HELM OF STATE

Turns Over Government of Venezuela to President of Congress.

NO CAUSE ASSIGNED

Believed That His Retirement Is Temporary Expedient to Secure Peace.

GERMAN JINGOES AT WORK

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Caracas, March 21.—President Castro has resigned. He placed his resignation of the presidency of the republic of Venezuela in the hands of the president of congress after reading his presidential message today. Senor Castro handed over the exercise of the presidential functions to the president of congress.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Hay tonight received a dispatch from Mr. Russell, the United States charge at Caracas, confirming the report of President Castro's resignation, but stating that he doubted if the Venezuelan congress would accept it.

Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's plenipotentiary here, had not been informed of the resignation until shown the dispatch. Until officially advised, he said he would be unable to give expression to any views on the subject.

From an authoritative quarter, however, it was learned that this move on the part of President Castro has long been contemplated. Representations were made to him several months ago by the leaders of Venezuela that his resignation would have the effect of enabling the people of that country to present a solid front to the world in the matters in controversy with the several powers.

RESULT OF SECRET AGREEMENT.

The statement was made that the resignation is the result of a secret agreement with the leaders referred to that President Castro should temporarily relinquish his office pending the adjustment of the matters which Minister Bowen has in hand.

It was intimated that while President Castro nominally gives up his office it is the intention to keep it within the family, by an arrangement to make his brother vice president, so that he would succeed to the presidency. It is the belief here that the present plan is to allow President Castro to remain out of office for a short time and then re-elect him at the next election.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affairs, is now on his way to the Venezuelan capital.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In the ordinary course of events President Castro's term would have ended February 20, 1908. He was elected president of Venezuela in February last year for six years, beginning February 20, 1902. He had been elected provisional president of Venezuela on March 30, 1901, by the constituant assembly.

BERLIN, March 21.—Foreign Secretary Von Richthofen, in the reichstag, said the German government stood by the Disconto bank's Venezuelan claims because they represented German capital and labor. The claims were just and the government would defend them before The Hague arbitration tribunal.

INTEREST MIGHT SEEM HIGH.

The original rate of interest, 7 per cent on the Venezuelan railroad capital, might seem high, according to European ideas, but the secretary reminded the house that 7 per cent was the rate of the Egyptian debt before its unification. Venezuela defaulted in her payments of the guarantee until the amount had accumulated to $1,700,000. Then the Disconto bank accepted bonds in lieu of the arrears and capitalized the future payments.

Herr Oertel, Agrarian, referring to the interviews with Minister Von Sternberg, said he did not see that Germany was loved abroad, but he wanted respect, and if need be, fear. The speaker added that he believed it was often necessary for diplomacy to draw off its dancing pumps and put on cuirassier boots.

COLOR QUESTION NOW THREATENS TROUBLE

New Orleans Council of Women Will Not Entertain Delegates to National Convention to Be Held There.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

New Orleans, March 21.—The local Council of Women will not officially receive or entertain the National Council of Women if colored women delegates are admitted to the convention which meets here March 28.

The local council held a two-hour session behind closed doors this afternoon to determine their duty. After the adjournment Mrs. L. M. Horner, president, said that it was determined to wait until the ladies of the national council reached New Orleans and see what they proposed to do.

"Your attitude will depend on whether colored women are admitted?" was asked.

"That is where our council stands," was the reply.

The National Council of Women admits colored women's councils. This will be trouble arose in selecting delegates to the New Orleans convention. Mrs. J. S. Yates, a colored teacher in the Lincoln Institute of Jefferson City, Mo., and president of the National Federation of Colored Women, was selected to represent the colored councils in New Orleans. The question arose in her mind as to whether her presence in New Orleans would arouse antipathy. She decided not to come, but to send her proxy to Mrs. Sylvania S. Williams, a colored woman teacher of prominence in New Orleans. Mrs. Williams was found at her home tonight. She was asked pointedly if Mrs. Yates was coming to the national convention.

"No, Mrs. Yates is not coming," was the reply. "I advised her not to come; it would either mean that she would not be seated or else she would be insulted."

"The proxy was then offered to you?" was asked.

"I will not say whether it was or not."

"Then you have no intention of attending the national council in this city."

"I have not, so you may say that I will not be there."

"Will there be any colored women delegate present?"

"There will not be; no colored woman cares to appear there to be insulted."

POLICE JUDGE THOMAS MURPHY,
Who Will Resume Hearing Witnesses in the Burdick Murder Inquest at Buffalo Tomorrow.

SUSPECTED MURDERER'S RUSE FAILS TO DECEIVE BLOODHOUND

(Special Telegram to The Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Mrs. Willard Catt and her two sisters were at the piano in their home in Pike county playing and singing last night when some one fired through the window and Mrs. Catt sunk to the floor dying with a bullet in her brain. No trace of the murderer could be found.

Early this morning a searching party started out, accompanied by a bloodhound. Suspicion rested upon Willard Catt, the woman's divorced husband, but he and his father joined in the search with another party.

The bloodhound started on a trail leading to Willard Catt's home, and when it was reached he turned in another direction, leading the party till it came upon the searchers who were lead by Catt. The dog immediately stopped and was about to leap upon Catt when Marshal Sumpter held him back. The two parties started to continue the search, but the dog would go no further, but circled around Willard Catt and for the second time tried to jump at him. Catt was arrested at once and charged with the crime, but he refused to make a statement.

RED CROSS IS TO HAVE NEW PRESIDENT

Objection to Miss Barton's Methods Forces Her Retirement.

VAN REYPEN NAMED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

Miss Clara Barton is to retire as the active head of the American National Red Cross society, and this act, it is believed, is the only one which can save that organization from complete wreck. Miss Barton is to remain the "honorary president for life" and the active president is to be Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, retired, former surgeon general of the navy.

There has been great distrust of the management of the Red Cross affairs for several years because of the advanced age of Miss Barton, and her inability personally to manage the business of this great organization with wisdom and discretion. Many persons of influ-

Miss Clara Barton.

ence who are members of the Red Cross sent a memorial to the speaker of the house several weeks ago protesting against Miss Barton's control of the society. This did not come as a surprise, because many protests against Miss Barton's management have been made for several years. But when an announcement came that neither the president nor the members of the cabinet would serve upon the board of consultation there was very great surprise. The latest objections to Miss Barton's management were certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws, the effect of which would be to establish Miss Barton as active president of the American Red Cross for life and enable her to disburse all of the funds of the society at will.

These changes were to be enforced by an inner board of control, which included only four or five persons besides Miss Barton. Miss Barton endeavored to answer these complaints by asserting that

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

SEVERE EXAMINATION AWAITS MRS. BURDICK AT INQUEST TOMORROW

Likely That Verdict of Murder by Persons Unknown Will Be Rendered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Buffalo, March 21.—To prepare for the cross-examination of Mrs. Burdick, which will be begun Monday afternoon at the resumption of the inquiry into the murder of her husband, District Attorney Coatsworth and two of his assistants this afternoon spent three hours reviewing the case, and especially the details of the divorce suit which had been instituted against Mrs. Burdick.

The interrogation of the widow of the murdered man is to be exhaustive, unsparing and lengthy. It is likely that she will be on the stand all of Monday afternoon and again Tuesday. She will be compelled to rehearse the quarrels she had with her husband, will be required to describe the squabbles her husband and Pennell had, and will be asked to tell of the letters she wrote, the letters she received and the words of anger she had heard Pennell express toward her husband.

From the testimony of Mrs. Burdick the authorities expect to learn much. If Mr. Burdick had an enemy besides Pennell, it is believed that Mrs. Burdick knows it. No one else seems to know.

When the inquest is brought to a close on Monday or Tuesday it is probable, unless unlooked-for information is forthcoming, that a verdict will be returned to the effect that the crime was committed by a person or persons unknown.

"At the present time," said an official today, "there is no evidence to show who committed the crime. While there is ample ground for suspicion against one person, it has not been made clear how that person committed the crime without collusion from within the house. No proof has been offered of such collusion except vague suspicion, and that does not justify the issuance of a warrant."

C. M. SCHWAB'S DAY HERE.

Many of His Old Associates in the Carnegie Steel Company Were Visited.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, spent as pleasant a day yesterday as any that he has enjoyed for a long time. It was a day without work he said. "I have met my old friends and associates for many years in the Carnegie Steel Company. It has been an occasion of reunion, not of business."

Mr. Schwab was at the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company in the Carnegie building for a couple of hours early in the afternoon. Then he hurried to the Frick building, but even in the short distance between the two buildings two old friends met him and warm greetings followed. He stopped for a minute to look the Frick building over and comment upon its massive elegance. Then he hurried to the elevator and was quickly in the office of H. C. Frick on the nineteenth floor. There he stayed for an hour or so and then went to his home.

"My plans are still as indefinite as before. In fact, I am not bothering about plans. When everything here that I wish to see about is done I shall go back to New York," he said.

BIGELOW IS IN HAYS' CABINET

Has Accepted Position of Director of Department of Public Works.

TO BE CLEAN SWEEP

Expects the Resignation of Every Man in City Employ Who Will Be Under Him.

HE WILL RETAIN A FEW

"I will return to New York tomorrow night to bid my doctor goodby and then come to Pittsburgh to assume my duties as director of the department of public works. I have notified Recorder William B. Hays that I will accept the position."

The above statement was made yesterday afternoon by E. M. Bigelow. He had arrived from New York in the morning, the purpose of his journey being to confer with Recorder Hays. Mr. Bigelow is greatly improved in health. He is in the best of spirits, remarking that the last three years of his life have been strenuous ones, and that the future will hold nothing but happiness. He reports his brother, Thomas S. Bigelow as fast recovering his health, and says that he will soon return to Pittsburgh. The new director remarked that his doctor wanted him to remain in New York, but that he intended to be too busy in the future to find time to be ill.

BUSHELS OF RESIGNATIONS.

Director Bigelow will make a rather clean sweep in his department. There will be a few of the present employes retained, but the majority will have to step out. When the director goes into office he expects the resignations of all men under him. Those who do not care to resign will be given a taste of the ax. Mr. Bigelow wants a clean deck when he starts to work.

The director also talked interestingly on the Greater Pittsburgh and Woods technological school site bills now pending in the house of representatives. He favors the passage of both. The director denies that he has made any attempt to have the Woods bill held up, and is satisfied to have the city get the property by condemnation proceedings. He believes that a Greater Pittsburgh bill will be passed, but if his wishes are consulted the measure will be changed so as to bring the desired territory into the larger city without waiting for a vote. He favors legislation similar to that put through the legislature of 1895 and later repealed.

GREATER PITTSBURGH DEAL.

There is talk of a deal in Greater Pittsburgh legislation, and that the matter will come to a head Wednesday. At this time it will be decided what is to be done with the bill. One plan of making peace with Recorder-elect James G. Wyman of Allegheny is to make him the director of public safety of the greater city. If this scheme goes through, the legislation could be changed to bring the desired territory in without waiting until the voters determine the question for themselves.

Mr. Bigelow spent the greater part of the day in his office in Fourth avenue. He was visited there in the afternoon by Recorder Hays. In the morning Mr. Bigelow had called at City hall to inform the recorder that he would take the directorship of the department of public works.

During the afternoon there was a discussion of the Hays cabinet. The director gave the recorder the benefit of some opinions of Thomas S. Bigelow in cabinet making. The latest and probably final information from him will be brought to the city this morning by Murry A. Verner. It is believed that Thomas Bigelow will recommend the appointment of Harry Moore for public safety director. James W. Clark wants the place, but the signs point to his having to be satisfied with the directorship of charities, or something else.

BIGELOW WILL RETAIN A FEW.

"There are some men in the department that I will retain," said Mr. Bigelow. "When I take charge I will expect the resignation of all employes, and then those that I desire to employ can be reappointed. I would like to have John Brunner at the head of the bureau of construction. He is a good man, one of the best ever in the city service. He is now employed by a steel company and is receiving a salary fitting his ability."

Mr. Bigelow is sorry that Superintendent Falconer of Schenley park has resigned to take charge of Allegheny cemetery. He says that Mr. Falconer is the best botanist in the United States and a valuable man to the city. Three months ago the director had a talk with him and advised him to remain, as he was then talking of resigning. Mr. Bigelow assured him that he would not be removed when Hays went into office.

"I cannot see why he wants to bury himself in a place where there will be no opportunity to use his knowledge," said Mr. Bigelow. "His constant companion will be sorrow and his work will be confined to straightening tombstones and trimming trees.

INTENDED TO RAISE SALARY.

"It has been my intention to abolish the office of superintendent of Highland park and put the work in all the parks under one head. Mr. Falconer would have been retained and his salary would have been increased to $4,000. I suppose that he has now contracted with the cemetery company and will go there. It will even be a satisfaction to know that such a good man intends to remain in Pittsburgh. I know of no one here to fill his place, and a superintendent of parks will probably have to be found somewhere outside of Pittsburgh."

While Mr. Bigelow did not say positively that he intended to retain A. R. Shepherd as superintendent of the bureau of water, the inference was drawn that he would. He said that Mr. Shepherd takes no part in politics, remarking that

it is possible that the superintendent does not even vote. It is also believed that Charles A. Finley will be made superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers.

Mr. Bigelow was asked if he favored the passage of the Greater Pittsburg bill, and replied that he did. He also advanced the opinion that legislation along this line would be put through, but declined to say what views his brother had on the subject.

"My idea is to amend the bill so that the desired territory can be brought in," said Mr. Bigelow. "It is the only way to get a greater city without delay. A few years ago we had a bond election in Pittsburgh, and many of the property holders were opposed to it. The taxes of 19,000 more property holders were paid and their votes won the election. Under the proposed bill this could be done in Allegheny and the election on annexation carried against consolidation."

FAVORS THE WOODS BILL.

The director denied that he had tried to prevent the passage of the Woods bill, when reminded that Councilman William Sankey charges him with opposition to the legislation.

"Sankey is mistaken," said he. "You know he is the secretary of Flinn's brick trust. I am opposed to buying the Flinn tract for the technological school site at the price of $350,000, asked by the senator, but I am not opposed to legislation which will allow the city to secure the land by condemnation proceedings.

"Several years ago I held on option on this ground. At that time there were 87½ acres in the tract and I offered it to the city for park purposes for $87,500. Pittsburgh did not buy and I then agreed to sell it to Senator Flinn for that figure. He declined the offer. My option expired and Hudson Sampson received the property for $50,000. Then Senator Flinn decided that he must have the piece. It cost him $100,000, and a real estate agents' commission. He has quarried about $100,000 worth of stone and disposed of 5½ acres, and now wants the city to pay $350,000 for the remaining 82 acres. There are about eight acres which are available for a school site."

NOT TALKING ABOUT FUSION.

Mr. Bigelow declines to talk about the possibility of fusion between the Citizens and Democrats this fall. It is probable that Mr. Verner will have some advanced views on this subject when he returns from New York. While the Citizens, as individuals, may mix in the Republican primaries for county offices, if the door is opened to them, it is not likely that any attempt will be made by Mr. Bigelow to contest the delegation to the Republican state convention this year.

Some of the Republican leaders are adverse to opening the door to the Citizens in the county primaries. They make the claim that upward of 10,000 people will be disappointed by the distribution of patronage at the court house, in Pittsburgh and in Allegheny. With such a dissatisfied element and a free amount of cash, the Republicans argue that they can win the county fight when a district attorney, sheriff, prothonotary and jury commissioner are to be chosen.

Friends of Representatives Stewart and Gilchrist of Allegheny are grooming them for places on the county ticket this fall. The Allegheny Citizens are claiming two of the four places.

MAY WAIT UNTIL TUESDAY.

Recorder Hays says that he may wait until Tuesday before making any appointments. He denied yesterday that it was his intention to remove Director McCandless in advance of the other cabinet officers. He intends to make all of the appointments at the same time.

Councilmen Stevenson, Tauler, Beckert and Crawford of the Fourteenth ward, and W. J. Moore, member of the Citizens' city committee from the ward, held a long conference with Recorder Hays yesterday afternoon. They were urging the selection of Mr. Moore as a police magistrate to succeed Magistrate John B. Armstrong. Michael Noonan is recommended by the ward committee for Boss of teamsters in the parks.

The superintendency of detectives is said to have narrowed down to Thomas McQuaide and William Shore. Both men are well recommended and have all the qualifications for the place. The political influence behind Shore is believed to be stronger than the similar powers working for McQuaide. For the head of the bureau of police many pick John P. McTighe as the winner. It has been said that a strong factor in McTighe's favor is the possible lack of harmony which might exist in the Sixth ward if McTighe is not named. He and Hays both live in the ward.

THE WEATHER.

Spring's first day locally was ushered in with bright sunshine at frequent intervals and a warm breeze blowing yesterday. Toward evening there was a heavy fall of rain, but the rain stopped shortly after darkness settled over the city. The Washington weather bureau's prediction for this section today is for fair and warmer conditions, while the forecast for tomorrow is for increasing cloudiness. With another bright and warm day today similar to that of last Sunday, it is probable that big crowds will be seen at the city pleasure resorts this afternoon.

Fair.

Time of sunrise today ..... 6:01 a. m.
Time of sunset today ..... 6:39 p. m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.02	35	77	N. W.	Cloudy
8 p. m.	30.13	42	88	N. W.	Rain

Comparative temperature and precipitation for March 21:

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	66	35	31	46	56	63	45
Minimum	34	27	23	21	41	44	18
Mean	45	31	27	34	48	54	33
Precipitation	.0	.20	T.	T.	.02	.03	.0

Maximum temperature (11 a. m.) 57
Minimum temperature (8 p. m.) 42
Mean temperature 50
Normal temperature (for 31 years) 38
Excess in the temperature for the day 12
Excess in the temperature since March 1 208
Excess in the temperature since January 1 304
Normal precipitation (for 31 years) ..... .08
Precipitation for the day ..... .15
Excess in the precipitation for the day ..... .07
Excess in the precipitation since March 1 ..... .80
Excess in the precipitation since January 1 ..... 1.24

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday increasing cloudiness; fresh west winds diminishing.

West Virginia—Fair Sunday, warmer in west portion; Monday fair, warmer in east portion.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.

Des Moines	50 Cloudy	Washington	54 Rain
Cairo	59 Clear	Indianapolis	52 Clear
Kansas City	54 Clear	New York	56 PtCldy
Oklahoma	54 Clear	Philadelphia	64 Cloudy
St. Louis	50 Clear	Denver	58 PtCldy
Marquette	28 Clear	Salt Lake	58 Cloudy
St. Paul	38 Cloudy	Chattanooga	62 Cloudy
Louisville	44 Clear	Duluth	32 PtCldy
Huron	32 PtCldy	New Orleans	68 Cloudy
Helena	28 PtCldy	Buffalo	34 Cloudy
Chicago	44 Clear	Cleveland	36 Clear

SPECIAL PIANO OFFER.

HOFFMANN'S PIANOS ARE BEST AND CHEAPEST, 537 SMITHFIELD STREET.

A beautiful mahogany Upright Piano, latest style, with full swing front, three pedals and all improvements of pure musical tone qualities and fully warranted, only $185.00. This piano was made by a famous New York manufacturer, and regular price is $250.00. Four months' lease accounts for the big reduction, although the piano is in perfect condition.

This is a bargain opportunity in a fine piano as seldom comes to you. Remember, only $185.00.

Call or write for further particulars.

HOFFMANN'S MUSIC HOUSE,
537 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Sole representatives for Schmer & Co., Vose & Sons and Behning Piano Co.

TRACTION SERVICE IN PITTSBURGH AND BUFFALO

The Local Street Car Accommodations Suffer by Comparison.

NO BUMPER RIDING THERE

Passengers in Bison City Do Not Suffer Discomfort of Overcrowding, Pay No Ten-Cent Fares and Get Transfers.

The inefficiency of the management of the Pittsburgh Railways Company is constantly being brought to light. Patrons who have silently tolerated discomfort for years in the hope that something would be done to relieve the congested condition of cars are beginning to compare the traction facilities of other cities with the woeful lack of facilities here. The unanimous verdict is that Pittsburgh has comparatively the greatest number of fare-payers and is obliged to suffer the worst accommodations.

General Superintendent John Murphy thus far has made no statement as to his intentions to improve the service on his lines, except that printed in The Gazette a fortnight since. Supt. Murphy then said that The Gazette knew more about the traction companys business than he did himself. The hundreds of letters which have been received from the patrons indicate that the people accept this statement as literally true.

DISCOMFORTS MANY SUFFER.

Few people were downtown yesterday afternoon. Many went to their homes at noon and the accustomed rush was not made for the cars leaving the city at 5:30 o'clock. Notwithstanding this, half the passengers going to the suburbs between 5 and 6 o'clock were compelled to hang to straps. The scenes in the over-crowded cars beggar description. With dripping garments and soaked umbrellas the passengers were jammed in the aisles. Women had their gowns soiled by contact with water that poured from the clothes of those who were packed around them. The air was stifling and invited every form of contagion.

Several days since The Gazette printed a letter from a correspondent telling of the ideal street car service in Buffalo. It is well known that 10-cent fares and "bumper-riders" are unknown in the Pan-American city, and thousands of Pittsburghers have wondered why the Buffalo traction company can give its patrons good service when they have fewer passengers and a smaller population to draw from than in this city.

MANAGEMENT IS THE KEY.

The whole question is admitted to be in the superior management of the Buffalo lines. In western New York the traction service of Pittsburgh is notorious as the worst in the United States, and residents of Buffalo delight to ridicule the antiquated methods in vogue here.

The Gazette's correspondent who first called attention to the superior conditions in Buffalo has received a letter from E. E. Hoover of Ellicott square, in that city. Part of the communication is printed herewith:

The Main street cars run in this city about one minute apart from Allen street down, three minutes apart from there to Cold Springs and seven and one-half minutes from Cold Springs to the city line. The Niagara street cars run about three minutes apart. The Niagara Falls cars every 15 minutes, extra express cars being run on the hour and half hour. These express cars make only three stops between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and their running time is from 30 to 35 miles per hour.

The side lines, with the exception of Elmwood, run five minutes apart, and the Elmwood cars run about every three minutes. The cars are seldom overcrowded, except in the extremely busy hours, say from 5:30 to 6:30, and even then it is not necessary to hang on the back end, for the company does not permit its patrons to stand outside except for causes such as illness.

The entire equipment is used during the rush hours, and the International Traction Company is at all times willing to heed complaints and contribute toward the comfort of its passengers.

Transfers are exchanged at all hours of the day or night. Night cars are run every half hour after 1 o'clock and no extra fare is charged. The cars are well kept and cleanly, as our department of health does not permit spitting on the floor.

OFFERS SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

DEAR SIR—For over a year I was one of the "strap-holders" and "bumper riders" on Pittsburgh Railway Company's cars, and I am pleased at the way you are stirring the people to take action against this abuse. Some time ago I read an item stating that some woman's organization had proposed a law that passengers who stand should pay only a 3-cent fare.

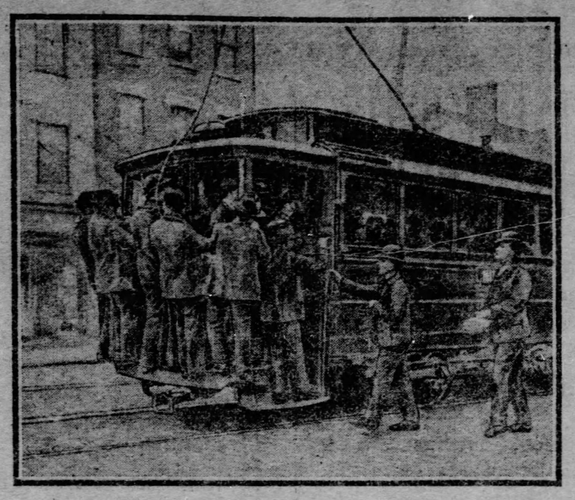
Is there not influence enough among the afflicted people of Pittsburgh and other suffering cities in the state to have some such law put through the legislature? A simple arrangement would be that those who get no seat after riding one mile, be given a ticket by the conductor entitling them to a ride on any line. This would make a two and a half cent rate, would avoid the odd pennies and would give the Railway Company such a jar that it would wake up quickly. Keep on at your good work. It will bring results.

J. E. W.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

DEAR SIR—I would suggest that you make a canvass of the different workshops and mills along the different streets that the Pittsburgh railway lines traverse and suggest to the corporations that they stop work at different hours. Say, commence about 5 o'clock p. m. and make a schedule. By doing this you could make some headway. The corporations would listen to this, no doubt, and you could do a whole lot of good to relieve the crowded condition of the cars. Start something and you will find that the people will be with you.

S. B. F.



"Room for One More" On Liberty Avenue Car.

HOW BUFFALO TRACTION PATRONS ARE TREATED

Cars on main thoroughfares run one minute apart.
Cars on side streets run three minutes apart.
Long distance lines are equipped with express cars.
Cars are seldom crowded. "Bumper riders" are never seen.
The entire equipment is used during rush hours.
The International Traction Company is at all times willing to heed complaints and contribute toward the comfort of its passengers.
Transfers are exchanged at all hours of the day or night.
No 10-cent fare is charged on night cars.
Cars are well kept and clean.

YOUNG WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Plunged Into Creek Near Punxsutawney Because of Unrequited Love.

BODY FOUND IN WATER

Committed Suicide Near the Home of the Man to Whom She Had Been Devoted—He Made Discovery.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA., March 21.—"I am going to commit suicide. My funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock."

These were the words written on a small note and found pinned on the lapel of the coat of Miss Belle Sutter, who made her home with John McLeavy, the well-known mine operator of this place. She committed suicide by drowning herself in Stump creek, a mile above Big Run last night. Hers is the story of one disappointed in an affair of the heart and she chose a spot near the home of the young man of her choice for the dramatic end. He was the first to discover her coat and hat on the bank of the creek.

For nearly six years Belle Sutter and Silas Rimer, son of W. H. Rimer, with whom the girl had made her home, were lovers. The boy enlisted in the army and went to the Philippines. Upon his return about a year ago the old relations were resumed, but they were not lasting. About seven months ago near the spot of last night's tragedy, in a fit of despondency, she resorted to laudanum and narrowly escaped death. At that time she was cared for by the parents of the boy and nursed back to health. She left her adopted home and bravely tried to forget the dreams of her youth.

Pretty, winning and accomplished, she soon found a home in the family of John McLeavy in this place. Mrs. McLeavy, who had learned to love the girl as one of her daughters, heard the news of the tragic death with distress. Then she told how the girl had asked on Thursday to go to Big Run to see Mrs. Rimer, whom she said was sick. She returned Thursday night with the report that Mrs. Rimer was quite ill and asked that she might go back on Friday and stay until Sunday. The request was granted.

She did not go to the Rimer home, but stopped with Mrs. James Yohe, a friend. At about 10 o'clock last night Miss Sutter wrote a note and leaving some of her apparel stated, jokingly, that she was going out for a walk and that if she did not return Mrs. Yohe might keep her belongings. That was the last heard of her until her dead body was taken from the creek today.

Silas Rimer, in company with his father, came to Big Run early this morning and it was then that he found her coat and hat on the bank of the creek, which he reported to Squire Tyson. Soon a score of prominent citizens of Big Run, led by Squire Tyson and Assemblyman Henry I. Wilson, were at the spot, where later the body was found.

Miss Sutter was 24 years of age. Her parents are dead.

PITTSBURGHER WINS A CHICAGO BRIDE

CHICAGO, March 21.—(Special.)—George Brown, assistant superintendent of the Pittsburgh Iron works, has resigned his position of star boarder at Mrs. Mary B. Raren's boarding house, No. 9225 Superior avenue, South Chicago, and has married the landlady's daughter, Annie.

The Rev. George H. Bird, pastor of the First Congregational church of South Chicago, performed the ceremony last night and today the bridal couple went to Pittsburgh, where they will live.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED BY STREET CAR CREW

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 21.—(Special.)—Alfred Burrows, 61 years old, a well-known resident of the East End, has reported to the police that he was the victim of a robbery while on a street car last night. He says he gave the conductor a $5 bill and received his change. As the car neared the end of the line and all the passengers had left except himself, he says the motorman stopped the car, threatened to brain him with the handle bar of the controller, and, with the conductor's aid, robbed him of the $4 95 and ejected him from the car.

CHASE & BAKER PLAYER.

After you have thoroughly investigated all the different self piano players, then call and hear the perfect piano player, "Chase & Baker." Plays any make of piano. Catalogue free. Sold only by W. F. FREDERICK, G. Schroeder, Mgr., 633 Smithfield St. Entire building.

Sole agents for genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Mathushek, Schomacker and Haines Bros. pianos.

SHAW URGES NEED OF OUR OWN SHIPS

Balance of Trade Too Much Against Us in South American Dealings.

DEPEND ON FOREIGNERS

Must Often Ship Our Goods Abroad Before They Reach Their Destination—Value of Isthmian Canal Upon Future.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the guest of the New Orleans board of trade tonight and made the principal speech of the evening.

Secretary Shaw spoke on "Matters of Vital Importance to the Country." He discussed at some length the results of non-partisan politics, referring to what it had accomplished in the extensions of transportation lines, the development of the mail service, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the expansion of commerce and finally in the determination of the American government to construct the isthmian canal. Continuing, he said:

"Now I am going to venture the suggestion that there is one more opportunity for non-partisan American statesmanship that would be of great advantage not only to New Orleans, but to the gulf states generally.

"In 40 years the foreign commerce of the United States has increased 400 per cent, but foreign commerce in American bottoms has decreased 65 per cent. In other words, we now have four times as many tons of freight to carry across the sea as we had 40 years ago, but we actually carry in American bottoms only one-third as many tons as we carried 40 years ago. We get about 10 per cent of the commerce of South America, and we carry only 10 per cent of that 10 per cent in our own ships.

"Our farms produce more than the farms of any other country in the world; we mine more coal and more iron than any other people, we grow three-fourths of the cotton of the world, and we manufacture more than all the shops and all the factories of any other two countries on the map by more than three thousand millions. We transport all of this from port to port along our coast, under our flag and in our own ships and more cheaply than any other country. We carry it over our railroads, as I have said, at one-third of what it costs in other countries, but when we have produced it and transported it to our shores we have reached our limit and are compelled to cry aloud for help. So we ask England and Germany and France and Italy and Spain and Japan to come and help us, and they respond most willingly, but we pay them for this service two hundred millions per annum.

"It is not surprising, then, that we take from Brazil, for instance, more than 40 per cent of all she has to sell, and sell her in return only 10 per cent of all she has to buy. The marvel is that, being compelled to send our goods there in foreign ships, and generally first to Europe, and thence to ports of destination, we are not so far discriminated against as to make it impossible to export anything to South American countries. Of course, we can always buy of South America. Foreign ships will be ever willing to bring us imports. American exports are what they discriminate against.

"We buy of South American countries $110,000,000 per annum and sell the same countries $35,000,000 per annum. In 10 years the balance of trade against us has been $730,000,000. We buy of Brazil $75,000,000 per annum, and sell her $13,000,000. We buy of the West Indies $78,000,000 per annum and we sell them $29,000,000 an annual balance against us, in those islands alone, of practically $50,000,000.

"I am not advocating any particular ship subsidy measure, and if I had a vote it would be against any bill that did not make, as a condition precedent to any government aid the establishment of regular steamship communication with South American or South African countries and adjacent islands, or the countries washed by the Pacific ocean.

"We must seek new markets. Let no one suppose that simply opening our ports to the free importation of foreign merchandise will insure corresponding increase in the foreign demand for our surplus. Our experience in the West Indies and in South American countries is a complete demonstration of the fallacy of such a theory."

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Mathushek, Schomacker, Haines Bros. and other reliable pianos. Terms to suit. Sold only by W. F. FREDERICK, G. Schroeder, Mgr., 633 Smithfield St. Entire building.

Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Largest dealers between New York and Chicago.

LONG LOST TECH. BILL IS FOUND

Representative Yellig Claims It Was in the Senate Clerk's Desk.

IT IS NOW IN THE HOUSE

Original Will Take the Place of Duplicate and Will Be Acted on Promptly — Councilman Stevenson Is Notified.

The long-lost and oft-lost technical school bill has been found at last. Representative J. B. Yellig, of the Fifth district, came from Harrisburg last evening with the news that the measure was found in the desk of Chief Clerk Smiley of the senate yesterday morning, and had been messaged to the house for prompt action to-morrow night. The original will take the place of the duplicate bill sent to the house on Thursday.

Representative Yellig claims the credit for finding the lost bill. Upon arriving in the city last night he reported his alleged find to Councilman W. H. Stevenson, who has been taking the leading interest in councils in the technical school project. Mr. Yellig's story to Councilman Stevenson was as follows:

"I started on a search for the bill over a week ago. It was passed by the senate on February 11. Clerk Smiley of the senate told me that the bill had gone to the transcribing room and the transcriber said it had gone to the house. The clerk of the house said some one else had the bill and some one else claimed that another party had the measure. It was finally found this morning in Clerk Smiley's desk. Mr. Smiley said that he did not know the bill was there."

Mr. Yellig said the original bill would come up in the house to-morrow night, and be referred to the municipal affairs committee. He said the chairman of the municipal affairs committee had promised to have the measure considered at once and reported back to the house within a couple of days.

Councilman Stevenson stated last night that he was aware that a duplicate bill had gone to the house on Thursday and had been referred to the municipal affairs committee.

"W. N. Frew and other attorneys here think it would be best to pass the original bill instead of the duplicate, because a technicality might make it necessary to send the duplicate back to the senate to be ratified," said Mr. Stevenson.

MITCHELL SATISFIED WITH STRIKE REPORT

Continued from First Page.

ing." No one seems satisfied with the awards made. The public has the best reason of all for objecting. The operators under the new sliding scale will not sell anthracite coal at the mines for less than $4 50 a ton for the next three years. That means high prices for coal for that length of time.

An effort was made to secure an opinion from George F. Baer on the award, but he refused to express himself. Charles E. Henderson, general manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, said:

"Mr. Baer's sliding wage scale was not adopted. He wanted one that would slide down as well as up. This appears to fix a minimum of $4 50 a ton. It can slide anywhere above that figure and back again, but it can never slide below that point. If the coal commission wanted to help the public keep up the price of coal they could not have chosen a better way."

The operators are entirely satisfied with the findings of the anthracite strike commission. This was the consensus of opinion obtained to-day from representatives in this city of operaters in all three parts of the anthracite region. It is known also that President Baer of the Reading railway, who bore the brunt of the fight made by the operators, is well satisfied, and that before he started for Reading he privately expressed this opinion. He said to a reporter: "I'm dumb as an oyster. I wouldn't even discuss it with my daughter. We've been up to my Berks county farm, and have brought back some results as you see. That's all there is to say."

It is understood that at the meeting of the anthracite coal road operators in New York on Tuesday some form of statement in regard to the findings of the commission will be made.

The report of the commission is on page 2, second section.

MAKE OFFER OF $2,000 FOR $23,000 IN GOLD

DETROIT, March 21.—The Pacific and Dominion Express Company this afternoon issued a circular offering a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the $23,500 bar of gold that disappeared from the Union depot here Wednesday night. The reward is made conditional upon the arrest and conviction of the thieves. The treasure is described as being 10 inches long, four inches thick and four inches wide.

BOYS MADE ATTEMPT TO CREMATE PLAYMATE

FINDLAY, O., March 21.—On his way home from school 8-year-old Clarence Hummell, son of George Hummell, was captured by five schoolmates, forced to accompany them down the Blanchard river and there was tied to a stake. Preparations for his cremation were being made when the little fellow's cries attracted the attention of men, who rescued him. Young Hummell's captors had witnessed the production of "Tracy, the Outlaw."

He Broke the Windows.

Because he was drunk and amused himself by breaking the front windows of the home of his daughter-in-law, Rose Favey, of No. 4066 Penn avenue, Patrick Favey, no home, was yesterday committed to jail.

PIANO BARGAINS.

W. F. Frederick, 633 Smithfield St.

	Regular prices.	Our sale prices.
$360 Colby upright, used		$ 78
$350 Fischer upright, used, for		120
$700 Steinway upright, mahogany, new		420
$275 Arion upright, mahogany		142
$450 Mathushek upright, new, for		315
$400 Haines Bros. upright, walnut		209
$450 Fischer upright, best style, mahogany, just like new (over 114,000 in number), goes for		248
$1,150 Steinway parlor grand, new		875
$800 Steinway upright, best style, new		500
$525 Chickering upright, used, but in perfect condition, a bargain		342
$400 Everett upright, used, perfect		180
$375 Kimball upright, used, perfect		215
$275 Hinze upright, used, mahogany		110
$375 Krakauer upright, perfect		185
Hallet & Davis square piano		42
Steinway square piano		58
Chickering square piano		62
Decker Bros. square, perfect		90
Four used Estey organs, each		28
Two piano-cased organs, each		58

All the above pianos fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not exactly as represented. Bring this with you.

W. F. FREDERICK,
The Reliable Music Dealer,
633 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

This is the only place you can buy new, genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Schomacker, Mathushek, Haines Bros. pianos and Chase & Baker piano player, the perfect player.

Largest dealer between New York and Chicago. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Terms to suit.

CAPITAL SOCIETY SEES PRIZE FIGHT

Aristocratic Circles of Washington Witness Finish Mill at a Residence.

THE LADIES ENJOYED IT

Celebrated Performers in the Squared Circle Battle in Most Approved Manner in Wealthy Bachelor's Ballroom.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—There was pulled off tonight a prize fight in the midst of the aristocracy of the nation's capital that is but a sequence of a series of the same events that have been going on here during the winter. The bout this evening was witnessed by not more than 60 persons, but these represented the elite of the uppermost circle of society and were the guests of a bachelor famous in two hemispheres as a perfect host and legitimate sport. The laws of the District of Columbia being opposed to meetings in the squared circle, the greatest secrecy has prevailed regarding these meetings, and it has been by the liberal use of money only that well-known fistic stars have been induced to appear in private before people who, under other circumstances, could not witness their exhibitions.

Among the indirect patrons of the "exhibits," as they are called, that have been given here by the same sporty bachelor during the winter, are some of the best known lights in the diplomatic world and such of their feminines as are inclined in a like direction.

This afternoon the socially-inclined bachelor was lingering in the cafe of a prominent hotel when a man well known in New York sporting circles dropped into a vacant seat beside him and inquired at what time he should have his principals in readiness.

"At eleven," responded the bachelor-sport, "and don't make such a blunder as you did last month."

The New Yorker took the cue and departed, but he was on hand at the correct hour and his man was with him, clothed in the conventional evening raiment, but beneath which were his fighting trunks and nothing else.

Into one of the finest houses in the sacredly mystic circle that radiates from the statue of Commodore Dupont began to enter at about 11 o'clock many guests in street raiment, and it was noticed that they invariably ordered their carriages to return at 12:30.

Forty carriages had come, deposited their occupants and gone before the one most looked for drew up at the curb and the star of the evening appeared and passed under the porte cochere to the doors behind which he was to meet his opponent. Only three minutes later came, escorted by one of Baltimore's best known sporting men, the little featherweight who is looking longingly toward the goal of every pugilist's ambition. Under the circumstances his name cannot be mentioned, but a word to the wise is sufficient.

In the ballroom of the house the ring was arranged and everyone attending knew that the attendant of the elevator would take them to the scene without instructions.

Seats were arranged in coliseum style about the amphitheater, and before the principals arrived there were 40 of the elect of Washington society fluttering fans and passing compliments from chair to chair.

The fight was to a finish, and showed the goods of the men in the arena and the stuff that made the girls and men who sat behind them and watched their strenuous work. After the encounter the principals were set down to a supper such as their trainers were disposed to allow them, and with checks in their pockets departed for New York on the early morning train.

The guests remained long at the board of the hospitable bachelor and the carriages that were called for 12:30 were mostly kept for some time waiting.

WANT LEILICH TO STAY.

Utah Ministers of M. E. Church Object to Removal of Former Pennsylvanian.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 21.—The Telegram today states that 20 of the 25 pastors whose churches are within the jurisdiction of the Rev. J. L. Leilich, superintendent of the Utah missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, have united in a protest to Bishop Warren of Denver against Mr. Leilich asking for his removal to some other field.

This protest will be sent to the Central Pennsylvania conference, of which Mr. Leilich is a member.

He is the minister who preferred the charges of polygamy against Senator Reed Smoot. These charges, which did not receive the sanction of the ministerial alliance, apparently have no part in the protest, which sets forth that his methods have caused friction and that his removal would be for the best interests of the Methodist church.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—For want of use, fine stylish bay gelding pacer, harness, runabout, blankets, bandages, boots and robes, etc.; 6 years old, 15 2" high, perfectly sound, sired by George Wilkes, 2:22; first dam daughter of Blackwood Prince, 2:28¼; can be seen Monday at 1631 Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

MONUMENT TO GIRARD VISITED BY VANDALS

Amuse Themselves by Tracing Figures in Bas Relief With Greenish Blue Chalk.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Some unknown miscreant amused himself during last night tracing with a greenish blue chalk the figures on the bronze bas-relief panels of the Stephen Girard monument on the north plaza of the city hall. Crowds from the Broad street station and the Market street trolley cars, hurrying to places of employment this morning, stopped to inspect the glaring act of vandalism and express denunciatory comment.

On the south side of the granite pedestal, supporting the heroic bronze figure of the great mariner and merchant, is a bronze panel depicting a busy dock scene, showing Girard superintending the work of unloading a cargo. The figures were all lined with chalk, even the rigging of the boat being traced. The panel on the north face of the pedestal was similarly treated.

This panel shows the grounds of Girard college on "Mother's day," with the main building of the college in the background. With malicious industry, the tracer had drawn his chalk around each figure, accentuating eyes and mouths, then filling in solid the building in the background. The defacement of the monument was plainly visible a block away.

HETTY GREEN SELLS CHURCH ON MORTGAGE

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Fifth Presbyterian church was sold today under foreclosure by Hetty Green of a mortgage which she held on the property. Attorney A. M. Ponce, acting for Trinity Episcopal church, bought in the property for the amount of the indebtedness, $14,774 55.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

Radway's PILLS

will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

A STYLISH TURNOUT.

You'll find many of them here, as we show the largest line in the state of Pennsylvania. Five floors entirely devoted to the manufacturing and sale of Harness enables us to supply your wants in the proper way at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh's Leading Harness Store,

PITTSBURGH HARNESS SUPPLY CO.,
137 SEVENTH STREET.
Just Below Penn Avenue.

THINGS FOR BABIES

GO-CARTS—
Whitney's Reclining, Folding, Changeable, Patent Wheels, Rubber Tired.
CARRIAGES—
Whitney's Push Carriages, with all the modern improvements.
BABY TENDERS—
Useful, comfortable, safe and walking teachers.
NURSERY CHAIRS—
Also High-Class Baby Jumpers and Swings.
RATTLES—
Also Teething Rings, Dolls, Pacifiers and Playthings.
Largest Assortment, Best Goods, Popular Prices.

J. G. LAUER'S TOY HOUSE,
620 LIBERTY STREET.

PIANO BARGAINS

Nearly 1,000 Pianos Sacrificed Uprights $100, $165 $185.

Don't move that old square piano of yours into the new home. It has served you well for years; your children have become proficient in music and need a better instrument. Now is the time to avail yourself of the opportunity of buying a strictly high-grade piano for about half price. We will gladly take your old piano in exchange for a new one and allow you every cent your piano is really worth, and arrange easy terms if desired. As a special inducement to out-of-town buyers we will this week pay railroad fare to and from the city. A personal call is better than all the letters you may write, so come in. You can have a

$600 Hoffman Piano for	$ 75
$400 Decker Piano for	$ 90
$325 Hardman Piano for	$115
$350 Jewett Piano (used) for	$125
$350 Martin Piano for	$165
$375 Steiner Piano for	$185
$500 Steinway (used) for	$200
$400 Singer Piano for	$225
$425 Mathushek Piano for	$250
$450 Steger Piano for	$285
$600 Decker Piano for	$365

Square Pianos for $25, $50, etc.
Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Schmer, Kranich & Bach and others.
Cut this out and come to

Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.,
611-613 Smithfield St., Lewis Block,
5 doors from Sixth Ave.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Largest Installment Jewelry House in the State.
No Collectors to Annoy You.

It's like putting

Money In Bank

To buy diamonds here at wholesale price, because they increase in value. You can buy this

GENUINE DIAMOND STUD

½ karat, pure white and very brilliant for $24. The price in other stores is $35. Save the retailer's profit and wear the stud while paying for it at the rate of

A DOLLAR A WEEK

Watches, diamonds and jewelry of all kinds on easy payments.

ISAACS
Wholesale Jeweler and Diamond Expert,
404 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
Established 1870. Cash or Credit.

IT PAYS TO DEAL AT McCLOY'S

LETTER FILES.

8,000 SOLD IN A YEAR.

If it wasn't the best all around file our yearly sales would never reach this great number.

ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF

Very substantial. Costs but a quarter.

GOOD PRINTING.
Prompt service, satisfaction, besides the money we save you.

A. W. McCLOY & CO.
Stationers, Printers, Engravers.
626 LIBERTY STREET.

Don't Be Neglectful

of your clothes. Send them here to be cleaned and pressed now and then and they will look better and wear longer—

Charges reasonable.

Dickson, The Tailor, 420 Wood St.

BIG FOUR

Raymond Hat	$3.00
Winfield Hat	$2.50
Byron Hat	$2.00
Nelson Hat	$1.50

Sold—Wholesale—Only by
R. G. GAMBLE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EVERYBODY TAKES IT.

Safe as Sleep **VEG-O-ZON** FOR THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

VEG-O-ZON is the ideal anaesthetic of the age—one or twenty teeth extracted without slightest pain—nervous persons have nothing to fear—every element of danger eliminated—other Dentists can't make or use it.

Best Teeth **$8** A Set — Gold Crowns and Bridge Work . . **$5** The Best

Silver Fillings, 75c. Teeth Cleaned, 75c.

Celebrated for Good Work, the Old Reliable

NEW YORK DENTISTS,

Over 10 Years in Same Location

Cor. Sixth and Liberty Sts. OPEN NIGHTS TILL 9. SUNDAYS 10 TO 3.

LAST PLEA FOR GREATER CITY

Chamber of Commerce Sends Final Appeal to Governor and Legislature.

COGENT REASONS GIVEN

Pittsburgh Forced to Take Lower Rank Than Other Municipalities That Are Really Much Smaller and Less Important.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker and every member of the state legislature will receive tomorrow morning a printed letter from the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, signed by Secretary George H. Anderson, in which is contained the chamber's final appeal for the passage of the Greater Pittsburgh bill. The letter elucidates the chamber's reasons for desiring its passage. The letters were placed in the mails last night.

The opening part of the letter reads as follows:

To the Governor and Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

The chamber of commerce has called repeated and urgent attention of the people of this community to the necessity of consolidating the various cities, boroughs and townships of Allegheny county into one municipality, but up to the present time with no other effect than to create discussion without practical results.

In all public and official statements of population, commerce and industrial production, Pittsburgh is dwarfed and made small in comparison with other cities, where outlying but dependent suburbs have been merged into one municipal organization.

It is reserved for this city alone of all others to suffer from such a condition of affairs. Pittsburgh has within its corporate limits but 320,000 people, while the county, closely built and perfectly homogeneous in population and business activities, has a population of 800,000, which should be that of Greater Pittsburgh, and rank as the fourth in population and first in industrial products in the United States.

Public sentiment should be aroused to effect legislation consolidating the entire county into a great city, which otherwise it can never be.

All the great cities of the land have reached their present eminence by such consolidation, except Pittsburgh, and civic pride, if for no other reason, should demand that this, the acknowledged industrial center of America, should occupy her proper place among other great cities of the nation.

The balance of the letter is given over to the description of Pittsburgh's greatest industries. It calls attention to the fact that the Pittsburgh district has a greater production of the following manufactures than any other in the world: Steel and iron, plate glass, tumblers, tin plate, pickles, petroleum, steel cars, lumber, air brakes and electrical machinery, window glass and tableware, steel and wrought iron pipe, coal and coke, white lead, natural gas, corks, and fire brick and clay.

STARTED BY EXPLOSION.

Fire in the Denny Block Causes a Loss Estimated at $140,000.

The damage done to the Denny block, Grant street and Seventh avenue, by the fire which broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning will amount to about $140,000. The blaze was discovered by Thomas Wilkes, an employe of one of the firms occupying buildings in the block, and three alarms were turned in. The fire raged fiercely for about three hours. Most of the block was occupied by wholesale grocers and produce merchants, all of whom had an unusually heavy stock for the Saturday rush.

Those occupying the buildings and the damage done follow: The Novelty Candy Company, loss from water, about $20,000; Joseph Battaglin & Bro., $10,000; L. Lauffer & Co., $15,000; Albert Thrasher Mercantile Company, $10,000; G. Dice & Co., $20,000; John Murphy & Co., undertakers' supplies, $20,000; Charles Koch & Co., flour, loss about $12,000.

The fire started in the building occupied by John Murphy & Co., and was preceded by an explosion. What caused the explosion is not known. Most of the buildings were fully insured.

FINED FOR SWEARING IN A PUBLIC PLACE

Burgess James Purcell of Braddock declares he will put a stop to the unwarranted profanity indulged in by some people in the borough streets and has ordered the policemen to arrest all such offenders. George Dorwart was swearing without apparent cause yesterday at Braddock avenue and Ninth street, just as many women were returning home from a shopping tour. He was arrested and fined $10 and costs, or 30 days to the workhouse. He will be committed this morning.

Exhibition of Architectural Drawing

The second exhibition of the Pittsburgh Architectural club will be held in the Wunderly art galleries, in Sixth avenue, beginning May 16 and will continue two weeks. Several hundred drawings will be exhibited, including the best work of prominent architects of the country as well as photographs of sketches of eminent foreign architects. The show of drawings is one of the circuit of exhibitions arranged by the Architectural League of America, of which organization the Pittsburgh Architectural club is a member.

Hays Gives His First Contract.

Recorder W. B. Hays let his first contract yesterday, that for No. 5 engine house at Center avenue and Dinwiddie street, to cost $26,540. The contract went to William Kerr & Sons. The bid was $180 more than the appropriation, but the bid specified that $437 would be deducted from the contract price if steam were used instead of hot water to heat the building. It was decided that the contract could be awarded upon these terms. The contractors will begin work this week.

Charged With Shoplifting.

Filomena Donatelli and her 11-year-old son were arrested on a charge of shoplifting in a Smithfield street store by Detectives Elmore and Aymer yesterday. The woman had a lot of ribbon, handkerchiefs and other articles in a basket [illegible] were not paid for. Later at her home on Frankstown avenue, a trunk [illegible] worth of goods said to [illegible]

Of Office.

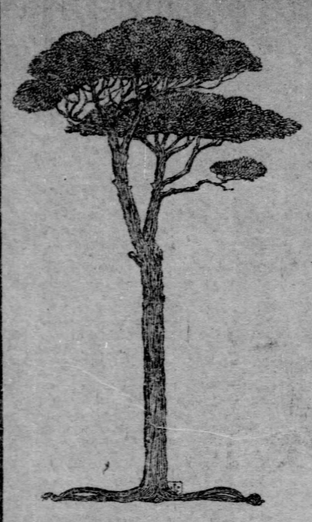
WAS[illegible]—Hamilton Fish, re[illegible] appointment treasurer of the United States [illegible] York, took the oath of office at the treasury department today and will enter upon his new duties next Monday. His bond of $[illegible],000 was approved today. Mr. Fish was the president's guest at luncheon this afternoon.

Private Daizell Will Recover.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—James M. (Private) Daizell is convalescing slowly from a severe attack of pneumonia, contracted some time ago. Although his age has counted considerably against him, his physician has no doubt of his complete recovery.

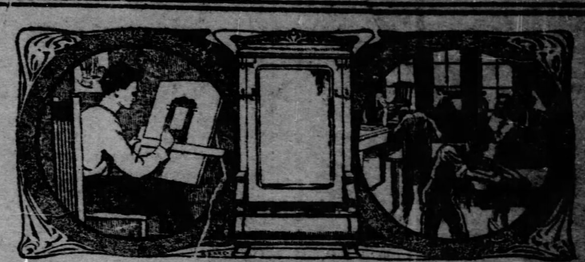
Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The total imports of specie at the port of New York for this week were $126,882 silver and $633,216 gold. Total imports of merchandise and drygoods at the port of New York for this week were valued at $11,884,871. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for this week were $502,650 silver and $11,005 gold.



W. H. KEECH CO.

Judge this store by its life, its completeness, its phenomenal growth. You can't think of its equal—it hasn't any.



From the Forest to Your Home

EACH piece of wood in almost every article of Furniture, from the time it leaves the forest until you receive the finished product in your home, passes through at least forty different hands. When one considers that there are, on an average, thirty pieces of wood in each article of furniture, don't you often wonder how such elegant things can be sold at such comparatively small prices? But this is an age of big achievements; an age when making and buying and selling is done on such a big scale that each year we are able to give you more and better for the money you pay. The larger the business, the lower the prices—that's the rule the world over.

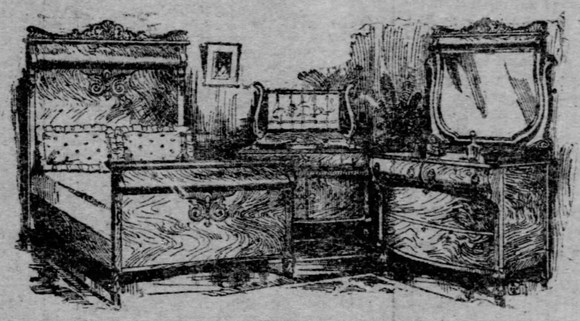
The stocks in this store today are, without doubt, the broadest and best you have ever had an opportunity to select from in this city. There's a world of new things. A stock such as no other store hereabouts has the room to assemble and display. There's everything from the good low-priced to the most costly. Your purse-interests urge you to buy where you can get the best for the money you pay, and if you can't get the best values at KEECH'S where else can you expect to find them?

TERMS
Cash or Credit
At Advertised Prices

$7.50
GOLDEN OAK DRESSER
Oak wood—not imitation — French mirror. Three drawers with gilt handles and lock on each. A $10 value.

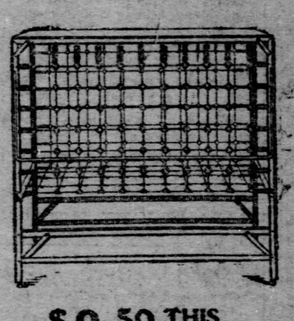
$22
OVAL MIRROR DRESSER
in either genuine mahogany or fine quartered oak. Full swell front. French bevel mirror. Strictly high grade in every way.

$19 THIS FINE DRESSER
Your choice of genuine mahogany or quarter-sawed oak. French bevel mirror. Cast brass drawer pulls. A unique design and low priced.



$85 THIS BEDROOM SUIT
A dignified, chaste design and the quality is perfect. Selected quarter-sawed oak, with the richest grains of the wood brought out: rubbed and polished by hand. Top drawers have roll fronts—full swell fronts on lower drawers. 40-inch by 30-inch French bevel pattern mirror. Drawers are lined with birdseye maple and varnished.

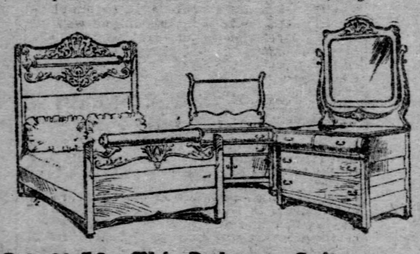
$3.75
GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER
Five drawers with gilt handles and lock on each. 4½ feet high. 32 inches wide. Worth $5.50.



$8.50 THIS IRON FOLDING BED
The best bed ever made at a low price. All iron frame with National Wire Bed Spring. Room for all bedding when closed. White, green or blue enameled.

$15 THIS MANTEL FOLDING BED
With wire bed spring complete—a bed that is rigidly framed and made right in every way. Easy to open or close. Room for all bed clothes. Finished golden.

$17.50 This Bedroom Suit
Genuine oak wood finished a deep golden. French bevel mirror. Four drawer dresser. A good design with an abundance of carvings. We feel safe in saying that this suit is not equaled elsewhere for less than $22.50.



$37.50 This Bedroom Suit
This is just one of the good values you'll find here in suits at the middle prices. Wood is selected oak, finished golden. Carvings are very deep. Full roll cap on footboard and across head. French bevel pattern mirror.

Dinner Sets
Toilet Sets

Five of the good values for this week:

$5.85
Twenty Bridal **Dinner Sets,**
American Porcelain, pink, silver gray and green decorations. Pretty floral designs; worth $7.25.

$9.50 Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets: 100 pieces, with two meat platters; two covered dishes—choice of three pretty floral decorations, all complete for 12 persons; $12.50 sets regularly.

$15 Dinner Sets, five different shapes and decorations. 100 pieces each. American and English Semi-Porcelain. $20 kinds.

$2.90 Toilet Sets. Several decorations. Good shapes. Ten pieces.

$4.75 Toilet Sets. Semi-Porcelain ware. 12 pieces with jars. Worth $6.00.

Our Entire Stock of
Silver Spoons
At Exactly Half Prices

All Wool Carpets

We Do Not Have the Other Kinds

But, you say, "All stores sell the same grades of Carpets." No, indeed. All stores do not sell the same grades of Carpets. There are Ingrains and Brussels Carpets sold at 60c to 90c a yard that haven't a thread of wool in them. Yet the patterns and colors are so good that only the carpet-wise can detect the deception. But the wear soon tells.

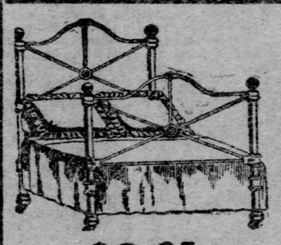
In all this big stock of ours there's not a questionable make. No loom-tricks. No shoddy. No uncertain colorings. We haven't a jute-face Brussels in the store, and the only cotton carpets we have are the very low price Ingrains. We tell you just what the carpets are: State the facts clearly and unmistakably. And how this business bounds ahead as more and more people learn how dependable it is. Styles? Colors? Why attempt to describe the impossible? Come and see.

Ingrain Carpets,	35c to 75c	Velvet Carpets,	85c to $1.75
Tapestry Brussels,	65c to 95c	Axminsters,	$1.25 to $1.50
Body Brussels,	$1.25 to $1.45	Wiltons,	$1.75 to $2.75

All Carpets Sewed, Lined and Laid at Above Prices.

Lots of Exceptional Bargains This Week In

China Mattings
Japan Mattings
Room-Size Rugs
Linoleums
Lace Curtains
Portieres



$2.25
This Durable Iron Bed
Full size. Strong posts and side rails. Brass vases. White enameled. A good $3.50 value.

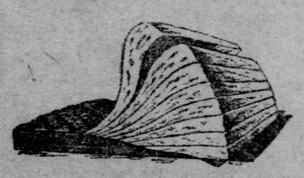
$6.50
Enameled Iron Bed
Full bent top rails and posts. Fancy bent fillers. Cast iron chills. Colors black and gold or maroon and gold.

$7.50
This Iron Bed
A very neat pattern that is having a popular sale. Full bent posts and top rails. Fancy chills and fillers. Worth $9.50.

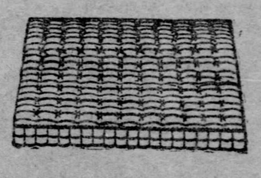
$9.50
This Iron Bedstead
Very fancy bent scrolls and top rails. Ornamental cast chills. Head almost six feet high. Fine enamel and gold trimmed. A $12.50 bed.

Keech's Good Bedding

Bed-Couches
One of the most convenient articles one can have in the home. A handsome couch during the day. A full size bed at night. Prices
$15 to $25



$10 Keech's "Good Night" Cotton Felt Mattress
Made of a fine grade of cotton felt and laid by hand. Good ticking. Stitched and bound edges. Non-absorbent. Vermin proof. The $12.50 grade everywhere but here.



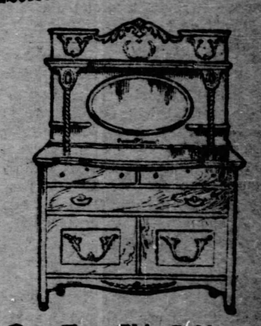
$1.50 Soft Top Mattress
Single or full size. Good ticking. Tufted. Bound edges. The usual $3 kind.

$1.50 Woven Wire Springs
Closely woven wire web on hard maple frame. Single or full size.

Go-Carts Carriages
Time to buy now and have use of it the entire season. The new stocks are handsome.
$4 to $25

Little-Price Bargains

85c
Dining Chair
Wood seat, carved back slat, brace arm. Golden finish.



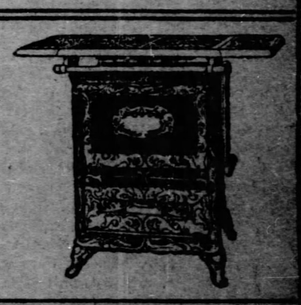
$15 This Golden Oak Sideboard
French bevel, oval mirror, serpentine top, an abundance of carvings. A $20 value.

$1.65
Twenty dozen
Comfort Rockers
Wood seat. High back. Full bent or straight arms.

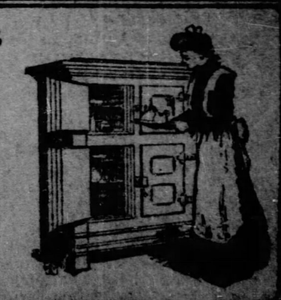
$7.50 Extension Table
5-inch legs, turned and fluted, good slides and extra boards. Deep top rails. Finished golden.

$2.75 Extension Table
Rigidly made. Good slides and extra boards. Four turned legs. Finished golden.

$13.75
Good Luck Gas Range
with two ovens for baking and broiling. Four top burners. Good oven burner. Full nickel trimmed. Asbestos interlining. Not equaled less than $17.50.



Refrigerators Ice Chests
Guaranteed kinds only. Same as we've sold for years, but with many new features added. The lines are complete and the prices run from
$5.75 to $35



W. H. Keech Co., 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Established July 29, 1786.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
AT 347 AND 349 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
BELL—Grant 108.
P. & A.—Main 1014-1015-1016.

BRANCH OFFICES.

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NEW YORK NEWS BUREAU — Herald Building, Herald Square.

WESTERN OFFICE—Rooms 1210 and 1212 Boyce Building, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) NEWS BUREAU—Room 10, Postal Telegraph Building.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU—Ledger Building, Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE—Effington House, No. 3 Arundel Street, Strand, W. C.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) OFFICE—Young's Pier.

The Pittsburgh Gazette receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week, as well as the special telegraph and cable news of the New York Herald, and in addition has private wires to its bureaus in New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

TERMS.

Daily Edition by carrier in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns for 6 cents a week.
Sunday Edition 5 cents per copy.
Rates by mail within the United States and Canada, outside of the City of Pittsburgh:
Daily Edition at the rate of $3.00 per year.
Sunday Edition $2.50 per year.
Daily and Sunday Edition, per month, 50 cents.
Daily and Sunday Edition, per year, $5.00.

Anyone unable to purchase a copy of the Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, March 22, 1903.

The fight which Representative Scott is making against the annexation bill is a slap at the people of Braddock. He does not propose to allow them any say about annexation if he can help it, and wants to fix things so that they couldn't unite to another community even should they desire to do so. All the bill proposes to do is to enable the people of every community to decide such matters for themselves by majority vote. Mr. Scott's course implies that in his opinion the people are not to be trusted and should be debarred from the opportunities extended by the bill.

There have been so many alarmist rumors about the health of the Messrs. Bigelow that it is a public relief to have Mr. E. M. Bigelow turn up with the announcement that he feels fit for work and will take hold of the public works department April 1. The result of the election has placed political authority in the hands of the Bigelows, and it is certainly far better that they should assume responsibilities themselves than depute them to others. The quicker the new administration gets into shape and completes its appointments the sooner will it be relieved of the tremendous rush of officeseekers.

The objections which Thirteenth ward property owners entertain to the presence of the Municipal hospital there are very natural, and wherever the hospital might be located there would be objections; but the objections coming from the Thirteenth ward are less weighty than they would be were the proposition a new one. The hospital has been there for many years. Property interests have grown up in adjustment to its presence and the site is as isolated as could be found in the city. The most objectionable proposition of all is that the hospital should be located outside of the city limits. From the very nature of its use it should be as close at hand and of as quick access as possible.

Although the accounts have not yet been made up, yet Manager Wilson is able to say that the season just closed is the best one financially the Pittsburgh orchestra has ever had. Year by year the orchestra has strengthened its hold upon the community, and its artistic development and public appreciation have kept pace together. An enterprise of such a character cannot rest upon a commercial basis, and the high standing of the orchestra and the educational value of its work are due to the public spirit of the guarantors who meet the annual deficit. The community is indebted to them for making Pittsburgh a musical center, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that their munificence exerts a refining and elevating influence upon the social life of the city.

The Baptist Social union had before them a very serious problem when they discussed Pittsburgh tenement house conditions. The Pittsburgh tenement house as a rule was not built for such use, but is simply an old dwelling house into which people have crowded. The congestion of people in some districts is worse than in any other city, and dreadful slums are being created. A tenement house population has been poured into the city, establishing conditions with which we have had no experience and which cannot be properly dealt with under existing laws. Efforts are now being made to repair the defects and bills are now before the legislature that will exert a remedial influence if enacted into law.

It is interesting to note that on the heels of the defeat in the legislature of Mr. Blumle's bill, to have the commonwealth of Pennsylvania do the handsome thing by the mothers of the state who especially distinguish themselves for numerousness of offspring, a committee of mothers has assembled in Philadelphia. It will be further interesting to note whether the convention takes account of the measure that Mr. Blumle champions, and, if so, whether they will commend his efforts. There is no certainty that they will devote much of the convention's time to Mr. Blumle or his bill. In a general way, they may recognize the good intent of the member from Cameron, but his aim and the aims of the mothers' convention are not exact parallels. The mothers and others of the mothers' convention begin where Blumle leaves off—with the children. Blumle sought to elevate quantitativeness, while qualitativeness is the aim of the convention now in session. There is a natural point of contact between what is in the mind of the author of the medal bill and the aims of the mothers' convention, but that is about all. If the members of the convention would give medals it would not be for numbers. It might be profitable, however, for Mr. Blumle to attend the convention for purposes of conference—profitable for him and for the members, not all of whom are mothers.

The Kinloch case, which is agitating the English parliament, is really an incident of the conversion of the military service from a society to a business basis. Besides their professional duties, custom has imposed a great many social obligations upon English officers, and those unwilling or unable to endure the trouble or expense find themselves in such hot water that they have to get out. "Ragging" is essentially the same as what we call hazing in this country, except that it prevails among full-grown men holding officers' commissions. "Ragging" includes such schoolboy indignities as spanking bare limbs in the usual place for some infringement of social etiquette. The singular thing is that somebody doesn't get hurt. Col. Kinloch was retired on half-pay because he permitted this "ragging" to go on, and although his friends are making a furious onslaught in parliament the ministry stands firm.

One of the curious features of politics in the countries of southern Europe is the extent of the part taken by college students. In Greece the University of Athens is a center of political intrigue, and ministries stand in fear of what the students may take it in their heads to do. College students took an active part in the recent bloody riots at Coimba, Portugal. At Budapest, Hungary, there were riots on Friday incident to the celebration of the anniversary of the death of Kossuth, and two students were fatally clubbed by the police. Yesterday the students and their sympathizers raised an uproar against the premier and disturbed the sittings of the Hungarian chamber of deputies. In some countries politics seem to occupy the place of athletics in Anglo-Saxon countries as a source of pleasurable excitement. Our college boys collide with the police occasionally in perpetrating pranks, but such a thing as taking part in mob demonstrations on political issues is unknown, and if attempted would be indignantly repressed by college authorities with the hearty support of parents.

Strike Commission Award.

The report of the strike commission comes out six months after its appointment. Considering the magnitude of the investigation and its judicial nature, the proceeding has been as expeditious as could be expected, and, as compared with the ordinary operation of the courts, is really prompt. Meanwhile the appointment of the commission has served its purpose in ending the strike, and while the commission has been deliberating the mining industry has resumed full activity.

The report finds in favor of the workers in that it recommends an increase in wages of 10 per cent over the amount paid in April, 1902, and this increase is to date back to November 1, 1902, the arrears due on the increase up to April of this year to be paid on or before June 1. This means a considerable lump sum for each worker, representing five months' accumulation of the 10 per cent increase. Moreover, the commission arranges a sliding scale of compensation, which will provide a further increase of pay should the selling price of coal advance. The award virtually condemns the position taken by the operators, and puts upon them the main responsibility for the most dangerous conflict between capital and labor which has ever taken place in this country.

On the other hand, the report severely condemns the outlawry which accompanied the strike and denounces the idea that unions have any authority over those of the craft who are outside of the unions. The boycott is condemned as immoral and antisocial, and the blacklist is put in the same category. The commission finds that the conditions of life among the miners were not as bad as had been represented and that the average rate of earnings does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries.

The commission makes some recommendations, particularly concerning this commonwealth. One is that the system of employing the coal and iron police be discontinued. The only ground on which the practice can be defended is that of economy, and in practice it has turned out to be the most expensive possible. The state should keep the peace through its own agents, under its own control. Another important recommendation is that the state and the federal government should provide machinery for the compulsory investigation of such difficulties. This suggestion has already been anticipated by the act for the establishment of a state department of labor. The commission has provided a system of arbitration for the adjustment of disagreements arising out of the award. In fact, the scope of its recommendations is so broad that it assumes a jurisdiction for which no legal basis is apparent.

The work of the commission is a monument of a great advance as regards the treatment of labor troubles. President Roosevelt has not only performed an immense immediate benefit by forcing the operators to submit to this arbitration, but he has established a precedent that will be influential for all time to come. Never again, it may be hoped, can arrogance and obstinacy be allowed to go to such lengths as in the anthracite coal strike of 1902.

A Millionaire's Taxes.

As between Mr. Carnegie and other millionaires of New York city, if there be a greater obligation upon one than upon another to contribute to the expenses of the government of the metropolis, the larger claim is not upon the donor of libraries. Mr. Carnegie lives in New York for a part of each year, and for a greater part of each year in his castle in Scotland. Other New York millionaires live for a part of each year in New York, as he does, but maintain no foreign home, though they do maintain country residences. Mr. Carnegie's moral obligations toward New York is really much less than theirs and he has at least as good a legal right to assert claims for exemption as most of them do, and a better right than some of them. Nevertheless, he waives any right he may have and agrees to pay taxes on $2,000,000 of realty and $5,000,000 of personality. The tax on his realty he could not escape in toto, though undoubtedly the amount of the assessment is subject to reduction. The tax on his personality he might escape in whole or in part, as others have done, though, of course, $5,000,000 by no means measures the extent of his personal fortune, even allowing for the millions he has given away. The civic pride that prompts him to waive exemption and to pay taxes on the entire sum assessed against him is commendable, though as a business proposition the entire wisdom or propriety of paying more taxes than can be lawfully exacted is doubtful. The New York tax commissioners expect to be compelled to make reductions in assessments of personality and undoubtedly levy their assessments with a view to making them. Any payment greater than the law exacts must be looked on as in some sense a gift, and gifts of money for the current expenses of municipalities are not usual forms of beneficence. Doubtless, however, Mr. Carnegie has taken all this into account, and, as a conscientious man, knows what he ought to pay. Accepting his conscientious scruples as a clue to the proper measure of a New York millionaire's obligations to the municipality in which his existence centers, it is apparent that a host of the wealthy men of the metropolis are not doing their duty by it and by their fellow citizens who by reason of their inability to maintain summer homes and country residences are unable to evade, or do not attempt to evade, payment of all that is rightly due from them.

The Vaudeville Irishman.

Local attention is directed to an effort that is being made by Irish societies to have the curtain rung down forever on the Irishman of the vaudeville and varieties entertainment. The effort is associated with an attempt to revive Irish language, history and literature through the addition of these branches to the studies of the Irish parochial schools. The Ancient Order of Hibernians has taken these matters particularly under its care, and is in consultation with ecclesiastical authorities, who control the parochial schools, with regard to the educational features. The part of the program that relates to the elevation of the stage by elimination of grotesque presentations of Irish character is to be a matter of direct pressure on the business departments of the temples of Thespus and song-and-dance halls by means of the boycott. We sympathize in a large measure with this movement, while recognizing at the same time that no one more thoroughly enjoys a good stage caricature of an Irishman than a fun-loving member of the race.

It is quite natural that an attempt to end this caricature should be associated with an attempt to revive the Irish tongue and cultivate a love for Irish literature and history. Undoubtedly the movement to purify the stage of the song-and-dance Irishman has its roots in the program of literary revival. In studying the past of their race preliminary to an educational crusade of the kind now under way, the tendency is toward pure idealism. Ideals, however, are no truer to life than are caricatures, even if more satisfying to pride. Idealism rejects too much to satisfy the demands of truth; caricature is exaggeration, and its merit is that it doesn't pretend to be anything else. That is one reason for its toleration. We doubt whether anyone accepts the vaudeville presentation of an Irishman for anything but what it is—a caricature. We have vaudeville Germans as well as vaudeville Irishmen; we have also vaudeville Hebrews, vaudeville Scotchmen, vaudeville cockneys, vaudeville John Bulls, vaudeville Yankees, vaudeville westerners, and other vaudeville exaggerations of national and provincial types. All add somewhat to the gayety of life, and we doubt whether they do any harm. Nevertheless, we sympathize to the full with the race pride of Irishman, German, Scotchman, Englishman, Hebrew, Yankee or westerner that resents the caricature and rises in opposition to it. Vaudeville managers do not adhere to these stage impersonations because their individual tastes run in that direction, or to show dislike of race or type, but because the public taste as indicated in the receipts of the box office indorses the show. It is a mere matter of business with them, and if they find that it doesn't pay they will stop it. When, therefore, opposition to the vaudeville Irishman is made manifest in the disappearance of profits he will become a nightmare of the past. The Ancient Order of Hibernians has the right idea of the way to bring the whole subject to a test, and if there is enough sentiment of the sort they represent they will win.

A Wasted Country.

The exodus from Italy, which in 1902 sent 178,375 persons to the United States alone, is said to be amounting almost to the depopulation of some districts. Some idea of the influences which cause it may be obtained from consular reports of the deplorable condition of the citron-fruit industry, to which nearly 96,000 acres of land are devoted. During the last few years the price of lemons has gone down from $2.90 per thousand to 58 cents. This means ruin for a large section of the agricultural population. It seems strange that Italy, once the seat of world empire, should have become one of the poorest countries in the world, unable to supply work and food for her people, and yet the explanation can be given in two words—no coal. That puts Italy at a disadvantage in an era of factory production. With slender national resources the government has endeavored to keep up with other large European states in military organization, and hence taxation is crushing in its weight, and an enormous army of officials is kept up to see that the tax laws are not evaded. Incredible as it may seem, the coast is vigilantly patroled to see that people do not cheat the government salt monopoly by helping themselves to sea water to boil down. Only exceptional prosperity would enable the people to bear their burdens, but Italy has been the chief sufferer by the tariff legislation by which every European country strives to favor its own products and exclude foreign products. Hence the terrible decline in value of its chief products, and the rush of her impoverished people to get away from their own stricken country. But only a limited portion can cut loose from their native soil, and among those who remain, disaffection with the existing social order is so profound that the country seems on its way to revolution.

In a reference yesterday to the disagreements over the new court house in Westmoreland county, it was remarked that "charges of fraud have led to the annulment of two contracts." This was an erroneous statement. The first contract was not annulled upon the ground of fraud, but upon the ground that the contract was not let in accordance with the requirements of the law.

The esteemed cotemporary which ascribed the cause of the landslide at Brilliant to leaks in the new Highland reservoir No. 2 should buy a city map and then go out and study the topography of the district. How those leaks cross a wide valley and then crawl up a hill to do their work would prove interesting reading.

Senator Ben Focht is sure that his ballot reform bill will become a law if it passes the senate and the house and the governor signs it. But then the Union county senator always was an optimist.

The pie loser and the pie hunter who can go to church today in a perfectly equable frame of mind has a pretty good grip on the truths of the future life.

Minister von Sternberg is not saying anything for publication about that reichstag attack, but that does not mean that he hasn't done a lot of thinking.

The Commoner may be expected to do several extra and fancy stunts over the proposed invasion of the west by Grover Cleveland.

Sir Thomas Lipton may be expected to give the baseball prophets quite a run for the hot air championship from this time on.

There will doubtless be much influenza in the families of the robins who were induced by last week's weather to move early.

The senate having adjourned, Mr. Hanna will now have leisure to take a shy at the Tom Johnson circus out at Cleveland.

"We don't care if you never come back" seems to be about the way some people regard the senate adjournment.

In real life the moon doesn't seem disposed to shine upon the Wabash for more than a few hours at a time.

Now that the senate has adjourned and the strike commission has reported, only the legislature remains.

After much backing and filling the weather man was finally able to deliver the goods.

In deference to the public comfort spring might hereafter omit an official opening.

It is a good Buffalonian, indeed, who doesn't have to consult a lawyer these days.

Politicians and office holders hereabouts look for a ripping time of it this week.

Ratification won't be so slow in Colombia. There's millions in it.

After all, the weather man's bark was worse than his bite.

This is where Gorman and Bryan begin to get busy.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. R.—The ethics of the stoics was a protest against moral indifference, and to live in harmony with nature, conformable to reason and the demands of universal good. The utmost indifference to pleasure, pain and all external good or evil was their fundamental maxim.

B. B.—Sally Bush was Abraham Lincoln's stepmother.

Alvin—Anna Held was born in 1873.

Easter—The "Bigendians" were members of a religious party of Lilliput, described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels," who made it a matter of faith to break their eggs at the big end.

New Castle—The Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon I. in 1802.

Antique—Mohamet claimed that Kaaba, the sacred stone in the walls of the temple of Mecca, was a petrified angel, given him by the Angel Gabriel.

Zara—The date of the fall of Troy is given as 1183 B. C.

McGregor—Scotland was called Albany prior to the eleventh century.

Force—Scientists hold the quantity of matter and amount of energy in the universe are absolutely invariable, were never less, and cannot be more.

T. L.—Women did not play on the stage in Shakespeare's time. Men took the female parts. There was little known of actresses before 1661.

Mose—Yes, "Mother Goose" was a real character. She was Elizabeth Foster, who married Isaac Goose, and lived in Boston. Her songs written for her grandchildren, were published in 1718.

W. G. R.—The custom of lifting the hat originated in the age of chivalry, when knights appeared in public in full armor. In recognition of being in the presence of friends, they removed their helmets.

IN THE EYE OF FAME.

Former Speaker Henderson has concluded to resume the practice of law in New York.

There are 14 men in the senate who served in the civil war. Senator Pettus of Alabama served in the Mexican war as well.

The University of Chicago has conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon M. Jusserand, the French ambassador to this country.

Queen Alexandra is very fond of old china, and is said to be skilled in the various styles, marks and glazes which differentiate one piece from another.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley are planning to sail for Europe immediately after the June commencement. They will spend the summer in Germany.

Theodore P. Ion, a Greek scholar, who came to this country to pursue a post-graduate course in law at the Catholic University of America, is to be a member of the faculty of the Boston university.

Miss Genevieve Wilson has been appointed sanitary inspector at Orange, N. J. Miss Wilson is the niece of Bishop Abiel Leonard, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Utah and Nevada, who has been a leader in the philanthropic and reform movements not only in Salt Lake City, but throughout the west.

Henry Waterman, the man who issued the first postage stamp in the United States, recently died at his home in Woonsocket, R. I. He was postmaster of Millbury in 1838, when there were no stamps, and a letter was canceled by the postmaster writing his name and the amount of postage due across the face of the envelope. Waterman did not like this method, and designed the Millbury stamp, having the die made in Boston, and lived to see his creation quoted at nearly $1,000 among stamp collectors.

Mrs. King of Corpus Christi, Tex., owns more land than any other woman in this country, perhaps in the world. Her holdings amount to 1,300,000 acres, located in the counties of Nueces, Hidalgo, Starr and Cameron. Her late husband, Capt. King, was one of the old-time cattle barons. Mrs. King has about 65,000 cattle grazing on her broad acres. Under the terms of her husband's will the estate must not be divided until his oldest grandchild shall come of age. Mrs. King has one son and three married daughters.

Carnegie's New Undertaking.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.

It now is announced that Andrew Carnegie has pledged his financial support to "a movement to reform and correct abuses in speaking and writing English," and, "will finance the undertaking until its completion, to the extent of $10,000 a year." In fact, the undertaking is one of the many which money cannot accomplish. However, as so much speaking and writing has been devoted to advice to Mr. Carnegie on how best to get rid of his money, it is no more than fair that he be given an opportunity to devote some of his money to the preservation of English as it should be spoken and written. The gentleman from Pittsburgh has the floor.

THE GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

The Harmonies of Worship.

By REV. JENKINS LLOYD JONES,
Minister of All Souls' Church, Chicago.

Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.—Psalm xxix.:2.

Reverence is the crowning grace of life. Worship is the universal solvent that everywhere disintegrates the rock of bigotry. Reverence makes melodious the iron bars of creed. On the horizon line of human ignorance, on the mountain peaks of human aspiration, in the deep valleys of humiliation, in the lonely deserts of the heart, there are no sects, partisans, denominational antagonisms nor race prejudices, and these are the places where worship becomes inevitable and prayer spontaneous.

Whatever we may think of prayers, however we may regard the formal words of ritual, we must all believe in prayer, for adoration in the presence of the adorable is inevitable to the spirit. Gratitude, admiration, the hunger for communion with the pure, the thirst for companionship with the divine, represent the soul at its maximum everywhere. These constitute the power which exalts the heart that yields to its law.

Prayer is the hunger of the conscience for righteousness, the thirst of the heart for love. When by thinking we reach a sense of the Ineffable; when thought lands us at the feet of the Unthinkable; when the known is conscious of the measureless rim of the Unknowable that surrounds it, this is prayer, and in this realm we are all brothers.

"Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Holiness is wholeness. This is one element in the pentecostal language. The life of the individual is fractional. It comes to its wholeness only in the community. There is moving power, culture, helpfulness, in the pure notes of the soloist whose voice gives adequate expression to the heart, but mighty deeds are inspired, communities acquire added momentum, the city is defended and the nation is saved under the mighty inspiration of the great chorus that rolls from the throats of the unnumbered multitudes. Witness the power of the old chorals of the Reformation, the battle hymn of Luther, the "Marseillaise." These represent not only the mighty harmonies of the state, but the great harmonizing power of religion.

The main universal element in literature is represented by the prayers of the ages. If the selection be high enough, Catholic saint, ostracised heretic, persecuted infidel, Protestant believer and Pagan infidel, all join in one chorus.

Theodore Parker's great work was entitled "A Discourse of Religion." This book shows that the primal verities of religion, the thought of God, of duty, and of the immortal life were present and primal in all the great religions of the world. In the great parliament of religion held in Chicago in 1893 it was demonstrated that the "Our Father" was indeed a universal prayer. Over and over again did Catholic and Jew, Buddhist, Brahmin and Parsee join in this great ethical anthem. They all were ready to pray for the coming of the kingdom of God. "Deliver us from evil" were the words consonant and precious to the hearts and lips of Hindu and Chinaman, European and American, black and white, rich and poor, learned and ignorant.

The Mohammedan calls his sacred book the Koran, "the cry." The very title gives it a place in the breviary of mankind. All religion is but a cry from the seen to the unseen; a cry of the erring for virtue; a cry of the sinning for grace; a cry of the selfish for love.

This cry, enforced by science, literature and travel, is bringing in a catholicism. The age of schism is gone or going. The sects in religion are doomed. The provincial appeal of the denominationalist falls upon unresponsive ears—aye, falls of clear utterance on the part of him who leads in the task of sect building.

We talk much of the combination of trade and the trusts of capital. But they are only the reverse side of the shield—the worldly and oftentimes wicked perversion of the great law of brotherhood. A great catholicism, a church of humanity, of which the Church of Rome in its mighty achievements is a feeble prophecy, is the obverse side of this shield. The word in religion, as in statesmanship, today is not clannishness, nor partisanship, nor patriotism, but cosmopolitanism. Universalism of some kind or other, in time and eternity, is the demand of the heart and the head, the necessity of science, the dream of the sage, the promise of the bard, the inspiration of the prophet, the gospel of the living God, as revealed in the slowly unfolding pages of history and reflected in the ever-clearing and climbing life of the soul of man.

Col. Monroe's Doctrine.

FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

"What is the most important issue now before the American people?" asked Judge Sawyer, laying aside the evening paper and addressing Col. Monroe. Before that gentleman had time to reply, Postmaster Jenkins volunteered an answer.

"Suppressing the labor unions," he declared, with positive warmth. "It's got so that a man can't do anything he wants without asking the permission of some walking delegate. Why, I understand they're going to form a carpenters' union here in Lincolnville, and put the wages up from $2.25 to $3.00 a day! Three dollars a day! Think of it! Flannagan, the brakeman, is bragging that the men on the M. N. & W. have forced the officials to grant them an increase of 10 per cent, and all they had to do was to threaten to strike. The men knew that business was so good that the road couldn't afford to be tied up, so they took advantage of it. Unless these unions are suppressed by the stern hand of the law the country will be ruined. That's what I say! A man ought'r be mighty thankful to get a job without dictating to employers who are kind enough to hire him."

"Have your mail carriers or clerks formed a union and threatened a strike?" asked Col. Monroe.

"No, they wouldn't dream of such a thing," said Jenkins.

"Did you ever hear of a strike of postal employes or school teachers?"

"Not that I remember. What's that got to do with it?" demanded the postmaster.

"The government seems to be a popular employer," observed Col. Monroe. "If private interests were content with reasonable profits, and willingly shared their prosperity with those who worked for them, it is possible that there would be no labor unions and no strikes. The government pays living wages, accords fair treatment and seeks no profit from the labor of its employes. The president of the M. N. & W. receives a salary of $50,000 a year, and twice as much more in dividends. The postmaster general of the United States receives $8,000 a year, superintends a business many times as great as that of the M. N. & W., and receives not a dollar in dividends. Men form unions and strike because they have reason to believe they are not receiving their honest share of what they earn. I hear many men of your class declaring in favor of suppressing labor unions. Why don't you force such a plank into your party platform? You know perfectly well that neither of the great political parties would consider a 'labor-union-suppression' plank for a moment. You will have to organize a new party Jenkins. The Republican and Democratic platforms will vie in eloquence in affirming the right of labor to organize. You might join the Socialists. They are opposed to labor unions on broad principles. But you are not a Socialist, are you Jenkins?"

"I should say not," answered the indignant postmaster. "I don't want to divide with anybody. I'm content to be as I am. Every man for himself, is my motto. If people don't like this country let them get out of it."

"You have not answered my question, colonel," interrupted Judge Sawyer, who had little sympathy with the postmaster's not uncommon type of individualism. "In your opinion, what is the most important issue now before the American people?"

"The one we discussed last week," was the reply. "I refer to the attempt which is now being made to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the popular election of senators. By the way, judge, have you looked up my authority for quoting George Washington as urging that the people would have the power and also the sense and wisdom to rectify the mistakes which were made in drafting our Constitution?"

"I have done so," said Judge Sawyer. "I have been reading Washington's letters and confess that I am surprised to learn of his liberal attitude on the question of future amendments. Later on Adams and Jefferson and Madison expressed similar views. In fact, I do not see how the 'strict constructionists' of the Constitution can refer to any of the great founders of our republic for authority in warning the present generation against changes in that document. I am making a candid admission for a Jeffersonian Democrat."

"The present attempt to amend the Constitution," said Col. Monroe, "is of vast and far-reaching importance. For the first time in our history it is seriously proposed to strike out and destroy a clause that was vigorously contended for when the Constitution was formed. The senate was deliberately designed by its founders to represent the wealth and aristocracy of the country. A motion in the constitutional convention of 1787 to make no man eligible for senatorship unless he was worth $100,000 was defeated only by a narrow plurality. It was repeatedly avowed by leading delegates that the senate should not represent the people. Our school histories do not give us the debates in that famous convention. Real democracy was then in its infancy. Listen to a few of the statements made by delegates during the debate on how senators should be chosen. My authority for these quotations is James Madison, whose journal is the only reliable record we have of the proceedings."

Col. Monroe consulted his memorandum book and continued: "Bear in mind that the men I am about to quote were the leading figures in the convention which drafted and signed our present Constitution. Roger Sherman of Connecticut said: 'The people, immediately, should have as little to do as may be about the government.' Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts said: 'The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy.' Mr. Butler of South Carolina declared that 'an election by the people is an impracticable mode.' John Randolph of Virginia asserted: 'In tracing these evils to their origin every man finds them in the turbulence and follies of democracy.' Mr. Dickinson of Delaware frankly admitted: 'I consider a limited monarchy the best government in the world.' Mr. Madison was afraid 'the majority would oppress the wealthy minority.' Mr. Dickinson said 'he wished the senate to consist of the most distinguished characters; distinguished for their rank and property and bearing as strong a likeness to the British house of lords as possible.' Mr. Gerry wanted a senate 'which would provide some check in favor of the commercial interest against the landed.' He was accommodated. Alexander Hamilton said 'the British government was the best in the world. The executive and the senate should be named for life. Personally he was in favor of a king.' Mr. Mason wanted a property qualification for senators and suggested $100,000. Gouverneur Morris wanted a life senate 'so as to protect the rich against the poor. There never was and never would be a society without an aristocracy.' He should see us today. Mr. Ellsworth, afterward chief justice of the supreme court, was astounded that some members were so solicitous about the rights of the people. A new set of ideas seems to have crept in,' he said, 'since the articles of confederation were established. Conventions of the people, or with power derived from the people, were not then thought of.' This gives us a clear idea of how small a hold democracy had on the men who framed the Constitution. I might quote hundreds of similar statements, but these should suffice. It was finally agreed that the state legislatures could be depended upon to select senators who would represent wealth and not democracy, and the accuracy of their judgment has been amply verified. Those of us who believe that corporate wealth is too well served, have the 'open door of a constitutional amendment,' which George Washington suggested.

"You therefore give this proposed amendment precedence as an issue over trusts and all other questions?" asked Judge Sawyer.

"I do," was Col. Monroe's answer. "It is a great fault to strive for a democratic senate, but it is a greater one to have made the political discovery that we are not forever bound by the enactments of a dead and discarded past. It is magnificent to feel that a day has dawned when one can criticise a constitution without being charged with treason, and to know that there is a rapidly crystallizing sentiment in favor of making such changes as will give us an organic law in conformity to our new industrial and economic world. The political battles of the near future will be waged over constitutional amendments—not over proposed legislation which our courts are compelled to reject or to cripple by adverse decisions. For years our legislative bodies have been passing laws demanded by an overwhelming majority of the people. In repeated instances the courts have declared such measures unconstitutional. The income tax is an example. Instead of denouncing the courts the people can move on the Constitution. It is not the fault of the courts that an unpopular and unjust constitutional clause is permitted to stand for a hundred years, when the people have the power to call a convention and repeal it, and incorporate in its place such a mandate as they choose. I am enough of a lawyer to believe that the great problems now confronting us can be solved only when constitutional changes are made. For that reason I hold that the existing popular sentiment in favor of a senatorial amendment precipitates the most important issue which has arisen in years—a revision of our national Constitution. It is a third of a century since the Constitution was amended. It is more than a century since it was adopted, and measured by progress and achievements it is a thousand years. Age breeds disease in constitutions as it does in everything that is mortal. Designing men take advantage of its decrepitude. It needs an infusion of blood from the lusty present."

"We should make haste slowly," said Judge Sawyer, after a pause.

"You may rely upon the senators to do all in their power to prevent haste," concluded Col. Monroe. "They have arrayed themselves squarely and insolently against the overwhelming mass of people. It will be a fight worth watching and worth winning. I should be inclined to make a small wager in favor of democracy."

"Democracy!" exclaimed Postmaster Jenkins, "I thought you was a Republican."

Mexico's Military Ambition.

From the National Magazine.

The army and navy of the republic of Mexico are undergoing the greatest transformation in their history. From the border to Yucatan and from the Pacific to the gulf coast the republic will soon be a vast parade ground for troops and marines. Quietly, but rapidly, the government is carrying to completion comprehensive plans which will make Mexico one of the strongest military powers for her area on the globe. Within a year or two at most President Diaz will be able to mobilize on short notice nearly 200,000 well-equipped and well-drilled soldiers. He desires to make Mexico a nation of warriors. Therefore in nearly 11,000 public schools nearly 300,000 boys are drilling daily and dreaming of glory to be won on the battlefield. Is there reason to doubt, in view of such facts as these, that the Mexico of the future will be able to make demands and enforce them if need be?

Russia's Prohibitory Tariff.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Russia is at work preparing a new tariff to get even with Germany. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg says that "in the vast majority of cases the duties of the new tariff show an increase of 50 per cent on those of the tariff of 1891, while the duties on many articles have been doubled and in some cases more than doubled." As the Russian tariff is now the highest of any civilized nation, these new rates will be practically prohibitory. One peculiar feature of the bill provides for 20 per cent more duty on an article when imported by land instead of by sea. Evidently the Russians will meet the Germans at the full length of the string, but other nations will be included.

A Sound Proposition.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

There can be no sounder proposition than that of Representative Cannon that "the majority of a legislative body has the right to do business." It seems not to be generally recognized in Washington, but it is the fundamental principle of parliamentary government. When one man, like Senator Morgan, is permitted to talk against time day after day to prevent a vote on a most important question the majority surrenders its right and one man rules with despotic sway.

Current Comment.

American Morals.

With the Burdick case as a text a minister of the gospel finds that "America is fast following in the steps of the old Roman empire" and that "depravity among persons in the higher circles is often worse than in the slums of the city." Our data about the prevalence of viciousness in "the higher circles" are largely based on hearsay and incomplete; in the Buffalo tragedy, if we are to judge by the lodging-house element represented, society was not concerned.

But it isn't true that we are going the way of the Romans into degeneracy. It isn't true that we are worse as a nation now than in the early days of the republic. The city of New York today is distinctly a more moral community than it was a century ago. There are more of us now and crimes are more numerous, as drinking and gambling are more general. But individually considered we are an improvement morally on our ancestors.

What is true about ministerial reproof of this sort is that it indulges too frequently in broad and sweeping generalizations from isolated particular instances. From the pulpit point of view we were just as godless in colonial days, when Cotton Mather was preaching, but two centuries lated we find the dread denouement of our degeneracy as far remote as then. An occasional sickly sheep of the Burdick kind does not corrupt the whole flock, nor sicken all the rest. —New York Evening Post.

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Railway Station Noises.

If the reform which the New York Central railroad is inaugurating regarding station noises becomes general night travel will be bereft of many of its horrors. A circular order issued by the management of the road named requires the discontinuance of noises in stations caused by the rough handling of cars while switching them, men shouting and swearing, car inspectors and oilers allowing journal box lids to close with a bang, constant ringing of engine bells, blowing whistles, popping steam valves, working of air pumps and cylinder cocks, and all other devices by which thoughtless employes make hideous a night passed on a railroad train.

Careful instructions are given as to the best means of carrying out the order and violations will be dealt with severely. The traveling public will view this effort with gratitude and the ardent hope for its extension to all roads. Few people approach a night on a Pullman without the hope for deep sleep ere a large or terminal station is reached. The awakening at such places is almost sure to come and to be a rude one. An impatient engineer hurls a sleeper against the train with a crash that reminds one of the crack of doom; a thoughtless brakeman shouts a signal instead of using his lantern; a snorting engine with clanging bell and flaming fixebox passes your window; the conductor shouts "All aboard" in the voice of a wheezy foghorn, and by that time sleep has fled past recall from all but the most phlegmatic travelers.

It seems remarkable that railway managements should spend millions in the effort to outdo competitors in providing luxurious accommodations for patrons, but should so long neglect common sense and costless reforms which, like the one under consideration, would better the service and result in added comfort that money could not provide.—Chicago Record-Herald.

+ + + +

Challenger and Defender.

Sir Thomas Lipton is considerably in advance of us in the construction of his cup yacht, but the Reliance, as the defender of the cup is to be called, is at least well on the way. The public is being accommodated by the experts with a settlement of the race in advance, as the result of a careful consideration of such matters as the excessive bulk of the challenger's fin and the unexpected sharpening of the defender's overhang; but we feel warranted by our own information in assuring the reader that the contest will be quite close enough to be interesting.

One thing is reasonably certain—that there are departures in both boats from the stereotyped model. This is well. There has been, lately, altogether too much tendency toward complete assimilation in these international craft. The matter seemed to be approaching a state of things in which the custody of the cup might as well be left to the determination of the question whether one boat could sail over a course more speedily on Wednesday than on Thursday. + + + +

We miss the fine national flavor in the new defender's name. The people rather expect to have their patriotic feelings stirred by the word printed on the boat's stern. But "Reliance" has a good and businesslike sound. The country will rely on the new craft to keep the cup safe in Forty-fourth street.—New York Mail and Express.

+ + + +

Are Not Busybodies.

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, one of the national superintendents of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, has done a distinct service to that organization by her declaration that the women of the union are not busybodies, and that they have more serious work in hand than frivolous and unwarranted criticism of acts attributed to the president and other statesmen. Her declaration was called forth by the report sent all over the country that the union had entered a protest against the hanging of a certain work of art in the White House, and had also condemned as an outrage the sale of a sideboard which was presented to the lady of the White House by an Ohio temperance society during the Hayes regime. The sideboard incident has been declared by President Roosevelt to be a pure myth, and if the work of art happens to suit his taste it is his privilege to have it hung in his official home.

Mrs. Ellis wishes the public to understand that the union has more serious business on hand than fighting windmills or chasing shadows. The president of this union for many years was Miss Frances Willard, and no American woman was held in higher honor than was she. Practical, sensible, able to make a careful study of conditions, skillful as a financier, and withal a most patriotic American, Miss Willard aided in the building up of an organization which is now wielding a powerful influence for good in all parts of the land. This organization not only fights a hard battle in the cause of temperance, but goes into many other fields and employs many methods to aid and encourage those who would lead more useful lives. It has become not only a national, but an international, organization, with strong branches in every civilized country, and with women of the highest standing at the head of them.

Such an organization has a right to claim, and even to demand, more considerate treatment than the W. C. T. U. often receives from the thoughtless and from those inspired by unworthy motives. Even men who do not agree with its teachings must recognize its honesty of purpose and its devotion to the cause in which it has enlisted, and in which it has fought with marked success for so many years.—Baltimore American.

IT IS TO SMILE.

Merritt—A man shouldn't bother a woman by talking business.

Cora—That's right, dear. If you mean business go talk to papa.—Smart Set.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a warship?

Pa—A warship, my son, is a mechanical device used in manufacturing history.—Chicago News.

"Your face is wet, sir,"

BUILDERS NEED NOT FEAR PRICES

Cost of Materials as a Whole but Little Greater Than That of Last Spring.

LUMBER WILL STAY UP

Plumbers' Supplies Have Advanced—Brick Is Not Materially Higher — Roofing Has Gone Up a Trifle.

How do the prices of building materials now compare with those that prevailed one year ago? This is the question that hundreds of prospective builders are asking themselves and each other. It is the same query that was in their mouths last spring, and, in fact, every spring, but it has been a more serious question the last two years, as it figures to a considerable extent in the cost of building, which it is admitted by all has greatly increased.

Exaggerated reports of the cost of materials have led many to believe that this item alone will be enough to deter a shrewd investor from building. They have lost sight of the fact that the two chief difficulties today in the way of building are not the cost of the materials, but the cost and uncertainty of labor and the difficulty of getting mortgage funds at reasonable rates. Building materials have in some instances advanced, but the rise is not enough to be responsible for any considerable hold-up of building projects. From the facts noted below, it is evident that the man who hoped to be able to build this year has nothing especially to fear from exorbitant prices of material.

INFORMATION FROM AUTHORITIES.

The information was obtained through the courtesy of the following well-known firms: The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, the Pittsburgh Supply Company, the American Clay Manufacturing Company, Scott A. White, Steiner & Voegtley, Springer and Patterson, the Commercial Glass Company, De Noon Bros., the McGinness-Smith Company and the Rodgers Sand Company.

Lumber, which is the chief item in the list, rates higher than a year ago. The better grades of white pine have advanced from $3 to $4 a thousand feet, but there is so little of these grades used in the ordinary house that the raise does not affect the small builder. Hemlock, used chiefly for sheeting and studding, is from 50 to 75 cents higher, making an increase of perhaps $15 in the bill for a $5,000 house. North Carolina pine and yellow pine rate the same as a year ago, as do also shingles and hardwoods, such as are used for the finishing of the better class of houses. Lath are cheaper. As the lumber bill in a $5,000 is $1,100 or $1,200, it is evident that the rise is not a serious one.

Commenting on the lumber prices, G. Walter Gates, second vice president and secretary of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, said: "Lumber prices have come to stay. There are good reasons for this. Previous to 1890 nearly every large saw mill in the country ran without profit.

PRICES WILL STAY UP.

"When the manufacturers finally banded together for mutual protection they put prices up to a living rate, and there they will remain. The growing scarcity of timber in the country tends to advance prices, and the tremendous demand for all grades of lumber is crowding the mills to their fullest capacity. Labor and supplies used at the mills and stumpage are all much higher than two years ago, and lower prices cannot be looked for on that account."

The brick bill, from $350 to $500 in a $5,000 house, is the next large item. Common brick are now selling at the kilns for $6 and $6.25 per 1,000; stock brick for $12, and pressed and Pompeiian brick for $20 or more. The general range of prices is somewhat higher than prevailed during the fall and winter, as is always the case, but is practically the same as quoted last spring. Pittsburgh manufacturers are now buying from outside firms to meet the demands which their own kilns cannot supply.

Plumbing material, which costs from $250 to $300 in a $5,000 house, grades considerably higher. The advance on lead pipe is 10 per cent, soil pipe 15 per cent, brass goods from 10 to 20 per cent, and gas fixtures 10 per cent. Lead goods, except lead pipe, rate about the same as a year ago, and bath tubs are no higher. The demand for goods of all kinds is unprecedented and the factories are working overtime.

ADVANCE IN WINDOW GLASS.

Glass costs more than last year, the advance being most marked in ordinary window glass, which is up 10 or 12 per cent. Plate glass in small sizes has made a similar advance, although the large sizes have not changed materially. Art glass has not changed in price. The man who invests $5,000 in a house usually pays from $40 to $50 for his glass.

In electrical supplies the increased cost would not be over $5 in an ordinary house, which requires from $50 to $100 worth of material, according to the interior design and finish. Rubber covered wire, the price of which is controlled by the copper and rubber trusts, costs 25 cents more on a $10 lot. Weatherproof wire, used mostly in cheap houses, is up 2 cents a pound. Switches, switchboards, electrical fixtures, sockets, cut outs, etc., cost no more than last spring. Iron pipe, used largely in office buildings for conduits, is 10 per cent lower than a year ago.

Sand and gravel remain as before, the former costing from 4 to 6 cents a bushel, and the latter one-half cent a bushel less. Cement is somewhat higher than a year ago, but lower than it closed last fall.

In heating apparatus of all kinds the prices grade about the same as last spring. Boilers are a little higher. There is a general tendency to specify better furnaces and more expensive heating systems, as they are found to be much cheaper in the long run.

PAINT IS A STAND-OFF.

The item of paint, which amounts to about $75 in a $5,000 house, need cause no anxiety. White lead is higher, costing now 6.75 cents a pound, but this advance is offset by the fall in the price of linseed oil, which is selling now for 45 cents a gallon, as against 60 cents last spring. All other paint supplies are fully as low as last year.

Builders' hardware, too, shows no general advance in price. Nails cost more than a few months ago, but no more than last spring. Dealers in these supplies have a rough and ready way of estimating the bill for hardware in a house costing $5,000. 1 per cent if the house is built to sell and 2 per cent if it is built for a home.

Roofing material will cost more this summer, the advance on some grades being 10 per cent. A slate roof on a fair-sized house costs not far from $75, and a tile roof costs nearly three times this sum.

The general opinion among dealers and contractors is that prices of materials will not advance further. At present quotations the increased cost is not enough to hinder a man building either residences or business blocks, and the supply in many cases is much larger than last year, making it easier to complete work. Other conditions affecting the money market and the supply of labor, it is believed, will be considerably relieved before May 1, and, if so, the outlook for a brisk building season was never so good in Pittsburgh.

J. O. BROWN'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Widow, Nephews and a Niece Get His Estate—No Estimate of Value.

The will of Joseph Owen Brown, late recorder of Pittsburg, was filed for probate yesterday by Attorney W. B. Rodgers, who was accompanied by the decedent's widow. The will was made on February 25, 1903, and was witnessed by H. B. Wassell and William Bradley. The widow, Ella M. Brown, is left all real estate and personal property of every kind and character excepting bequests of stock to Walter R. Black and Elias J. John, nephews of the deceased, and Annie M. McGeary, a niece. The nephews are left 250 shares each of the par value of $100 each of the Western Pocahontas Coal and Lumber Company of West Virginia. The niece is left in trust 150 preferred shares of the par value of $100 each of the Piere Ranch Cattle Company, and at her death the same is to revert to the widow.

The will mentions the decedent had business relations with Colonel Joseph U. Crawford of Philadelphia, Joseph C. Trees, of New Martinsville, W. Va., and J. C. Mabon of Birmingham, Ala.

The widow, Ella M. Brown, is named as sole executrix, and the deceased directed that she should not be required to file an inventory nor furnish a bond. The papers filed place no value on the estate.

UNPRECEDENTED

Special California Tours.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co. offer extraordinary opportunities to visit the Pacific coast at unprecedented low rates authorized by the trunk lines on account of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Parties under personal escort will leave Pittsburgh and Eastern cities May 2 in elegant trains of vestibuled Pullman cars going via Chicago and the Santa Fe route, including trip to the grand canyon of the Colorado river, Arizona, making a comprehensive tour of California, with opportunity to visit the wonderful Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, with choice of routes returning. If the Rio Grande Scenic Line is chosen stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Manitou and Denver, inclusive of the Royal Gorge, Garden of the Gods and the grand scenic trip to Cripple Creek. Or returning north from San Francisco through the valleys and mountains of Northern California, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Puget Sound, including trip to Alaska if desired and the Northern Pacific railway, including tour through "Wonderland," the Yellowstone National Park, or the Canadian Pacific railway and the picturesque scenery of the Canadian Rockies. Grand European tours in April, June and July. Send for circulars mentioning trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
337 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER.

Special Offer That Is of More Than General Interest.

Probably there are no reading persons in the United States who have not often heard of the Encyclopaedia Britanica, and if they have not been fortunate enough to own it for themselves they have had access to it in the public libraries.

An offer is made today in another column of this paper which will enable every home to procure the Britannica. The entire Twentieth Century Edition has been obtained by the American Newspaper Association, whose great advertising and distributing facilities enable it to make a special price on sets so low as to place them within general reach.

The association also permits the books to be paid for gradually. The entire set of thirty-one volumes will be delivered on receipt of the first dollar.

It is not necessary to commend here a famous work like the Encyclopaedia Britannica—known and recognized as authoritative around the globe.

We must, however, commend the American enterprise which has secured this splendid new edition for general distribution. It means a practical educative force going direct into the homes of the people.

An inquiry coupon printed with the advertisement will bring full facts about this interesting and important offer.

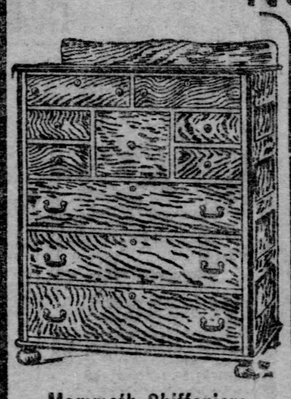
Friend's great Spring Exhibits.

810-814 PENN AVENUE.

GOING TO HAVE A NEW HOME?

Whether you are going to move into a new home or stay where you are, you should see Friend. In either case you will undoubtedly be getting new furnishment. YOU GET IT BEST AT FRIEND'S. Friend has the greatest and most complete lines of housefurnishings ever shown in this section. He has the prices that are the most attractive ever quoted, and the credit terms that afford easiest payments. You can make your selections now and have them reserved to be delivered when you are ready.

NO DOWN PAYMENT REQUIRED TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.



Mammoth Chiffoniers.

Constructed with large and small drawers and hat box—large enough for an entire wardrobe—we show 10 styles upward from

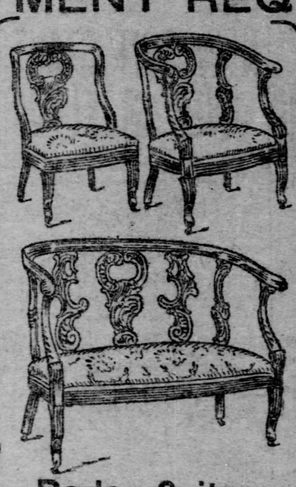
$16.50

"Down Payment Not Required."

Folding Beds.

Mantel, Upright and Combination styles. See our solid oak, best constructed Folding Bed, with French plate mirror, worth $50, which is offered SPECIAL THIS WEEK at **$29**

"Down Payment Not Required."

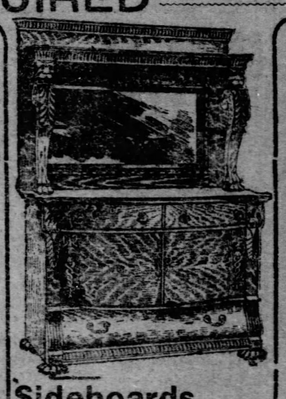


Parlor Suites.

Hundreds of Suites of either 3 or 5 pieces—examine the 3-piece Suite—solid frame—upholstered in velour which is SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK at **$12.50**

Others up to $250.

"Down Payment Not Required."



Sideboards.

We are showing fifty new patterns of the better grades of Boards. You are sure of satisfaction when you come here—See the SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK AT

$43.00

"Down Payment Not Required."

CHINA CLOSETS.

All styles, all finishes, all prices. Every one of them at a lower price than sold elsewhere. Our SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK **$28.50**

"Down Payment Not Required."

IRON BEDS.

You have never seen a larger variety of Iron Beds in all colors than we are showing. Our special for this week—all colors **$13.50**

"Down Payment Not Required."

BRASS BEDS.

The plain and massive construction are in demand. We are showing all styles. This solid brass best quality bed **$37.50**

"Down Payment Not Required."

DAVENPORTS.

Either for parlor use or the combination with bed construction. Twenty-five styles—upward from

$34.50

"Down Payment Not Required."

IRON BED OUTFIT.

Special for this week. Bed, Spring and Mattress,

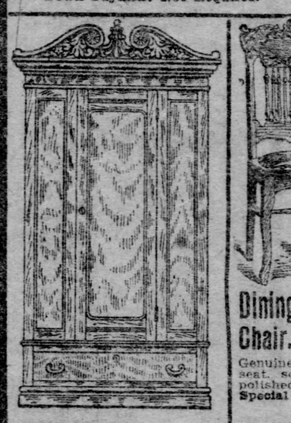
$4.75

"Down Payment Not Required."

BED ROOM SUITES.

SEE THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL—made of beautiful solid oak—with French plate mirror—all groove construction **$19.50**

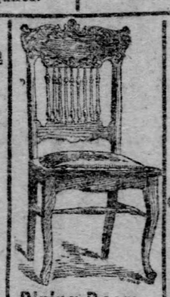
"Down Payment Not Required."



WARDROBES—

We offer for THIS WEEK ONLY a glass door solid oak wardrobe, best construction, at **$19.75**

Regular Price $35.00.

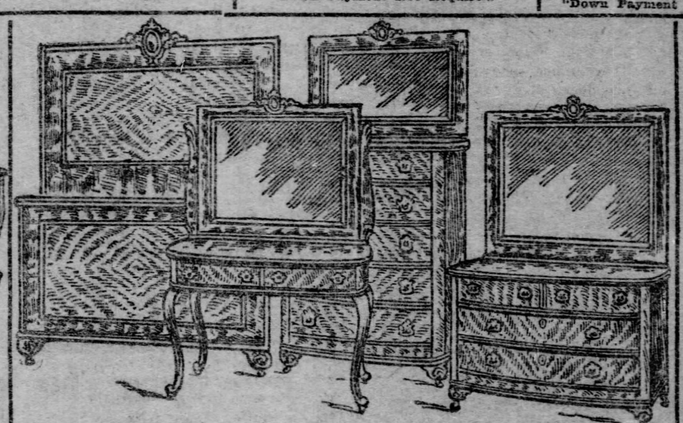


Dining Room Chair.

Genuine leather seat, solid oak—polished

Special This Week at

$2.95



BED ROOM SUITES—

Fifty styles of the finest grades and latest designs are shown here at prices within the reach of all. Have a good bed while you are at it—you can afford it at our prices.

$50 to $250

"Down Payment Not Required."

Special for This Week

Solid Oak 5-Drawer Chiffonier. Polish brass trimmings. Regular price $8, for only

$3.75

Our Special for This Week.

Solid polished oak Dresser—best French plate mirror **$17.50**

"Down Payment Not Required."

CENTER STANDS,

18 inches square—well made—SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY ONLY **75c**

"Down Payments Not Required"

SIDEBOARD.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK—This solid oak bevel plate mirror, well made and of beautiful design, worth $30.00, only **$19.50**

"Down Payments Not Required"

FREE! A Case of Rogers' Silverware Containing 2 Dozen Knives, Forks and Spoons. We will give absolutely FREE a case of Rogers' Silverware containing two dozen knives, forks and spoons to every customer making a purchase of $50 or over, on which a $10 "Down Payment" is made.

EXTENSION TABLES

The round or square, with pedestal, or five legs. We show all kinds. We can save you more money than any other house. This solid oak table with massive legs and best construction. SPECIAL THIS WEEK at only **$21.60**

Others up to $75.00.

"Down Payments Not Required."

GO-CARTS

—AND—

CARRIAGES.

One Hundred Styles to Select From.

Upward From $9.50

"Down Payment Not Required."

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL PURCHASES

Of wonderful magnitude at unusual discounts from prevailing market prices, are responsible for these matchless bargains in

HANDSOME NEW SPRING

CARPETS!

BRUSSELS CARPET—Beautiful new weaves—now going at 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c and **45c**

INGRAIN CARPETS—Latest patterns—now going at 20c, 30c, 25c and **24c**

VELVET CARPETS—Newest designs—per yard, $1.10, 95c, 85c and **75c**

ORIENTAL PATTERN RUG—9x12—regular price everywhere is $20. This week at Friend's for **$13.50**

BEST BRUSSELS RUGS—9x12—15 different styles—regular price $25—at **$23.50**

WILTON VELVET RUGS—9x12—regular price is $45—now at only **$32.50**

Rockers Hundreds of styles to select from. This week's special is a solid wood arm rocker at **$1.25**

ABOUT THIRTY PIANOS

LEFT TO BE CLOSED OUT.

AT NEARLY ½ PRICE BEFORE REMOVAL

FROM PENN AVE.

Our two weeks' sale ending last Saturday resulted in the sale of over One Hundred and Twenty-five instruments. To say that the business done was fully up to our expectations does not begin to express our gratitude to an Appreciative Public. Our Penn ave. location, from which we are soon to remove, is not the most popular, therefore, it means a great deal that so many pianos could be sold in so short a time. It means we did not disappoint the public; it means they found "things as advertised;" it means the purchasers secured good pianos and organs at positively lower prices by far than were ever offered before.

Our situation is peculiar. It's quite different from the ordinary occasion of removing.

Here it is. Our new store will not be ready for occupancy at the time we are obliged to vacate our present quarters. It will be unfit to put pianos in for some days after we are obliged to move, hence it is necessary for us to close out our stock or store it. Storing it means considerable expense, to say nothing of the damage that would be done to the instruments. Therefore thirty more pianos go at cost and less.

TERMS—Cash or Payments $5, $7 to $10 Monthly.

You Have Choice of the Best Makes to Select From.

This good $250 plain cased piano only **$140**

Cash or payments, $5 monthly.

Organs at Half Price.

1 new $65 organs now ..... $32 to $39
5 new $85 organs now ..... $47 to $51
3 new $90 organs now ..... $49 to $57
6 new $110 organs now ..... $59 to $67
3 new piano cased organs, was $150, now ..... $67 to $93

TERMS ON ORGANS.

Cash, or $5 to $6 cash, $3 to $5 monthly.

New Pianos Reduced Third to Half.

FULLY GUARANTEED.

3 new $250 pianos now ....$125 to $160
4 new $300 pianos now ....$168 to $193
6 new $400 pianos now ....$225 to $263
8 new $450 pianos now ....$273 to $315
5 new $500 pianos now ....$298 to $347
4 new $550 pianos now ....$337 to $387

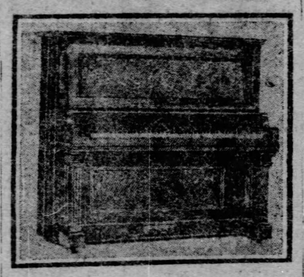
TERMS:

Cash or on payments of $5, $7 to $10 monthly.

This elegant cabinet grand $450 piano only **$273**

Cash or payments; $10 monthly.

This splendid $375 cabinet grand piano only **$225**



Cash or payments, $7 monthly.

Second-Hand Upright Pianos.

Hale upright	$ 65
Cable & Sons upright	85
Cable & Sons upright	110
Whitney upright	135
F. C. Lighte upright	125
Kranich & Bach upright, old style.	100
Kimball upright	185
Chickering & Son upright	140
Kimball upright	265
Hallet & Davis upright	250

TERMS, cash, or payments; $5 to $8 monthly.

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN MAKES PIANO BUYING EASY.

AMBUHL BROS.

622 PENN AVE. OPEN EVENINGS.

OLD CHURCH BEING RAZED TO ERECT A MODERN STORAGE HOUSE

Demolition of Central Presbyterian Edifice, a Landmark, Has Begun.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY

Second Congregation of the Faith Organized in Allegheny, and Was at One Time the Most Fashionable.

The demolition of the old Central Presbyterian church of Allegheny, at Anderson and Lacock streets, was started yesterday, when a gang of workmen removed a large portion of the roof. The work will be rushed through rapidly, and within a week one of the landmarks of the North Side will have been sacrificed to the resistless march of industrial progress.

Where for more than half a century the old church building stood will be raised the walls of one of the largest storage houses in the state. Morris & Co., the Chicago beef packers, will set up a building. Through the old churchyard the Pennsylvania company will run a siding. The property was sold to Morris & Co. little more than a year ago for $40,000. The old Beggs property adjacent was bought by Swift & Co. Two massive storage houses will stand side by side, and will obliterate entirely the appearance of the block that has for many years been so familiar to residents of the North Side.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The destruction of the old church at this time recalls to many of the older residents of Allegheny the early history of the church. The Central Presbyterian church was organized 52 years ago, and the small congregation at first worshiped in Excelsior hall, then standing at the southwest corner of Federal and Lacock streets. In the early '50s the building that is now being pulled down was built, being the second house of worship erected by the Presbyterians of Allegheny. At that time the majority of the wealthy families of that faith were members of the Central church, and for many years after the war of the Rebellion it was called the most aristocratic congregation on the North Side.

The great strife that disrupted the nation in '61 was a period memorable to the people of the Central church. The Rev. Dr. William S. Plummer, first pastor of the young flock, was a southerner by birth and temperament. The assault on Fort Sumpter he declared was justified, and the attitude of the national government regarding slavery he considered monstrous. A man of bold and aggressive manner, he made no secret of his sympathies, with the result that he caused an uproar in his congregation that brought about a factional fight.

TROUBLE WITH SOUTHERN PASTOR.

A minority, loud in its expression of patriotism, and bitter in its hatred of southern resistance, demanded his resignation. A more conservative majority, satisfied to permit his pastor to hold what terrestrial beliefs he favored, so long as his Christian steadfastness remained firm, opposed the dismissal of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, and prevailed upon him to retain his pulpit.

A split followed. The minority faction left the church, and going further north in the city, organized a congregation and built what is now known as the North Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Dr. Lindsay is pastor. Even in naming their church the former members of the Central congregation manifested their vigorous patriotism.

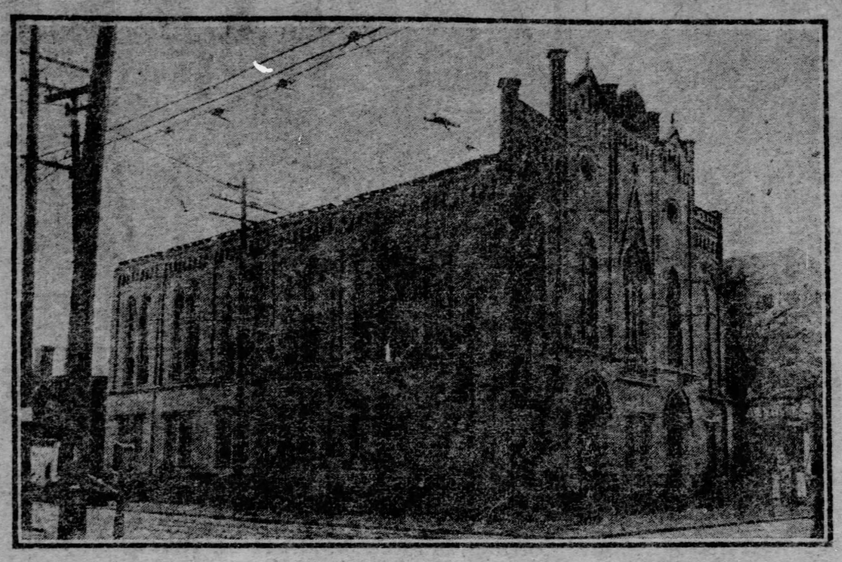
Although the church roll became somewhat smaller in the years that followed the Civil war, through death or removal of many of its older members, the congregation thrived. Then came trouble again. The church was carrying a mortgage of $3,000, and, as the trustees reasoned there would not likely be any increase in contributions, they determined to reduce the salary of the Rev. Dr. Isaac N. Hays, then pastor. He promptly offered his resignation when informed of the purpose of the trustees, and was prevailed upon to stay only when he was assured that no change would be made in his yearly competence. But trouble had taken root, and when Dr. Hays proposed that the congregation move further uptown, and was backed in his project by the inevitable fighting minority, a schism followed.

FORMED A NEW CHURCH.

The minority, headed by the pastor, severed connection with the Central church. The Westminster Presbyterian church was the offspring of the difficulty.

That was 18 years ago. The church has grown. The old property became valuable because of its location, and was demanded by a great industrial corporation. A sale was effected, and the erection of a new church was made possible by the proceeds of the sale.

A few months ago the large plot at the northeast corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets was purchased by the congregation for $250,000. For weeks architects have been working on plans for the new church, and within a year the congregation that has been worshiping in Carnegie Music hall will dedicate a handsome building that will cost about $500,000. Much of the recent success of the church is attributed to the earnest labor of the present pastor, the Rev. J. Allison Platts.



Old Central Presbyterian Church, at Anderson and Lacock Streets, Allegheny.

DEDICATION OF NEW CHURCH

Many Presbyterian Pastors Will Assist in Consecrating Beautiful Edifice Today.

COST IS ABOUT $37,000

Congregation Was Organized Over 70 Years Ago, It Being the First Welsh Church Established in Western Pennsylvania

The dedication of the new Welsh Presbyterian church at McDevitt and Hammett street, Oakland, will take place this morning. At 10:30 a. m. the dedicatory sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas B. Thomas, pastor of the congregation. He will be assisted by the Rev. Ebenezer Evans of Youngstown, O., the Rev. John C. Jones of Chicago, Dr. Thomas Parry of Wilkinsburg, the Rev. W. A. Jones of the Knoxville church, the Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan of the Third church, the Rev. Dr. H. T. McClelland of the Bellefield church, and the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander.

The dedicatory exercises includes four services. The first was held last evening. It was particularly for the old members of the congregation. The services were entirely in Welsh. The Revs. John C. Jones and Ebenezer Evans occupied the pulpit.

The service this morning will be in English, with the exception of an address by the Rev. John C. Jones, who will speak in Welsh. The choir has prepared special music for the occasion.

The afternoon meeting will be a "general rejoicing meeting." Short addresses will be delivered by Presbyterian pastors of the city and leading members of the church.

Three short sermons will be delivered at the evening service. The Rev. John C. Jones, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Watters and the Rev. T. C. Davies of Idlewood will occupy the pulpit. Mr. Davies was pastor of the church for a quarter of a century, when the congregation worshiped in Second avenue.

The new edifice is of brick, two stories high. The Sabbath school room, with a seating capacity of 300, an infant room and a trustee room occupy the first floor. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 400, with a gallery in the rear which seats about 150. A large corridor graces the entrance of the church, leading from which on either side are stairways to the auditorium.

The congregation is over 70 years old, being the first Welsh congregation organized in Pittsburgh. It built a church at Second avenue and Cherry alley, and in that edifice some of the finest church meetings and musical events have been held. Many of the standard choruses from the works of Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Handel, and other great composers have been rendered by large choirs. The old church was sold last August for $35,000. With this money the congregation built the new edifice at a cost of $37,000, leaving a debt of $2,000.

NEW SUIT STARTS OVER STEEL CARS

Alleging Infringement of Patents Pressed Company Files a Bill.

J. M. HANSEN ATTACKED

Improvement on Steel Underframes Made by Standard Company for Oregon Short Line Made Subject for Litigation.

The Pressed Steel Car Company yesterday entered another suit against the Standard Steel Car Company in the United States circuit court at Pittsburgh. Damages to the extent of $100,000 are claimed on account of alleged infringement of the Pressed Steel Car Company's patents covering improvement in underframes in the manufacture by the Standard Company of steel gondola cars for the Oregon Short Line. The court is asked to grant $100,000 damages, a division of profits, to enjoin the defendants from further infringements and to order the destruction of the cars or their delivery to the plaintiff. The allegations in the bill are sworn to by F. N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

John M. Hansen, president of the Standard Steel Car Company, is also attacked in the bill. The bill recites that prior to December 21, 1901, Mr. Hansen was in the employ of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and that during the month of December he conspired, with other employes of that company, to manufacture steel cars and car parts in competition with those of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Attorneys Pakewell & Byrnes of Pittsburgh filed the bill and the prosecution will be assisted by W. C. Strawbridge of Philadelphia and John R. Bennett of New York. The Morton Trust Company of New York, which holds a mortgage of the Pressed Steel Car Company, appears as co-plaintiff in the bill.

President Hansen said last night: "I have no official knowledge of any such suit, but if it has actually been brought, it is merely in line with previous attempts to injure the credit of the Standard Company. The Oregon Short Line cars mentioned were made and delivered late last year, prior to the manufacture of cars upon which a similar suit was brought more than a month ago. Every car we have made has been manufactured after our own designs and patents, all of which have been thoroughly examined by the best legal talent."

DEATHS.

ALLOWAY—Suddenly, on Friday, March 21, 1903, at 1 p. m., WILBUR J., husband of Mary Alloway (nee Sertell), aged 23 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Dravesburg Heights, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of Dravesburg council, No. 141, Jr. O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Mifflin cemetery.

AUSTIN—On Saturday, March 21, 1903, at 5:45 a. m., JOSEPH H. C., infant son of Joseph and Effa Austin (nee White), aged 3 months, 9 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 58 Twenty-seventh street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Beaver (Pa.) papers please copy.]

GANGLOFF—On Thursday, March 19, 1903, at 5:45 p. m., MRS. EMILIE GANGLOFF, in her 67th year.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. Charles Gangloff, corner of Virginia avenue and Maple Terrace, on Sunday, March 22, 1903, at 1:30 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

SAUER—On Friday, March 20, 1903, at 3:45 p. m., ELIZABETH T., daughter of Mrs. J. W. Byrnes and the late George Byrnes, in her 17th year.

Funeral from parents' residence, 7 First street, McKees Rocks, on Monday, March 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHMIDT—Entered into rest, on Saturday, March 21, 1903, at 6 a. m., at his residence, 3315 Penn avenue, GEORGE H., son of Henry Schmidt, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 3315 Penn avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMIT—On Saturday, March 21, 1903, at 9:40 p. m., PATRICK SMIT, aged 62 years.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Sella, No. 69 Compromise street, Allegheny, Wednesday morning, March 25, at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem high mass at St. Peter's church at 9. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPANGLER—On Saturday, March 21, 1903, at 4 a. m. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Jester, No. 721 East Lacock street, Allegheny, MRS. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, wife of George W. Spangler, in her 70th year.

Funeral Monday morning, March 23, at 8:30 o'clock. Services at St. Mary's Catholic church, Liberty street, Allegheny, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

Epileptic Fits Cured.

Cures Old and Young Quickly and Permanently.

Both sexes are equally liable to epilepsy, and it may and frequently does occur at all ages, from infancy to old age. No matter how serious the attacks, nor of how long standing, Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer will positively cure fits and all other nervous or spasmodic affections. Here is the proof:

"My son had epileptic fits for 15 years. About a year ago he began to use Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and today he is absolutely cured. He has not had one fit since he began the use of this medicine." W. H. Everest, New Haven Center, Mich.

"For seven years I had falling fits; had as many as five spasms a week. My physician recommended Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and it cured me completely." Wm. H. Wiser, Pottstown, Pa.

"I had epileptic fits for over 25 years, never more than three weeks apart and often several times a day. Sixteen months ago I began taking Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and am absolutely cured. I have never had an attack since I started taking the medicine." A. S. Brooks, 808 North F St., Richmond, Ind.

Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 a bottle, or is sent, express paid, on receipt of price. J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., Albion, Mich.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3443 Grant.

Come This Week

—You haven't much time left to grasp the 20 to 50 per cent saving on Art, Pyrography and Mathematical Materials. The BIG bargains are to be had before these departments move to their new location—543 Smithfield street.

Stierens
THE W. E. STIERENS CO.
543 SMITHFIELD ST.
406-408 SIXTH AVE.

LAMB'S
FURNITURE CARPETS BEDDING ETC
LAMB FURNITURE CO
LIBERTY AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

FIRST GRAND SOUVENIR OPENING--MONDAY & TUESDAY

WE ASK YOU TO ACCEPT THIS AS A PERSONAL INVITATION TO ATTEND—TO-MORROW AND TUESDAY—IT WILL BE A COMPLETE EXPOSE OF MANY EXQUISITE NEW IDEAS—FURNITURE—CARPETS—CURTAINS—Etc., which will be displayed for the first time to-morrow—In fact, this GREAT SOUVENIR SALE is plainly YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY. People who have come here in response to our printed announcements find the advantages we offer—OUR HIGH QUALITIES—OUR LOW PRICES—our splendid assortments—OUR CREDIT CONVENIENCES—ARE FACTS—NOT THEORIES.

SOUVENIRS. Handsome Gold Plated Venetian BERRY DISHES, like cut, worth $1.25, with a $5.00 purchase Monday ..... FREE

Oil Cloths—Choice patterns, worth 35c per yd., for only..... 19c

Half Wool Ingrain Carpets—New patterns, worth 65c per yd., for 39c

Lace Curtains—3½ yards long—choice new patterns, worth $2.00 per pair, for only..... $1.25

SOUVENIRS. This Handsome Gold Plated Venetian FRUIT BASKET, worth $2.00, will be given with a $10.00 purchase Monday.... FREE

Solid Oak Dresser, Like cut, with plate mirror, worth $12, for..... $6.95

THIS SOUVENIR SPECIAL—Bed, Spring and Mattress, Iron Bed—brass trimmed—like cut—complete with spring and mattress; worth $7.50, for only $3.98

Golden Oak Dressers With swell front drawers, worth $20, for $12.00

THIS SOUVENIR SPECIAL—GOLDEN OAK BED ROOM SUITE, exactly Like Cut—Beautifully carved and polished; actually worth elsewhere $25. Our price Monday and Tuesday only..... $16.50

Golden Oak Chiffoniers Like cut, with plate mirror, worth $10, for only..... $5.95

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, Worth $6.50, for only..... $2.85

THIS SOUVENIR SPECIAL—Bed, Spring and Mattress. IRON BED—with brass rod head and foot. Like Cut, complete with spring and mattress; worth $10.00, for only..... $6.95

SOUVENIRS. Genuine Cut Glass Water Pitchers—actually worth $3.75 each, will be given with a $25 purchase Monday and Tuesday FREE

SOUVENIRS—This handsome Venetian, Gold Plated Cracker Jar, worth $2.50—with a $25.00 purchase Monday..... FREE

BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES AT LAMB'S OUR CONSTANT AIM YOUR SATISFACTION

SOUVENIRS. Gold Plated Venetian SALTS and PEPPERS, worth 25c each, with every purchase Monday FREE

THIS SOUVENIR SPECIAL—UMBRELLA RACK Solid Oak, nicely polished; worth $1.00, we'll sell them Monday for only 48c

THIS HANDSOME COUCH—Covered with Leatherette, full Turkish spring edge with 8 rows of deep tufts—worth elsewhere $18. Our price Monday only..... $10

Your Money Back If Goods Are Not As Represented.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

This Souvenir Special Hanging Hat Rack, With French plate mirror, exactly like cut; actually worth $1.50 each. We'll sell them Monday morning only for..... 68c

Quarter Oak Hall Racks, finely polished, with large plate glass, worth $18, for only $12

FELT MATTRESSES, Covered with best quality ticking, guaranteed not to mat. Advertised elsewhere for $10; our price only $6.35

Golden Oak Folding Beds—Nicely polished—complete with springs; worth elsewhere $18. Our price only..... $12.00

Fibre and Cotton Top Mattresses, Covered with best quality ticking; worth $3.75, for only..... $2.25

This Handsome Turkish Chair Elegantly upholstered with Chase Leather; worth elsewhere $22. Special for Monday only—at.... $9.50

Quartered Oak Extension Tables—Choice of several styles; beautifully polished throughout; worth $32, $35, and $38, choice for... $23

6 Foot Extension Tables—Golden Oak finish with 5 large fluted legs; worth $10 for only..... $5.75

Quartered Oak Sideboards—Exactly like cut—elegantly carved and polished. Worth elsewhere $50. We'll sell them Monday for only..... $48

Select Goods Now We'll Hold Them Until Wanted.

LAMB FURNITURE CO., 939 Liberty St.
SMITHFIELD AND LIBERTY STREETS.

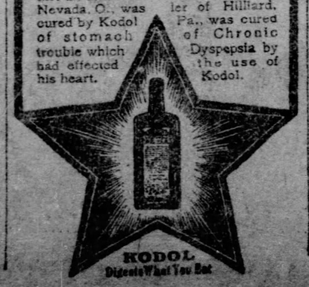
Every Article Advertised A Bargain.

Stomach Troubles cured by KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE

Under all curable conditions

Mr. D. Kauble of Nevada, O., was cured by Kodol of stomach trouble which had effected his heart.

Mrs. W. W. Layler of Hilliard, Pa., was cured of Chronic Dyspepsia by the use of Kodol.



URLING BROS.

Corrugated Suction Plates And Extracting. $10

Are the only perfect-fitting plates. Made only by Urling Bros. Beware of Cheap-John imitators. None are genuine unless our name (URLING BROS.) is stamped on the suction. These plates have a soft-palate and double suction, which makes them adhere perfectly to any mouth. People who cannot wear this plate cannot wear teeth at all. They are light, thin and strong, and are composed of Daugherty Rubber and S. S. White teeth.

The acknowledged best.

Painless extracting by air, gas or applied to the gums under the personal charge of Drs. Urling.

Born Here and Established 16 Years.

Gold Crown or Bridge Work, 22k, (the best) $5.

FILLING, 50c up.

Gold Filling, $1 up.

Urling Bros., Home Dentists.
204 SIXTH STREET, COR. PENN AVENUE.
Hours daily till 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.
EAST END OFFICE, 6125 PENN AVENUE, COR. COLLINS.
Both Phones.

Business Instruction

HOW TO START A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WITH SMALL CAPITAL

EVERY man who desires to rise in the world ought to own a successful business. THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER, a 32-page weekly newspaper, established 1878, gives practical advice how to start and conduct a successful business with small capital and lay the foundation for a fortune. This great business builder and educator gives the fullest instructions in detail for a successful business career. Every one should read it.

FREE A SAMPLE COPY WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS UPON REQUEST FREE.

The National Advertiser, 6 E. 14th St., N. Y.

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road.

Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

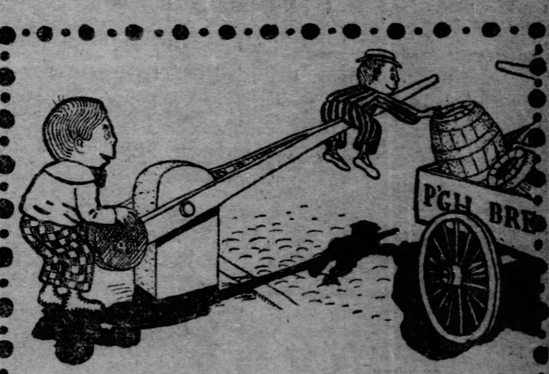
Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, cleanses and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

PITTSBURG SOAP CO
GET THE BEST ASK YOUR GROCER
IVEROIDE SOAP
A HOME PRODUCTION SUPERIOR QUALITY
The Soap for the Home

DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO., 313 Liberty St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Electrical Supplies. Nernst Lamps, the new electric light. Saves ½ electric light bill. Improves quality of light. Electrical equipment of every description. Highest grades, lowest prices, quickest delivery.



If other Brews were "just as good," and quite so pure to swallow— You'd never hear the knowing judge DEMANDING those that follow:

THE PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.'S

BEER, ALE AND PORTER

Iron City, Wainwright, Phoenix, Keystone

Lake Ice Industry, Easter Lily Girl, Rich Bridal Gifts, The Men Behind the Pencil, Mother Goose and Coon Hollow and fifty more big features in next issue of The Sunday Gazette.

IRWIN MANSION IN LAWRENCEVILLE TO BE REMODELED FOR JEWISH MISSION

Property on Forty-Second Street Was Purchased by J. B. Corey.

GOOD WORK TO BE DONE

Donor Declares St. Patrick Shares in Honor of Assisting Hebrews. Wishes Irish Would Give Up Their Alleged Love of Whisky.

New Covenant of the Friends of Israel Mission, Forty-second Street.

The Hebrew mission on Congress street, the Rev. Maurice Ruben, superintendent, is sharing in the prevailing prosperity. Mr. Ruben's friend, J. B. Corey, has purchased from Edwin M. Sandys the old Irwin residence recently used by the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, at Forty-second and Sherman streets, and presented it to the New Covenant Mission of the Friends of Israel, which for four years has been located at No. 43 Congress street. Mr. Ruben has been successful thus far and has established his mission in the confidence of the Christian people. Not only in Pittsburgh, but all over the United States and even in Canada, he has opened up branch missions. Mr. Ruben has more calls from Christian ministers to fill their pulpits and present the cause of the Jewish missions than he can fill. J. B. Corey said yesterday:

"Yes, I have purchased the old Irwin mansion for Brother Ruben's mission. We were compelled to do something. The house on Congress street was sold over his head and he has to give possession April 1 and we could not find any other suitable place for the mission. Brother Ruben is doing as much to carry out the command of the Savior of Sinners to 'Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature' as any minister of the gospel I ever was acquainted with.

WORK DONE BY MR. RUBEN.

"He is at it early and late and besides he does not confine his labors to the Jews only, but like the Apostle Paul recognizes that his gospel is to the Gentiles also. Last Wednesday evening at Wesley chapel he led an intelligent young woman, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, into a clear experience of God's power to save from sin. I have in 50 years witnessed a great many conversions at Methodist altars—the old-time Methodist 'mourners' bench'—but I never witnessed a clearer conversion than that of this intelligent woman.

"On receiving the witness of the Holy Spirit that she had been pardoned of her past sins and was born of God her face shone like that of an angel and she testified that she never knew before what it was to have her prayer answered and that she never said 'Our Father' with a feeling of confidence before that he was really her Father.

"Brother Ruben, like Mr. Wesley said of the early Methodists, is always at it,'" declared Mr. Corey. I sometimes think some of our many multi-millionaires who are looking for some place or object upon which to bestow some of their surplus wealth, in a way to fasten their names upon the world as real philanthropists for all time, should realize that our Hebrew mission affords them the best opportunity they can possibly ask. Aside from the fact that Christian people have received all our great blessings through Jewish sources—our Saviour Himself having been a Jew—our debt of gratitude calls for a more liberal spirit than has been shown this people.

"The humanitarian side of Brother Ruben's work appeals strongly for aid. There are large numbers of the Roumanian Jews who are being driven from their homes in Russia on account of religious prejudice. They are seeking homes in this land of the free and home of the brave. They are strangers in a strange land. Brother Ruben is called to render them such aid as he can. He affords many temporary shelter and helps find employment for them. My own office has been a veritable employment agency for a year.

"These poor emigrants are not paupers. They do not ask for charity, but it's work they want. When given financial aid they always regard it as an obligation to be repaid again with interest. What Brother Ruben needs in addition to the home I purchased for his missionary work is means to build an industrial home and a technical training school where these poor emigrants can be educated to become useful citizens.

"I made the purchase on St. Patrick's day," continued Mr. Corey, "just as the marchers were passing by. You know we Protestants are claiming a share in St. Pat's triumphs, so I thought I would give the Irish saint a portion in this grandest of all missions—that of bringing the gospel to our Jewish brethren, from whom we received it. The Apostle Paul said 'If the casting away of the Jews be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead, for if the first fruits be holy, the lump also is holy; if the root is holy, so are the branches.'

"I wish St. Pat, who banished the snakes from Ireland, could in some way inspire his admirers with the same dislike for the rattle snake whisky, which needs destroying even worse than the snakes in Ireland.

"Brother E. M. Sandys will continue to be associated with the missionary work, being one of the charter members of the Hebrew mission.

RUSSELL SUED AGAIN.

His Wife Charges Him With Non-Support and Will Take the Case to Court.

The marital difficulties of the Russell family of Allegheny are to be aired in the courts. Mrs. Russell yesterday swore out a warrant before Alderman John Groetzinger charging her husband, Charles T. Russell, with non-support. Mrs. Russell demands immediate support pending a court trial. She said last night:

"My husband has virtually put me out in the street, for I am locked out of my own house, with no means of support. Fortunately, I have friends that will give me assistance until the courts compel my husband to give me the support a wife is entitled to."

The six roomers that lived at No. 1004 Cedar avenue with Mrs. Russell until last Monday yesterday were admitted to the house by Russell and took away with them all their belongings.

Y. M. C. A. GROWING.

Work of Organization Progressing in Irwin Mining Districts.

IRWIN, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—The Young Men's Christian association work in the bituminous region in this part of the state has been successful beyond the expectations of the operators and the state officials of the organization. State Secretary C. L. Fay and his field secretaries have 16 organizations in as many towns and about six more are in process of organization.

In Jamison, the coal company of that name erected a building for the Young Men's Christian association, and it is about ready for dedication. At Export the Westmoreland Coal Company donated a lot and will erect a building, and in Irwin within a year the association will have a $10,000 home, the rooms opened here being inadequate for its needs. There are over 3,000 members enrolled in this district.

Democrats Nominate Women.

CANAL DOVER, O., March 21.—(Special.)—The Democrats, in addition to their regular ticket, nominated two well-known women for membership in the school board. They are Mrs. Nora Scheu and Mrs. Nina Strebb, both ex-school teachers and leading society and club women of this town. Both are arranging to conduct a campaign which they say will result in their election.

To Build Electric Line.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—F. A. Maddas of Masontown has applied for a charter to build an electric railroad from that place to McLane's Landing. The estimated cost is $25,000. The line will connect with every passenger train on the Coal Lick branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

"77"

Why Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" is the best remedy for La Grippe:

Because when "77" is taken the instant a chilly sensation is felt, together with some form of gentle exercise, until perspiration is induced, it will break up the Grip then and there.

Because the persistent use of "77" will break up a Cold that hangs on and has not yielded to other treatment, preventing Grip and Pneumonia.

Because the tonicity of "77" sustains the system during, and restores the vitality after the attack, preventing long and tedious convalescence.

Because "77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket, ever handy and ready prepared to take.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William & John Streets, New York.

B. WHITE

Four Doors From Corner. | THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE Old Nos. 85-87 Ohio Street. | Credit Free To All.

A MARVELOUS BARGAIN SPREAD

FROM WHITE'S IMMENSE STOCKS!

Great bargains to be carried away for marvelously little money! It will be a week of remarkable buying excitement—a rousing sale of the many articles mostly needed at house cleaning time.

Remember the following are but specials from an enormous Spring stock of Furniture and Carpets—stocks that afford you the largest selection and greatest variety in Western Pennsylvania—prices proven by investigation to be from 20 to 40 per cent beneath any other store's—and credit terms and treatment that are famous.

Bear in mind that the store where the marvelous opportunity abounds is not on the corner, BUT 4 DOORS FROM THE CORNER, and has no removal signs on it—It does not effect its wonderful growth to the corner until April 1st.

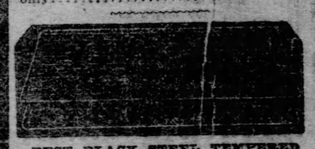
THIS MATTRESS—best elastic felt—an absolute $12 value for only..... $8.00

A good Cotton-top Mattress for only $2.

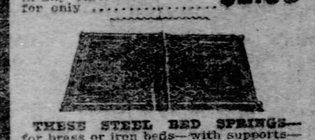
A genuine Italian hair and felt Mattress—50 lb.—our own special—equal to any $25 hair mattress for comfort—positively a $15 value—for only..... $10.00

THIS DROP-LEAF BREAKFAST TABLE—Built to look good and last long—a $4 value in any other store—for only..... $2.50

KITCHEN CABINET the kitchen's handiest requisite—neat, substantial construction—a $5 value in any other store—for only..... $2.98



BEST BLACK STEEL TEMPERED SPRINGS—will stand years and years of wear—a $3.50 value in any other store—for only..... $2.50



THESE STEEL BED SPRINGS—for brass or iron beds—with supports—great for comfort and "everlasting" wear—a $6 value in any other store—for only..... $4.00

THIS DINING CHAIR—handsomely shaped and substantially built—a positive $1.15 value in any other store—for only 65c

SELECT YOUR CARPETS and RUGS From the Largest Carpet Floor in the Country!

Largest stock, greatest selection and prices that afford you a wonderful saving is White's opportunity. And where else will you find opportunity so irresistible!

BEST EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPET—Will hold its color—$1c per yard elsewhere—here for..... 60c

GOOD 9-WIRE BRUSSELS CARPET—The grade you would pay 85c the yard for elsewhere—here for... 65c

LIPTON BODY BRUSSELS CARPET—Frame—the grade that's priced $1.30 in any other store—here for only..... $1.00

ELEGANT VELVET CARPET—The splendid grade that other stores ask $1.25 the yard for—here for only..... 90c

SPLENDID BRUSSELS RUG—9x12—worth $17 according to any other store—here for only.. $12.50

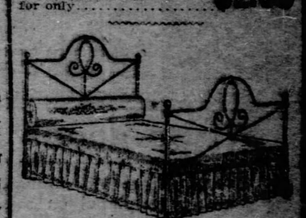
5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS RUG—Sells elsewhere at from $30 to $32—here for only..... $21

CARPETS MADE, LAID AND LINED FREE.

Feather Pillows—pure feathers—Per Pair 65c

HARDWOOD REFRIGERATOR—splendidly constructed—for only..... $5

A great, complete line, priced up to those tiled lined for..... $75



THIS IRON BED—of neat, comfortable construction—choice of colors—a $3 value in any other store—for only..... $1.75

GO-CARTS AND BABY CARRIAGES—a great complete line—priced from $6 UP TO $48

News of Nearby Towns and Country

GEORGE MERKLE HELD ON CHARGE OF MURDER

New Castle Man Remanded to Prison Without Bail—Mrs. Rumboldt Testifies.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., March 21.—George Merkle, accused of murder for the shooting here last Wednesday of John Genkinger, was arraigned before Mayor John C. Jackson this afternoon, and held for trial at the June term of court, without bail. The police headquarters was packed by eager spectators long before the prisoner was brought in from the county jail.

Merkle already shows the effects of his three days' confinement and his face was drawn and haggard when taken before the mayor. He plead "not guilty" to the charge of murder, when the information made against him by County Detective J. Lee McFate was read. The prisoner's forehead was bandaged, where he says he was cut by a beer bottle thrown by Genkinger during the desperate fight in the apartments of Mrs. Eva Rumbold, where the shooting occurred. Merkle was represented at the hearing by ex-Judge J. Norman Martin and Attorney B. A. Winternitz assisted District Attorney Charles Mehard for the commonwealth. Attorney S. P. Emery was present to look after the interests of Mrs. Rumbold, although she has not been brought into the case in anyway other than as a witness.

But two witnesses were sworn today. They were Mrs. Rumbold and Dr. William Gray Miller, the surgeon who held the post mortem. Mrs. Rumbold gave her age as 27. She was born at Steubenville, O., and was married to William Rumbold, from whom she was divorced two years ago, after he brought suit. Merkle was for many years in the retail meat business here, but some months ago purchased a hotel at Darlington, Pa., and was there the greater part of the winter. He recently sold his interests there and returned here. Mrs. Rumbold was with him at Darlington and came here February 17 and rented the apartments in the Genkinger block, where the crime was committed.

Mrs. Rumbold swore today that Merkle went to her apartments at 6 o'clock last Wednesday morning and remained there, with the exception of a few moments, until Genkinger appeared. Merkle was in another room when Genkinger arrived and told Mrs. Rumbold to bring her visitor in, but not to talk long to him. She and Genkingeer sat down and talked a short time, when the latter expressed a desire to speak to Merkle. Mrs. Rumbold went in to ask Merkle if he wished to see Genkinger and he said he did. Genkinger followed in and Mrs. Rumbold introduced the two men. Genkinger told Merkle he had himself intended to marry Mrs. Rumbold, but she had preferred Merkle. Genkinger then added that Merkle ought to be good to her, and told him to marry her at once, instead of waiting three months, as Merkel wished. Genkinger ended by saying Merkle would be a chump if he did not marry her at once.

This angered Merkle, who drew his revolver. Genkinger turned to escape, while Mrs. Rumbold threw herself on Merkle to prevent him shooting. As Genkinger was going out of the door he turned and saw Merkle struggling with Mrs. Rumbold and half turned to go back, when Merkle broke away and fired three shots. The first and third missed, but the second struck Genkinger in the back, pierced the lungs and lodged in the throat. Merkle followed the wounded man out into the hall and knocked him down, then kicked him. Mrs. Rumbold pushed a chair between them to stop the struggle and Genkinger retreated into the room again. Merkle followed and again knocked him down. Genkinger exclaimed that he was dying and Mrs. Rumbold assisted him to a lounge. He said he was shot and Merkle had done it. Then Policeman Henry Bell arrived and placed Merkle under arrest, finding his revolver with three exploded shells in his pocket.

Merkle will plead self-defense at the court trial in June.

WILLIAM C. ROBISON,
Register of Wills, Washington County, Pa.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—William C. Robison, the prominent Republican politician, has entered upon his second term as register of wills of Washington county. He formerly resided at Monongahela and has been identified for years with the Washington county Republican organization.

Capital Stock Increased.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—The capital stock of the Uniontown Engineering and Construction Construction Company has been increased from $25,000 to $150,000. The officers are H. L. Burham, New Castle, president; O. W. Emrich, Cleveland, vice president; George E. Sperling, Pittsburgh, secretary and treasurer. Four acres near Uniontown have been purchased and the company will manufacture equipment for coal and coke plants, railroad supplies and other material. It will employ 250 skilled mechanics.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Walter Schaefer, aged 50, while returning home from a fishing trip, was killed by a train in the Baltimore & Ohio yards.

FREEPORT, PA.—Alfred Sutz, a business man of this place, 25 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been in poor health for some time.

BEAVER, PA.—Henry Meyer and Eleanor Campbell of Pittsburgh were married here by the Rev. James S. Ramsey, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

SHARON, PA.—Thomas Phillips, 14 years old, son of George Phillips of Wheatland, died in the hospital from injuries received by being struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

SHARON, PA.—Lieut. E. Preschlin of the German navy visited the plant of the Shelby Tube Company at Greenville and as a result the German government will place a large order there for boiler tubes to be used in new warships.

YORK, PA.—The 12-year-old daughter of Daniel G. Klinedinst at Spring Grove, playfully lifted a small rifle to her shoulder and shot a bullet into the head of her brother, George, 13 years old. The boy is in a critical condition.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A consolidation has been effected between the Davis-Walker-Cooper Company and the Girard Foundry Company, the latter company taking over the plant of the other. The plant will be moved to Girard.

WARREN, O.—E. W. Gillmore, manager of the Warren Electrical and Specialty Company, denied the report from Youngstown that all electrical manufacturing companies of the Mahoning valley were to be placed in a combine.

SHARON, PA.—The Sharon Foundry Company announces that its big plant at Wheatland will be placed in operation about April 20. The company will manufacture heavy castings and ingot molds. About 300 men will be employed.

E. M. Amies.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—J. M. Heiman of Youngstown has been appointed passenger and freight agent of the Erie railroad in this city. He succeeds A. M. North, who after 17 years of service here has been appointed to a similar position at Newburg.

SHARON, PA.—The Sharon Steel and National Steel companies have each organized a force of coal and iron police, who will be placed on duty at the plants. Tramps have caused the officials considerable annoyance lately and an effort will be made to keep them away from the works.

LORAIN, O.—The strike at the American Shipbuilding Company's plant here, involving about 1,500 men, inaugurated several weeks ago, has been settled on a compromise and the men will return to work Monday. An average increase of 10 per cent is granted and the company also recognizes the union.

BEAVER, PA.—The Pittsburgh quartet, composed of E. E. Giles, D. T. Beddoe, John A. Strauss and W. G. Griffith, gave a concert in Beaver college music hall under the auspices of the Beaver Valley Musical club. They were assisted by Miss S. K. Williams, contralto of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh.

BLAIR REPUBLICANS HOLD LARGE MEETING

County Committee Elects Officers at Enthusiastic Session in Hollidaysburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ALTOONA, PA., March 21.—An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting of the Republican county committee was held in Hollidaysburg this afternoon. Every district in the county was represented. Party leaders were also present, together with a big throng of good-humored, energetic workers. Harmony prevailed and little booms were launched. Notably among them was the candidacy of Edwin M. Amies, a young attorney of this city, for the Republican nomination next year of district attorney.

The Hon. J. D. Hicks of Altoona was re-elected chairman of the committee by acclamation. The sentiment expressed shows that Republicanism in Blair county has not lost any of its old-time vigor and the ticket at the next general election is certain to receive a majority beyond precedent.

The secretaries unanimously selected were Joseph Sims of Tyrone, Henry Marble of Henry, E. M. Almes and F. M. Hetrich of Altoona.

MERCER, Pa., March 21.—(Special.)—The Republican county committee met in this place to-day and fixed Saturday, May 2, as the date of the primaries and Monday, May 4, as the date of the county convention. J. W. Brown of Greenville, M. A. Young of Grove City and J. C. Byers of West Middlesex are slated for delegates to the state convention.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—The Republican county committee held a meeting here to-day and elected Saturday, May 2, as the date for holding the county primaries. Candidates for district attorney, jury commissioner and delegates to the state convention are to be voted for.

BUTLER, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—The Republican county committee here to-day decided to hold the primaries on May 16. The only county office to be filled is jury commissioner. There are four candidates, S. M. McClure and W. P. Brown of Butler, A. O. Eberhart, Butler township, and Dale Thorn, Connoquenessing township.

The county chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three to meet with a like committee from Westmoreland and adopt rules to govern congressional nominations in the district. This committee was instructed to concede Westmoreland eight delegates as against Butler's three delegates for four years of the eight yet remaining in the present apportionment and to ask for eight delegates for Butler and three for Westmoreland for the remaining four years. Under this arrangement Westmoreland county gets the first six years and Butler the last four years of the 10 years the two counties are together as a congressional district.

Child Burned to Death.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—Annie L. O'Brien of New Haven, aged 4 years, was burned so badly yesterday that death resulted in three hours.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 307

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

The Food That Does Good

Here is a food for invalids and for those with weak life functions, which, by its action on the blood, will help your body to throw off disease. For over a decade

OZOMULSION

(a scientifically medicated emulsion of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Guaiacol) has been prescribed by the physicians of Greater New York and all other large cities in their daily practice.

They have used it with marked success in all cases of Weak Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Troubles; for Scrofula, Eczema, Pimples, Boils, Abscesses, and all skin affections. In fact, for all disorders caused by *Mal Nutrition* or the weaknesses of a body that is improperly or poorly fed.

As a result, Ozomulsion has to-day a larger sale than any other emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and is carried in stock by every druggist in the United States.

But still it may be that you have never tried it. So we have decided to make it possible for all to give it a test. We will therefore send

A Large Sample Bottle Free

to any address on request, so that invalids in every walk of life can test it for themselves and see what Ozomulsion will do for them. Send us your name and complete address, and the large sample free bottle will at once be sent to you by mail. Address—

THE OZOMULSION CO., 32 De Peyster St., New York

Is a Perfect Emulsion of the Purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in combination with Hypophosphites and Guaiacol. Ozomulsion, besides destroying all poisonous bacteria present in the blood, lungs, stomach and entire human organism, increases the appetite, stimulates digestion, and thus aids in producing pure, rich, red blood and firm flesh, the essentials of HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Properties: Cod Liver Oil—nourishing; Hypophosphites—bone and tissue; Guaiacol—antiseptic and germ-destroying; forming an admirable and easily assimilated *"Food-medicine"* of the highest scientific degree. It tones, rebuilds and strengthens the whole human system. Ozomulsion *un-poisons the blood*, and frees it from all bacillary or germ life. It is easy to take and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession. The *only* product of its nature in the world, and far in advance of any other preparation.

A Flesh-forming "Food-Medicine"

for emaciated men, thin women, worn-out mothers, and sickly, puny children. By its *faithful use*, all may receive new strength, vitality, vim and vigor, and become sturdy, robust, healthy, plump and *pure blooded*.

OZOMULSION Prepared only by The Ozomulsion Co. LONDON AND NEW YORK BRANCHES: PARIS. MADRID. MONTREAL. HAVANA. CITY OF MEXICO.

OZOMULSION is on sale at all druggists.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Loom ends of ribbons

WE secured the choicest spoils from two of the largest mills in this country—these loom ends are not trial pieces (as you might be led to suppose by the prices) but the excess quantities run off from gauged lengths of the best ribbons manufactured.

Ribbons for all purposes—all kinds of ribbons—
For millinery trimming—for neckwear
For sashes—for hair bows—for fancy work
For corsage bows—for costume trimming

Lengths from 2 to 8 yards each—1 to 6 inches wide— including: fine mousselines, taffetas, stripes, dots, ombres, satin taffetas, liberties, etc. All colors, including black and white—Milliners, dressmakers and all women who appreciate big ribbon values, it behooves you to attend this sale— at yd 5c at yd 15c at yd 21c

Stationery

"KARA linen," the new linen cloth finish paper for correct correspondence, new tints and fashionable size—per lb. 25c

Patterns

NEW Idea paper patterns are authority on style — all the new shirt waist and skirt designs for spring now in stock. April fashion sheets absolutely Free

NO FUSS or flourish about our opening, simply an introductory exhibit of the most charming hats you ever saw.

Of course the great Paris modistes are represented—Tore, DeFontaine, Heitz, Boyer, Lewis and the others—but home genius has held full sway. Our own milliners have followed their particular bent, their deft fingers having executed the original ideas which thrilled their brains. It has been a sort of open competition of ideas and skill, with no curb or straining to keep within a certain style; beauty is the keynote, then common sense—*becoming* and *practical*, these two words tell ALL of our millinery. For those who favor foreign born ideas we have arranged a special sale of enchanting importations at 12.00, 18.00, 25.00, 30.00 to 48.00. We mention a trio, selected at random from this sale:

One model hat, selected from a group of beauties. Designed by Virot; pale blue soft braid, perforated brim of forget-me-nots, ribbon crown.

Camille Roger's creation, large black maline picture hat, 2 superb droop plumes on side, ornament on crown.

A turban from Mme. Carlier, burnt orange braid, American beauty roses on crown, spangled facings, straw ornaments.

Women's tailored and street hats—representing choice spring creations, plain or fancy straws. Sumatra and Manila braids, charming styles, 8.00 down to 2.25

Special opening offer—1,000 beautiful trimmed hats, made up from the very best materials, over 500 designs, actual value $10.00, for this sale only 6.98

Misses' and children's hats—we make a specialty of originating becoming, cute and fetching styles, we also import hundreds of models, prices 15.00 down to 2.25

If the incentive follows to your finger tips, trim your own hat; but be sure you have the perception of the artist before you begin. Every kind of trimming, ornaments, flowers, laces, etc. is at your command in our department at lowest prices.

Sale of the new laces

THOUSANDS of yards of exclusive patterns and all the new and bewitching effects for trimming purposes—decidedly interesting prices.

Fine Cluny lace bands—very stylish, hand-made, all widths, from 2 to 6 in.—a splendid assortment to choose from at 2.98 down to. 48c yard.

Real Antique lace all-overs—so much used this season for making those exquisite lace waists—the patterns will delight you— price, per yd., 3.25

Imitation Cluny lace bands—splendid imitation of real lace bands—with edgings to match—dozens of attractive patterns at, yd., 19c, 15c and 10c

Shirt waist fronts—all hand embroidered on fine white linen—beautifully executed designs—special at 2.90

New Venise galloons—all the stylish effects, including cherry, grape and spider web, can be separated—on sale tomorrow in three large lots at, yd., 98c, 75c and 48c

Venise all-overs—in the elaborate medallion patterns, Paraguay effects, new Irish crochet—at, yd., 2.90, 1.48 and 98c

White goods

MADRAS and oxford suitings, 100 pieces placed on sale tomorrow (50c and some 65c qualities) at yd., 39c

Fancy oxfords, honiton lace stripe lawns, linen finish 40-inch lawns; materials worth to 20c, choice, yd., 12½c

500 imported waist patterns—in madras, oxford, figured and plain—each pattern contains 3 yards—would sell readily at $1.50, each, 1.00

Embroidered linen waist patterns—all new choice designs—for this sale, per pattern, 5.00

Printed dotted swiss muli, printed primrose batiste, Irish dimity, oxford, royal pique and burrette suitings—in stylish new printings—choice yard, 12½c

36-inch mercerized sateen, all colors and black, also real sunshine satin—35c quality, at yd. 25c

Percaline linings, white silk finish, at 25c, 15c and 12½c

Taffeta silk linings—all colors and black—exceptional values, at yard, 35c

The approaching spring weather is accelerating the sale of women's garments

NEEDLESS to say that the bulk of the trade is flowing this way, for where can style and elegance be combined with quality and economy to so great an extent as here? Recent importations of exclusive styles from fashion centers of the world have greatly swelled our assortments.

Women's white mercerized madras waists—in dainty designs, large side pleated, full front, pleated back, wide pleat down center of front, four large pearl buttons, pouch sleeves, bishop stock—waists that other stores would ask $3.00 for, here tomorrow at 1.75

Women's butcher linen waists, with Mexican drawn work yoke effect, full tucked front, tucked back, new large sleeves, teneriffe stock collar—when you see these waists you'll say $6 is what they're worth—take your choice for 4.49

Japanese silk waists—full front, handsomely embroidered with silk in grape designs, center pleat hemstitched, tucked back, hemstitched crush stock collar, large tucked sleeves—in the popular black and white—waists which should sell for $4.50, special at 3.98

Peau de sole waists—front embroidered or with 6 medallions, large silk buttons, slot pleated back, fancy stock to match, pouch sleeves—any fashionable color that you may want—in fact, $6.50 waists in every respect—special tomorrow at 5.98

Women's silk lined suits—

A continuation of that 21.00 sale which has been causing so much comment among the women. These suits are made of superior venetians, cheviots, broadcloths, homespuns and etamines—the jackets in the most charming shoulder cape blouse style with peplum and postillion back—also stole fronts—large sleeves with turn-back cuffs—braid, ornament and silk trimmed—the skirts in 5 and 7 gore flare effects, with drops, pleated dust ruffles—the entire suit lined throughout with fine silk—price only 21.00

Women's very swell suits—all the most favored styles and materials, elaborately trimmed with ornaments, silk braids, buttons, pipings, tucks and pleats—jackets in various dainty blouse effects—skirts in gored and tunic styles, plain or trimmed—all suits carefully tailored and lined with best taffeta—the best suits ever offered at 35.00

Women's walking suits—in excellent broadcloths, homespuns, meltons, etc., principally blouse style jacket, collarless effect or with velvet collars, some have shoulder capes, others trimmed with braid and broadcloth straps, lined with silk satin—skirts regulation walking length, in 5, 7 and 9 gore effects, pleated and plain, at 12.00

Women's rain coats—

These will be affected by fashionably gowned women to a greater extent this spring than ever before. A most interesting offer for tomorrow: women's stylish rain coats, made of fine waterproof covert cloth in the new oxford and tan shades, loose back with belt, large notched shoulder cape, new shaped fancy trimmed collar, large bishop sleeves with neat cuffs, full length coats with extra wide sweep—splendid garments for 13.75

Women's jackets—very jaunty styles, made of superior coverts, cheviots and broadcloths—single and double-breasted blouse and other fashionable effects, carefully tailored, with slot or strapped seams, some with velvet collars, coat and puff sleeves, various lengths, all sizes, lined with fine taffeta or satin—special price for tomorrow 10.00

Women's silk jackets—in quite a diversity of styles—made of rich peau de sole, blouse style with peplum and postillion back, newest shaped puff sleeves, collarless, some with stole fronts, trimmed with fancy silk braids, lace, Persian and other bands, all have white or black silk and satin lining—you'll find it hard to resist their charms at this tempting price, 14.00

Women's shirt waist suits—made of excellent quality white lawn, beautifully trimmed with lace insertions, embroideries, lace motifs, tucks, pleats and hemstitching; button front and back; new style gored effect skirts, with and without flounces, deep hem at bottom—$6.50 values, for 4.85

Women's silk pongee shirt waist suits—many styles to select from—beautifully trimmed with insertions; collars are embroidered, also trimmed with silk braids; fashioned with tucks, plaits and shirrings—new large puff sleeves, with neat cuffs—skirts made in the new 5, 7 and 9 gore styles, trimmed to match waists—materials are genuine Shantung silk pongee and the new American pongee—prices are 21.00, 19.50 and 17.00

Women's shirt waist suits—made of fine quality taffeta silk in blue, red and green—waists made with large tapering pleats in front and back, finished with rows of stitching and buttons, pretty stock collars, large bishop sleeves with neat cuffs—skirts made in 9-gore panel effect, with percaline drop—special value at 14.85

Easter novelties in dress goods

THE coming two weeks are propitious of the greatest dress goods selling in our history. You must be full of preparation for your Easter gowns and if you are of a saving turn of mind, you should manifest all interest in these before-Easter offerings.

There is not a fabric in all-wool, silk and wool and cotton weave from "A" to "Izzard" but what you'll find represented in our most comprehensive display of spring fabrics, and at prices that are even more attractive than the goods themselves.

French voiles—considering the great popularity of those beautiful crisp French voiles, this offer will arouse great interest tomorrow—the 45 in. in all the favored shades and black, regular 75c quality for only, yd... 50c

Crepe Egyptia—a handsome novelty all-wool fabric, 42 in. wide, in the most charming colors and black, would be good value for $1.00, special Monday at, yd. 68c

French eclienne—the richest color blendings ever produced are represented in the 47-in. silk warped French eclienne, those charming high luster new fabrics, sold elsewhere for $1.75, but which we will offer tomorrow at, yd. 1.19

Etamine twine cloths and voiles, in the most popular of the new spring weaves and all the most fashionable shades—our 59c goods reduced for tomorrow to, yd. 39c

Rub yarn and flaked suiting—the fabrics now so much in vogue for the tailored gowns and smart street dresses, beautiful white woven dots or figures on various colored grounds—our 59c quality special tomorrow at, yd. 49c

Handsome flaked mohair or sicilian in the prettiest shades of royal and navy blue or black, with white flakes—also mohair checks, white and black hairline stripes, or white and blue, together with an endless variety of plain mohairs—prices are, yd., $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 75c, 59c, 50c and 39c

Extra special offer—4,750 yds. strictly pure wool heather mixed suiting, flaked yarn suiting, plain and vigoreaux, venetian, shrunk and sponged cheviot and plain and fancy mohair—goods that have been selling freely at 50c and 59c, on the special bargain table tomorrow for, yd. 39c

Rich and rare new silks

RAW silk has advanced 20% and over, but our foresight in early and judiciously placing immense orders enables us to still maintain our usual low prices.

Foulard silks, the handsomest weaves from the world's best looms, for shirt waist suits, costumes and dresses, in the new shades of green, tan, rose, navy, royal, gobelin, black and white, white and black, etc., 23 to 24 in. wide, the usual $1.00 and 75c qualities, tomorrow, at, per yd., 75c@49c

"Cloth of gold"—an exquisitely charming silk for the summer dress—widths 19, 24, 27 and 36 in.—prices, 1.25 down to yard, 39c

Check silks seem to have the precedence just now, especially Louisine and taffeta weaves in dots, stripes, cords and hemstitched effects—tomorrow we offer the 85c quality for 75c—the $1.00 quality for 89c—and the 85c plain black and white or blue and white checked taffetas at, yd., 49c

Black silks
$1.00 moire velour, 36 in. wide, at, yard, 79c.
36-in. guaranteed-to-wear taffetas, at, yard, 98c.
50c corded black silks, special at, per yard, 39c.
$2.25 black crepe de chine, 16 in. per yard, 1.69.

Linens, etc.

EASTER table damask — all very artistic patterns — bleached and silver bleached, special tomorrow at, yd. 50c

Table napkins, doz., 1.00.

Easter table damask—double satin finish—all high class designs—at, yd. 1.00

Satin damask table napkins—tomorrow, per doz. 3.00

Fancy center pieces—hemstitched, with Mexican drawn work, all most elaborate patterns—at ea., 2.00 and 1.50

Fringed table covers—with colored border—8-10 size—at 59c

Fine bed spreads—fringed and hemmed, white and colored, all choice patterns—at 1.50

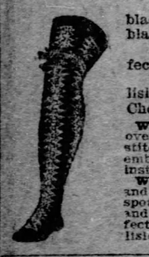
Hemmed sheets—made of pearl sheetings, full bleached, double size—real value 50c, special tomorrow at 39c

Pillow cases—linen finish—3 in. hem, at, ea. 12½c

Unbleached sheeting—good quality, 40 in. wide, per yd. 5c

Purchase & sale of hosiery

ABOUT 500 doz. women's, men's and children's hosiery, secured from a New York maker and a well-known importer at but a small fraction of the real value of the goods, to be placed on sale tomorrow on the same basis as purchased.



The women's stockings consist of all-over lace lisles, black with heavy silk embroidery—also plain black or black with split sole.

The men's half hose consist mostly of open-work effects or plain blacks richly embroidered.

The children's stockings are mostly 2-thread lisles with double toe, heel and knee.

Choice of all 15c

Women's stockings, all-over lace effects and drop stitch, with silk embroidered instep, 25c

Women's stockings, lisles and cottons, hand-worked silk spots, figures, silk clockings and openwork effects, fine gauge lisles at 50c

Men's half hose—silk embroidered effects, plain or openwork patterns, also fancy striped and figured cottons and lisles at 25c

Misses' and boys' stockings—double toe and heel, wide or narrow ribbed, at 19c

Special cut-price sale women's petticoats

OUR "opening" display and consequent great reductions in prices, for tomorrow. The importance of the petticoat as an accessory to your Easter gown is more appreciated than ever before. Dressmakers are becoming insistent that their patrons shall recognize the underskirt's merits. Often the graceful hang of a gown is destroyed by an ill-fitting petticoat. While the special cut prices in all kinds are in force for this sale you should certainly make liberal purchases.

The creations this year are surpassingly beautiful—taffetas trimmed with ruffles, ruching, accordeon pleated flounces, tuckings, Van Dyke effects, laces and ribbons—also mohair, moreen, mercerized sateen and wash petticoats are marked to induce you to buy. Hosts of others besides these 4 offers:

Silk petticoats — and drop skirts, made of good taffeta silk, finished with ruffles, accordeon pleated flounces, tucks, etc., all popular shades in solid and changeable colors, 3.98 and 2.98

Silk petticoats — excellent quality rustling taffeta silk, all the new colors in plain or changeable shades — will give you splendid service; special values for this sale at 6.98 and 4.98

Taffeta silk petticoats—trimmed with tucks, ruffles, pleated flounces, circular flounces and serpentine effects, ruching, ribbons, etc.—all the new shades; 10-inch train—at 10.00 and 7.50

Many Parisian novelties, smart styles and chic effects, such as are only produced in the French capitol. Your inspection invited—a rare exhibit that will please you. Prices 15.00 up to 50.00

Interesting grocery specials

TEAS—finest garden grown plants, Formosa, Oolong, Assam, Ceylon, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and English Breakfast—real value 60c lb., tomorrow at 40c

COFFEE—"K. B." special blend, extra high grade, delicious aroma and rich flavor, usually sold for 30c lb., special tomorrow at 5 lbs. for 1.00, or per lb. 22c

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD or Golden Harvest Breakfast Food—2 lb. pkgs., regular price 15c, tomorrow at 10c

CORN — "Winorr" kernelled corn, exceptionally fine for making corn fritters, regular 15c quality, tomorrow at 1.50 doz. cans, 13c or per can.

FRENCH PEAS — flavor like the fresh picked—extra fine quality, smallest size, can 20c—small size, 25c—medium size, can 15c

ASPARAGUS — Hickmot's "Signature" brand, large white stalks, here at 3.50 doz., or per can 30c

JORDAN SHELLED ALMONDS—regular 50c

PRUNES—large size fine California prunes—20 to 30 to lb., 18c. 30 to 40 to lb., 15c.

STRAWBERRIES — "Victory" brand, splendid quality, usually sold for 10c can, tomorrow 3 cans for 25c

MAPLE SYRUP — "Log Cabin" brand, strictly pure, quart bottles, regular price 35c, tomorrow at 25c

JAMS — Keller's "Dundee" brand, raspberry, apricot, red or black currant, strawberry and damson plum, usually sold for 25c jar, tomorrow at 15c

TOMATO CATSUP—Hazard's "Shrewsbury" brand, high grade, never sold for less than 20c bottle, tomorrow at 19c

CHILI SAUCE — Lippincott & Cree's, pint bottles, usually sold for 25c, tomorrow at 20c

STUFFED MANGOES SWEET PICKLES—"Rocky Ford" brand, delicious quality, pint bottles, regular 35c quality, tomorrow at 24c

BAKED BEANS—"Victory" brand, extra quality, in tomato sauce—3-lb. cans at 1.10 doz., or, can, 10c—2 lb. at 90c doz., or, can 8c

QUEEN OLIVES — fine flavored, crisp Spanish, extra large, tomorrow at 20 oz. bottle 55c

OLIVES — stuffed with celery, large bottles, regular price elsewhere 35c, here at 23c

CANTON GINGER—preserved "Chyloong" brand, whole pots at 75c—½ pots 41c—¼ pots at 21c

PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell's mixed pickles, cherkins and chow-chow—regular price 35c pint—tomorrow's price 28c

The oxford

WHICH will find greatest favor with women this spring and summer will be our "Cambridge."

The very first sale of the season takes place tomorrow. All the smart and snappy shapes in the finest French Ideal patent leather and kid, with turned and welt soles, and the new concave heels—price for any style..... 3.00

Th latest styles in boys' attire

OUR supremacy in boys' clothing is undisputed. It is manifested not only in the lowness of our prices, but in the beauty of the styles and the greater amount of wear the youngsters get out of our garments.

More than 5,000 all-wool suits at 3.00—among them you'll find double-breasted, single-breasted and norfolk suits, in fancy cassimeres and cheviots or blue and black clay worsteds and serges, also stylish Russian blouse and sailor suits and those natty short box tan overcoats, sizes 2½ to 16. Our superior purchasing power makes the price instead of $4.00, only 3.00

Boys' extra fine dress suits, faultlessly made little garments, including rich velvet and imported serge sailor and Russian blouse suits, elegant 2 and 3-piece styles and cutest norfolk suits, sizes 2½ to 16, price only 5.00

Young men's clothing, a rare money saving opportunity; young men's all wool blue and black or fancy cheviot suits, also new top coats, at only 4.75

Boys' confirmation suits, we're headquarters for boys' fine dress suits for confirmation wear, and show an immense line of 2 and 3-piece styles, in blue and black clay worsteds, thibets and serges, from $10.00 down to 3.90

Young men's fine dress suits, the swellest of the new spring styles, also splendid covert cloth box overcoats, this sale 7.50

Our clothing appeals to all men

TO THE FASTIDIOUS DRESSER because the garments turned out by the "crack" custom tailors of the East are not one iota sweller than those to be had here at one-half the cost.

To the clerk or business man because the wearer of a Kaufmann suit or top coat is always well dressed (no sagging coat or misshapen, ill-fitting trousers), and because of the perfect satisfaction that always goes with each garment.

The spring suits

which will be in greatest favor are the broad shoulder 3-button single-breasted sack, or 4-button sack, either with square or bluntly rounded corners—the 3-button double-breasted with peaked lapel, and those snappy 2-button shawl roll double-breasteds.

The new overcoats

afford great opportunities for exercising your own individual tastes—the extremely short, the extra long, or the happy medium—all are equally fashionable—greenish mixtures and tans predominate. The satin lined top coats at 10.00 are finding special favor.

Priced according to quality: 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00 and up to 35.00.

Wall paper

ASSORTMENTS the largest—designs the latest—color blendings the handsomest—prices the lowest.

These four specials are for Monday only:

Special No. 1—many pretty wall papers, in light or dark colorings for bedrooms or kitchens—5c value at bolt, 2½c

Special No. 2—choice from a large selection of artistic papers, in stencil, floral, stripe and tapestry effects—regular 10c grade at, bolt, 7½c

Special No. 3—high art papers—exact copies of handsome qualities which are sold by decorators for much more than this low price of, bolt, 10c

Special No. 4—exquisite gold and embossed papers, in new effects for any room—all the popular colorings, actual value 25c, at, bolt, 14½c

Another sale fancy china

THE great success of our recent sale of fancy china induced our buyer to relieve several more importers of their stocks of "samples." The goods are even prettier and more artistic than the last ones, yet the prices are the same, viz:

25c for 40c to 50c china, including dainty imported china tea cups and saucers, after dinner coffee cups, dessert plates, teapot tiles, salad bowls, spoon holders, cake or bread plates, bread and butter plates, fruit bowls, bouillon cups and saucers, celery trays, marmalade jars, sugar sifters, etc.

48c for 75c to $1.00 china, comprising beautifully decorated imported sugar and cream sets, tea cups and saucers, decorated plates for dining room racks, beer steins, toast racks, dessert or salad plates, bread and butter plates, salad or fruit bowls, celery trays, mugs, bread and milk sets, etc.

10c for 20c to 25c china, including nicely decorated china dessert plates, cups and saucers, bread and butter plates, ash receivers, match holders, sugar and cream sets, fancy plates, spoon holders, etc.

75c for $1.25 to $1.50 china, consisting of richly decorated imported china celery trays, dessert plates, syrup jugs, fruit plates, cups and saucers, sugar baskets, mustache cups and saucers, cake or bread plates, fancy plates for decorative purposes, fern dishes, cuspidors, etc.

98c for $1.75 to $2.00 china, comprising exquisitely decorated imported fancy china cracker jars, bread plates, bisque ornaments, beer steins, chop dishes, mantel ornaments and vases, celery trays, breakfast cups and saucers, bouillon cups and saucers, chocolate pots, etc.

Housekeepers' supplies of all sorts ¼ to ⅓ less

THAN they can be obtained elsewhere—and no disappointments—no matter what you may want for the house or lawn, it's here, and in the greatest variety possible.

Keyser's odorless refrigerators, better this season than ever—they're built of solid oak in various styles and sizes—they refrigerate through a new process of circulation and ventilation which positively prevents contamination—special sale tomorrow of the regular family size, 26 in. high, 22 in. wide, 18 in. deep, at 12.75

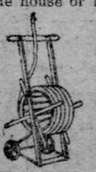
"Gem Ideal" gas ranges — heavy steel lined throughout with asbestos, 4 gas-saving top burners, 16-in. oven, 15.00

7-ft. step-ladders, Norway pine—bucket shelf, special at 63c

This filter, capacity 4 gallons a day, special at 1.95

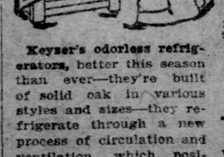
Ready mixed paints and varnishes, all colors—household size cans, 8c if you are going to repaint your home let us give you an estimate.

"Ideal" food choppers—cut, but do not mash the food, special at 89c

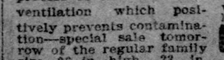


Hose outfits, 25 ft. 3-ply hose, reel, brass nozzle, etc. 1.75

Go-carts — over 50 different styles of such famous makes as Heywood, Bloch and Ramsdell. Substantially built go-carts, reclining back and front, rubber tire wheels—tomorrow at 6.50



Carpet beaters, wire or willow, special at 10c

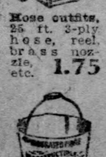


Steel spades or shovels, strapped, choice 65c

Garden rakes and hoes of every description, choice for 25c

Kaufmann's "Star" Soap for washing, per bar 12½c

Russia rubber bath sponges, the only antiseptic sponge made in seven different sizes—size No. 4 tomorrow at 89c



Fibre pails at only 25c

Increasing our lead in curtains

EACH day shows a marked gain in our curtain and drapery receipts over the corresponding day a year ago. The March sale has proved a great stimulus to early spring buying. Glance over the following and you'll quickly understand why.

Nottingham lace curtains—exceptionally well made and strictly new patterns, 3¼ and 3½ yds. long—would be good value for $1.25 and $1.35, special tomorrow at, pair 98c

Nottingham and Scotch net lace curtains—made of extra fine Egyptian yarn—an almost endless variety of pretty patterns, 3½ and 4 yds. long, 54 and 60 in. wide—regular $3 quality at, pair 1.98

Irish point, cable net and Nottingham lace curtains—all copies of hand-made French laces, new styles, plain centers and fine borders—real value $4.50, to go tomorrow at, pair 2.98

Arabian Dentelles, Swiss Tambour, Irish point, Brussels, Cluny, Antique and Cable net curtains—exclusive and very pleasing patterns, woven and embroidered on the best nets—regular $6 curtains at, pair 4.50

Point lace curtains, consisting of Renaissance, Cluny, Applique, Tambour, Brussels and Point de Calais, will adorn even the most elaborate parlor or library—all up-to-date designs, our own exclusive importation—should be priced at $8.50, tomorrow at, pair 6.50

Embroidered Swiss and Nottingham lace—30 in. wide, single and double borders, choice material for sash and vestibule curtains—regular prices 16c and 18c, tomorrow's price, yd. 12½c

Ruffled Swiss with embroidered dots and edges on fine quality imported muslin—also embroidered or Tambour muslin for sash curtains—new spring styles—actual value 35c, offered tomorrow at, yd. 25c

Tapestry and damask portiers—extra heavy, reversible, floral and conventional designs, colors that harmonize with the new carpets and rugs—regular price $4, at, pair 2.98

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL — ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE IMPORTANT LOCAL EVENTS. SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES OF THE GAZETTE.

SECOND SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903. — EIGHT PAGES

PROTECTION FOR THE PRESIDENT

Will Be Closely Guarded by Secret Service on Western Trip.

POLICE ASKED TO HELP

Are Better for Purpose Than Militia—Can Pick Out Cranks More Readily Than Soldiers and Are Always Ready.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

With the terrible tragedy of Buffalo ever in mind secret service officials are making preparations for the protection of President Roosevelt during his western trip. They will take no chances whatever and it is safe to say that the president will be better protected from possible violence on this trip than any president ever was before. At secret service headquarters today no details whatever were given out regarding the arrangements. Chief Wilkie is now in the west and he is supposed to be arranging with the local police authorities of the cities the president will visit for the proper protection of the president.

It is understood that the presidential party will be accompanied from here by two secret service men and two postoffice inspectors. This force will be increased if necessary, being recruited from the detectives and inspectors stationed in the sections of the country visited by the party. In cities where parades will be held the local police will be asked to furnish the escort and guards.

Policemen are considered better for this work than militiamen, as they are more used to handling crowds and can better pick out suspicious persons from a crowd. This was demonstrated during the president's visit to Philadelphia last spring. The city troop, the crack cavalry company of the Quaker City, acted as the president's escort, and as the parade was passing along the street a man broke through the line and rushed toward the president's carriage.

The troopers, with their reins in one hand and their carbines in the other, were not able to stop him. A secret service man was on the box with the driver and as he leaped to the ground he yelled, "Stop that man." But no one stopped him and the detective grappled with him as he reached the carriage. It was found that the fellow was a harmless crank who only wanted to have the distinction of shaking hands with President Roosevelt, but the incident served to impress upon the minds of those whose business it is to guard the person of the chief executive, the inability of militia to protect the president's carriage. The ordinary "cop," with an eye that is trained to read faces and who knows how to handle his club is what is wanted.

Chicago will no doubt take the same precaution that the Pittsburgh police took last July when President Roosevelt visited here. When it was announced that the president would make the Fourth of July address in Schenley park, the detective bureau notified certain well-known anarchists that it would be well for them to take an outing on that day and to remain on their picnic excursion until the president left the city. The hint was taken and the "reds" made themselves scarce. They will be closely watched in Chicago and at St. Louis and other places visited by the presidential party.

President Roosevelt is never consulted about these arrangements and they are made by the secret service without his knowledge or consent. He does not think it is necessary for such precautions to be taken for his protection and he gives the detectives who are detailed to watch him a vast amount of trouble. On his return from Mississippi last fall when the train reached Memphis he jumped from the rear platform and started up the track for a walk alone. He had gone several squares before he was located by the secret service men, who sprinted down the track after him.

The detectives who travel with him make it a rule to dress as the president does in order to not attract attention. If the president appears in a sack coat they wear sack coats and if he wears a frock coat or in the evening his dress clothes, they are attired in the same style.

George Foster and Samuel Ireland were the secret service men who were with President McKinley when he was shot at Buffalo. After the excitement had subsided and the facts concerning the terrible tragedy were all known these men were wholly exonerated from any blame of carelessness.

Ireland has since left the service and Foster is now a clerk at headquarters. He will never be sent to guard the president again, not because of incompetence, but for the reason that his presence with the president would always revive talk of the Buffalo affair. People, on hearing Foster's name, would immediately connect it with the assassination of President McKinley, and the newspapers would refer to him as "the man who was present, etc." For this reason Foster is retained at headquarters.

L. W. STRAYER.

SHE WILL COMPETE IN ORATORY.

MISS DAISY BELLE JOHN.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 21.—For the first time in its history the Central Oratorical League will have a woman as one of the competitors in the annual oratorical contest for gold medal. The contest will be held at the West Virginia university in April and Miss Daisy Belle John has been selected to represent the university in this contest. Miss John has for several years been a student at the West Virginia university, having elocution and rhetoric as her major study. She is an orator of exceptional ability. Her home is in Morgantown, where she is exceedingly popular. The Central Oratorical League embraces the West Virginia university, Cornell university, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, Ohio State university and Ohio Wesleyan university.

DRINK DEMON HAS ANOTHER VICTIM

Manager of Woolworth's 5 and 10-Cent Stores Takes His Own Life.

HE SLASHES HIS WRISTS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, March 21.

Pittsburghers who are familiar with the red-painted store fronts of the Woolworth five and ten-cent stores will be painfully interested in the tragic death of the general manager of the company, Eugene C. Webb, which took place early today, in this city. Mr. Webb was 35 years of age and was one of the most popular young business men in this city. He managed the affairs of the great chain of stores which are to be found in most of the big cities and many of the smaller towns throughout the country. His office is at 280 Broadway. He lived in Brooklyn.

According to his physician, Dr. Pomeroy, the unfortunate man had been drinking heavily and had been under medical care for several days. His wife and young daughter were in Watertown, N. Y., on a visit. Webb had promised his physician that he would stop drinking, and it was hoped that he would soon be well. It is supposed that he was seized with alcoholic delirium in bed early this morning, and having a razor at hand, he slashed both of his wrists and then ran to the window and jumped into the yard, two stories below. He died from hemorrhage and shock in a few minutes.

There were three servants in the house, but none of them heard Mr. Webb moving about his room. The first intimation they had of the tragedy was the crash as he fell into the stone-paved yard. Then there was excitement. An ambulance was called from Seney hospital, but the surgeon could not save him. The poor fellow was dead almost immediately.

The five and ten-cent store idea is comparatively a new one, but it has proved wonderfully successful. Mr. Webb had managed the business for a considerable time, and was a man of brilliant ideas. He was always interested in his work, and had made up his mind, it is said, to introduce some novel changes in the business very soon.

Twenty-five years ago "dollar stores" were in existence everywhere in America. At these places one could buy almost anything for a dollar, from a bedstead to a box of note paper. At that time no one thought of selling goods at 5 or 10 cents which would be really useful. The "dollar store" dropped out of existence because the public made up its mind that most of the wares were not worth a dollar.

There was nothing of the kind at a dollar or any other stated price, for a long time; then some genius hit upon the five and ten-cent idea, and Mr. Webb elaborated, and had a great deal to do with making it the big success it has since become. He was wealthy, it is said, and his home life was particularly happy. He leaves a little daughter, as well as a widow. GEORGE C. JENKS.

IRON MOULDERS' STRIKE MEETS AN INJUNCTION

Judge Audenreid of Philadelphia Declares Pickets at Works to Be Conspirators.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Eighty-five members of the Iron Moulders Union of North America were restrained today by injunction from interfering with the business and employes of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. The injunction was granted in an adjudication by Judge Audenreid of the common pleas court No. 4 in the equity proceedings brought by the company against strikers formerly in its employ.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. are stove and range manufacturers in this city and Baltimore. The workmen in the Baltimore foundry struck on November 13 last, and in an effort to coerce their employers to accede to the workmen's demands in Baltimore the union men here stopped work four days later. Non-union men were engaged to take their places, and then, it is said, pickets were stationed in the vicinity of the foundry, men were threatened, and a boycott against the firm was suggested. To prevent the execution of these threats and further annoyance the equity proceedings were begun. In his adjudication, Judge Audenreid says:

"We find the defendants engaged in an unlawful conspiracy, unlawful not because as men engaged in a common occupation they have combined to be idle or to better their own or somebody else's condition, but, because they have combined together to seduce the plaintiff's servants, to interfere and destroy the plaintiff's business, and to prevent other men from working at the wages and on the terms acceptable to them, and because they have endeavored to carry out their purposes by breaking the public peace and by stirring up the mob to riot and violence. These means are unlawful, these ends are unlawful."

VOTE FAVORS STRIKE.

Majority of Unorganized Men on N. Y., N. H. & H. Stand With Union.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 21.—After a brief meeting today the joint grievance committee of the conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad adjourned until next Monday.

Figures on the recent poll of the conductors and trainmen of the system as to a strike were given out unofficially today. The total vote cast was 4,500, of which about 3,500 were in favor of a strike.

It is said further that 1,018 of the votes were cast by non-union men, of whom 900 voted in favor of striking.

NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

Councilman Brown Denies That He Will Head a Lexow Inquiry Into City Affairs.

Councilman Thomas M. Brown yesterday denied that he intends to start a Lexow investigation into city affairs under the provisions of the Francies bill, passed by the legislature.

"It is a fairy tale," said Mr. Brown. "In reference to the Wasson case I wish to make a statement.

"I see no reason for investigating the charges made by Mr. Wasson, my colleague from the Twentieth ward, that he had been told there were six councilmen on the personal pay-roll of T. S. Bigelow. Mr. Wasson states that he does not know who the six councilmen are; that he does not know who told him the story and he says he does not believe there is any basis for the report. He does not impugn the integrity of any member of councils, and I cannot see what there is for councils to investigate."

FORCED TO QUIT WORK.

Fifty Masked Men Take Active Part in British Columbia Coke Strike.

CRANBROOK, B. C., March 21.—About 50 masked men went up to the No. 1 Coal Creek mine, near Fernie, last night and compelled the six men working to leave the place. Revolvers were used threateningly and some altercations occurred.

The masked men then went to Superintendent Reneen's home and threatened the mine superintendent and his wife.

The police hastily secured a special train and brought the workingmen back to the mine. This is the first act of violence in connection with the coke strike.

DR. H. F. GAREY'S
OPTHALMO OSCILLATOR
METHOD THAT CURES BLINDNESS
OFFICE 1502 ARROTT BUILDING

OPTHALMO OSCILLATOR AT WORK

There are many inquiries concerning the Dr. H. F. Garey's Ophthalmo Oscillator treatment for the cure of Blindness and Diseases of the Eyes. There is only one established office in the Pittsburgh district for giving the Dr. H. F. Garey's Ophthalmo Oscillator treatment for Blindness and Diseases of the Eyes.

1502 and 1503 Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

See the Crayons

Given away free on our Ladies' Floor, with every $2.00 purchase or over. They are works of art well worth the possession. If you see them you will want one.

GUSKY'S

300 TO 400 MARKET ST.
EVERYTHING TO WEAR

These Beautiful Crayons

ARE easy to secure. With every purchase of $2.00 or over you are entitled to a fine unmounted Crayon Free, taken from any good bust photo. See samples in Art Department on Women's Floor.

Carnival of New Styles on Our Women's Floor.

Each day adds something new and desirable to our already large and handsome assortment of Women's Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Waists. The new and fashionable styles for Spring of 1903 are ready for your inspection on our Mammoth Ladies' Floor.

Women's Dress Suits.

Early spring styles new patterns of serges, cheviots and fancy mannish mixtures, colors are black, blue, tan, green and combination effects, made in the popular Blouse Jacket style, with new Bishop sleeves, peplum and postillion back, collarless or with cape effect; skirts are unlined, 7 and 9 gore, with fashionable flare. These suits are great values considering the materials, make and price quoted **$12.00**

Crepe de Chene and Silk Waists.

Made of good quality Peau de Soie silk, in black and color, made with large pleats in front and back, new stock and Bishop's sleeves, 8 large silk covered buttons. The Crepe Waists have Mexican drawn work insertion in front and small tucks in back, large fashionable sleeves. These also come in black and colors. Much underpriced at..... **$4.98**

Women's and Misses' Tailor-Made Suits.

Both for dress and walking, made in Broadcloth, Etamine, Cheviot and in color combinations of mixtures so much desired at present, in brown, black, tan, blue and green. The Jackets which are in Blouse style are handsomely trimmed and lined with good quality taffeta silk, some have stole fronts, others plain, collarless with cape effect, single or double, some have peplum others postillion back, new pouch sleeves, skirts are cut in 7 and 9 gore flare, plain pleated or with kilted bottom, trimmed to match Jacket, are unlined and some have mercerized drop. These suits are offered away under their real value at..... **$18.00**

Women's Wash Waists.

We call special attention to two new arrivals in waists made of fine white Lawn and Silk Madras. The lawn waist is made with fly front and tucked back, entire front is of fine embroidery, new style sleeves and cuffs. Madras waist has large pearl buttons in front, plain back, largest of pouch sleeves, with new style stock. These waists are among the handsomest shown this season and are the equal in looks to the finest Waists made, at..... **$3.50**

New Spring Jackets.

Made of Coverts, Venetians and Cheviots, satin lined throughout, fly front style, tight fitting back, plain or Bishop sleeves, also in Taffeta silk, box style, with Kimona sleeves, an elegant variety at..... **$4.98**

Fine Spring Jackets.

Of tan Covert and black Cheviot, made with strap seam of same material, fly front style with tight fitting back coat sleeves, collar of same material, handsomely lined with taffeta silk to match, strictly tailor made..... **$12**

Handsome selection of

Infants' and Children's Hats

now ready.

Monday, 9 to 12:

Women's $1.25 Percale Wrappers, 9 to 12, at..... **39c**

Women's Walking Skirts.

Made of Meltons, Cheviots and Mannish Suitings, they are made with full flare, strap, plain or raised seams, all have full tailor stitched bottom, colors are black, oxford, blue and color combinations of various patterns. The largest collection in the city at.... **$5.00**

Women's Dress Skirts.

Made of Broadcloth or Etamines, colors black, blue or fancy mixtures, beautifully trimmed with silk braid and small buttons, plain or with box pleated effect, unlined or with mercerized drop. These skirts are very elegant and stylish, yet far below their value at... **$15**

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN.

The pleasant weather of the past few days has brought many customers to our mammoth Clothing Floors. It did not take lookers long to discover that such a stock of clothing as we have ready to show you has real points of merit. A price range is afforded of from $8.50 to..... **$28**

We call your attention to two especially strong lines at $10 and $15.

At $10—We show all the stylish cuts, Military and plain, in single and double-breasted sacks. The fabrics shown at this popular price are too numerous to mention, but comprise every fashionable plain and fancy weave that will be worn by stylish dressers this spring. A larger field for choice and a better quality for the money than in any other store in the city at.... **$10**

A MATCHLESS LINE AT $15

In this line we show the finer weaves of domestic and foreign fabrics. Cheviots, hair-line Cassimeres, Tweeds, fancy and striped Worsteds, Homespuns and other novelty fabrics. These we show in single and double-breasted sacks, lined and unlined. The suits which compose this line are the productions of some of the best makers in the country—suits that cannot be matched elsewhere at..... **$15**

TOP COATS AND CRAVENETTES

Although the past day or two has been quite warm, the mornings and evenings call for a Top Coat. We answer the call with a splendid line of the nobbiest Top Coats produced this Spring, in Short and ¾-length styles. Also a full line of the new Spring weight Cravenette Waterproof Coats. Price range $10.00 to..... **$25**

MEN'S HATS

A matchless display of all the Fashionable New Spring Styles in Men's Stiff and Soft Hats.

STIFF HATS—Men's Stiff Hats in the new English brown color. The lates New York craze. Come in the stylish wide brim style at $3.00 and..... **$2.49**

MEN'S BLACK STIFF HATS in all the popular wide brims as well as all staple shapes; in all dimensions at $1.49, $1.98, $2.49 and..... **$3.00**

MEN'S SOFT HATS—A world of new ideas in Men's stylish Soft Hats. New effects in wide brims, new styles in Fedoras and Panamas. A showing that includes everything that's new and fashionable. Come in black and all colors. Prices $1.50 to..... **$3.00**

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS—Immense assortment of Boys' and Children's Yacht, Golf, Eton, Club and Rob Roy Caps, in plain colors and fancy mixtures. Prices 75c down to **25c**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

BOYS' 17c GOLF CAPS in fancy mixed and plaid cassimeres, 9 to 12 only..... **9c**

Spring Furnishings.

Showing the new spring styles in Men's Outing Shirts. Magnificent display of styles and patterns exclusive with us.

Men's Outing Shirts, neckband style in plain white or fancy striped and figured madras cloth, in the new black and white effects. Come in plain or pleated fronts, all with extra cuffs, perfect in make and fit. Matchless values at..... **$1.00**

Men's Custom Made Outing Shirts—in pleated front corded white madras cloth. Also plain front fancy figured and Jacquard weave madras shirts. All with extra cuffs. Exceptional values, at..... **$1.50**

New effects in Men's fancy figured and Hair line striped pleated bosom Shirts. Styles exclusive with us. Choice..... **$1.00**

BOYS' SHIRTS

Boys' New Spring Outing Shirts in fancy Percales with 2 collars and corded madras cloth neckband shirts in stripes, figures and plain white, perfect in make and fit. Choice..... **50c**

BOYS' WAISTS AND BLOUSES

Boys' Percale or Cheviot Waists and Blouses—new spring styles, cut full size and well made. 34c values, only..... **25c**

Boys' Woven Madras or Fancy Figured Corded Madras Blouse Waists in neckband style or with collar attached, also in the new military style. Large line to choose from at..... **50c**

Boys' Star Make Blouse Waists in white or fancy striped madras and Oxford cloth in neckband style; many patterns exclusive with us. Price $1.50 and **$1.00**

UNDERWEAR

Men's Medium Weight Underwear in ribbed Balbriggan and natural grey and tan color super weight merino. 63c values for only..... **50c**

Men's Finer Grades Medium Weight Underwear, in plain color and natural grey merinos and wool, in best foreign and domestic makes. Prices $1.50 and..... **$1.00**

NECKWEAR

Superb showing of new spring styles in Men's Neckwear. New effects in fancy stripes and figures and all the new shades of grey. The fashionable color for this season, made up in the French and Reversible 4-in-hands, at..... **50c**

Neckwear Special 50c. Reversible Silk 4-in-hands in black, white and fancy figured and striped silks. Also Reversible Black Peau de Soie Silk Initial 4-in-hands, Monday only..... **25c**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Men's 50c and 63c Outing Shirts, neck band style, with extra cuffs, in stripes and figures, 9 to 12 only..... **34c**

BOYS' CLOTHING.

The new and handsome styles for spring are fast replacing the winter stocks in Boys' and Children's Clothing. We are prepared, a little ahead of your needs, perhaps, to fit the little folks out for spring.

Boys' Single and Double-Breasted Suits, in the latest spring styles, of blue or black Cheviot, Cassimeres and Serges, Thibets, Homespuns and fancy Worsteds, well made and trimmed, sizes 7 to 16. Price range **$1.50 to $10.00**

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, in the latest spring styles, in all wool Cheviots, Serges, Homespuns and fancy mixtures, sizes 3 to 8, **$1.50 to $12.00**

Boys' Norfolk Suits, in all wool Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres and fancy mixtures, sizes 3 to 8..... **$1.50 to $8.50**

TUB SUITS ARE NOW READY.

It's our name for wash suits, suits that will wash and the color stand. We are ready with the new ideas for summer in Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, which will be the popular styles. Galateas, Chambray, Crash, Butcher Linen, White Duck, etc.... **$1.00 to $5.00**

MONDAY, 9 to 12:

2,000 Boys' Odd Knee Pants, in plain blue or black cheviot and fancy mixtures, well made, sizes 3 to 16, worth 50c, at..... **22c**

FAULTLESS-FITTING SPRING FOOTWEAR

In buying your Spring Shoes do not forget the importance of a perfect-fitting shoe. Our faultless-fitting footwear for women combines the easy-fitting, comfort-giving qualities found only in a perfect shoe. We are showing 30 new and distinct styles in button and lace, made of the best grades of Patent Ideal Kid, Patent Corona Colt and fine black Kid, in hand welted or turn soles, with Military, Concave or Common Sense heels. A price range of from $3.00 to..... **$4.00**

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CORRECT-FITTING FOOTWEAR IN THE NEW SHINY LEATHER—PATENT IDEAL KID—WILL NOT BREAK.

Misses' and Children's correct Spring Footwear for dress—made of Patent Ideal Kid, the new shiny leather, with cloth or dull kid tops; hand welt on light, close edges; sizes 5 to 8, $1.50 to $2.00; 8½ to 11, $2.00; 11½ to 2, $2.50 to..... **$3.00**

Young Ladies' low heel, sizes 2½ to 6, at..... **$3.50**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Misses' and Children's School Shoes, in button and lace, medium weight extended soles, sizes 8½ to 2..... **98c**

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION DEALS OUT EVEN JUSTICE TO MINERS AND OPERATORS

Some of the Workmen's Demands Are Granted While Others Are Refused in the Report.

TEN PER CENT INCREASE IN WAGES GIVEN ALL HANDS

Better Working Conditions for Engineers and Pumpmen and Indirect Recognition of Miners' Union.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the president last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18 and is signed by the members of the commission—Judge George Gray, Delaware; Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, this city; Bishop John L. Spaulding, Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins, Pennsylvania; Edward W. Parker, this city, and Edgar E. Clark of Iowa. The report is to be illustrated and it will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers 87 pages of printed matter.

In brief, the commission recommends a general increase of wages amounting in most instances to 10 per cent; some decrease of time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1908. The commission discussed to some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union, but declined to make any award on this matter.

INCREASE IS ALLOWED.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

I. That an increase of 10 per cent over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time, from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1902, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

II. That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have eight-hour shifts with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight-hour shifts the eight-hour shifts shall be continued, and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

THE HOISTING ENGINEERS

Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen other than those employed in hoisting water, who are employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have an increase of 5 per cent on the rates of wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902; and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift.

That firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902; all employes or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards, shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the bases of a nine-hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a 10-hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

METHODS OF PAYMENT.

III. During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement. In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employes as may have died since November 1, 1902.

IV. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, and the miner or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations, and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person.

SELECTION OF AN UMPIRE.

The board of conciliation thus constituted shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises.

The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners' organizations having the right, at any time when a controversy is not pending, to change their representation thereon.

At all hearings before said board the parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select.

No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

CHECKWEIGHMEN ALLOWED.

V. Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, checkweighmen or check docking bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said checkweighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners, the operators shall pay the wages fixed for checkweighmen and check docking bosses out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners, on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

VI. Mine cars shall be distributed among miners who are at work as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

PAYMENT BY THE CAR.

VII. In all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required, and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

VIII. The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

The wages fixed in the award shall be the basis of, and the minimum under the sliding scale: For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above $4 50 per ton f. o. b., the employes shall have an increase of 1 per cent in this compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches $4 55 per ton, the compensation will be increased 1 per cent, to continue until the price falls below $4 50 per ton, when the 1 per cent increase will cease, or until the price reaches $4 60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent will be added, and so on.

COMPUTING THE INCREASE.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner named by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial district circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators, such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded, That all coal operating companies file at once with the United States commissioner of labor a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they existed April 1, 1902.

IX. No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

X. All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miners and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employes when paid shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.

XI. The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906; and any employe, or group of employes, violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and further, that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employes shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission also makes a number of recommendations, which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal and iron police," because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of compulsory investigation of difficulties, similar to the investigation which this commission has made. The commission express the opinion that with a few modifications the federal act of October, 1888, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railroad corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of a law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business.

OPPOSED TO COMPULSION.

The commission, however, take a decided position against compulsory arbitration. On this point they add a quite lengthy commentary, which closes in the following language:

"The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein made lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such condition authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystallize and make its power felt. Could such a commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last, we believe that the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated."

These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages, and by long odds the larger portion of the report, are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the president's action in appointing the commission, to the appointment itself, and to the proceedings of the commission during its existence. They review in a general way the production of anthracite coal, refer to the small area of country in which it is produced, and dwell at some length on the market conditions and the prices of coal.

A HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION.

They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining, and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows: To the mine owners, $46,100,000; to the mine employes in wages, $25,000,000; to the transportation companies, $28,000,000. The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about the strike, and they make the following summary of their work:

They have gone through mines and inspected the various conditions which the production of anthracite coal involves; they have visited the breakers, the engine houses, and pumping stations; they have examined the machinery by which the mines are protected from water and foul air; they have talked with the miners at their work and in their homes; and they have given attention to the economic, domestic, scholastic and religious phases of their lives; they have listened to and directed the examination and cross-examination of 558 witnesses; they have given free scope to the counsel who represented the operators, the non-union men and the miners, and they have devoted an entire week to hearing their arguments.

DESIRED ONLY JUSTICE.

The commissioners also say that while there have been differences of opinion among themselves, there has not been a time during the five months of the existence of the commission when there was an unpleasant word spoken among them, "or any indication whatever of thought or desire of aught save truth and justice."

The commission then take up the demands of the mine workers and the answers of the mine operators, giving in detail the reasons for the findings. In a general way they say that the conditions of the life of the mine workers outside the mines do not justify to their full extent the adverse criticisms made by their representatives. They also say that social conditions in the mining communities are good, and they fail to find that wages are so low among the miners as necessarily to force them to put their small children to work. The commission also find that the average daily rate of earnings in the anthracite regions does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries. On the subject of the recognition of the mine workers' union the commission say that they do not consider that this subject is within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred on them.

THE MINERS' CONSTITUTION.

They do say, however, that "the suggestion of a working agreement between employers and employes embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining is one which the commission believe contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining regions." Further on they say: "The present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractural relations with it."

Touching the question of discrimination, lawlessness, boycotting and blacklisting, the commission states that during the continuance of the late strike disorder and lawlessness existed to some extent over the whole region and throughout the whole period. Continuing, the commission says:

"It is admitted that this disorder and lawlessness was incident to the strike. Its history is stained with a record of riot and bloodshed, culminating in three murders, unprovoked save by the fact that two of the victims were asserting their right to work, and another, as an officer of the law, was performing his duty in attempting to preserve the peace. Men who chose to be employed, or who remained at work, were assailed and threatened, and they and their families terrorized and intimidated. In several instances the houses of such workmen were dynamited, or otherwise assaulted, and the lives of unoffending women and children put in jeopardy. The armed guards, employed to protect the collieries and the men who worked them, appear not to have been an unnecessary precaution, and the governor of the state was, as the evidence before the commission shows, justified in calling out the citizen soldiery of the commonwealth to preserve its peace and vindicate its laws.

NO RESENTMENT JUSTIFIED.

"The resentment expressed by many persons connected with the strike at the presence of the armed guards and militia of the state does not argue well for the peaceable character or purposes of such persons. No peaceable or law-abiding citizen has reason to fear or resent the presence of either.

"It is also true, and justice requires the statement, that the leaders of the organization which began and conducted the strike, and notably its president, condemned all violence, and exhorted their followers to sobriety and moderation. It would seem, however, that the subordinate local organizations and their leaders were not so amenable to such counsels as to prevent the regrettable occurrences to which reference has been made.

"In making this arraignment, we are not unmindful of what appears to be the fact that the mine workers of the anthracite region are in the main well disposed and good citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that it is in the power of a minority of the less responsible men and boys, together with the idle and vicious, unless properly restrained, to destroy the peace and good order of any community."

ABOUT THE BOYCOTT.

Regarding the boycott, the commission says: "What is popularly known as the boycott (a word of evil omen and unhappy origin) is a form of coercion by which a combination of many persons seek to work their will upon a single person, or upon a few persons, by compelling others to abstain from social or beneficial business intercourse with such person or persons. Carried to the extent sometimes practiced in aid of a strike, and as was in some instances practiced in connection with the late anthracite strike, it is a cruel weapon of aggression and its use immoral and anti-social and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law and merits and should receive the punishment due to such a crime."

INDIANA SQUIRE HAS MARRIED MANY

Justice George E. Law's Record in Weddings Beats That of Any Other Magistrate.

HE IS AGAINST DIVORCE

Furnished a Handsome Matrimonial Parlor Adjoining His Office and Has Since Been Very Busy Uniting Happy Couples.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

BRAZIL, IND., March 21.—Justice George E. Law—better known as "the marrying 'squire"—has gained the distinction of having performed more wedding ceremonies during his career as justice of the peace than any other magistrate in the state.

He was elected to the office he now holds in November, 1898, and performed his first marriage ceremony on January 24, 1899. He then decided to engage in the marrying business on a big scale, hence he furnished a handsome matrimonial parlor adjoining his office and suspended from the ceiling a floral horseshoe and bell, under which the bride and groom stand while the ceremony is being

Justice George E. Law.

performed. However, Justice Law is frequently called upon to travel sometimes miles to perform a ceremony.

He married a couple during the street fair here in the presence of 10,000 people, the wedding taking place on a platform. He says he also performed ceremonies while the contracting parties stood on the court house steps, in carriages, on a dry-goods box, farm wagons and in automobiles. Up to January 24 of this year he had united 606 couples. Of this number, he says, three couples to his knowledge have separated.

His ceremonies are short and to the point, hence every couple who desires to get married quick calls on Justice Law, as he does not fool away much time in preliminary matters. The youngest couple he has married was a groom of 17 and a bride 14 years of age. The oldest couple who stood under the horseshoe and bell and were made man and wife was a groom of 80 years and a bride of 79.

Mr. Law was born in Bowling Green, the old county seat, in 1858. His office can easily be found by matrimonial candidates when they reach the city, as a mammoth sign is suspended across the sidewalk, bearing the pictures of a bride and groom standing in front of the hymenal altar, with the "marrying 'squire" directly in front of them and pronouncing the ceremony.

He is strongly opposed to the present easy method of procuring divorces, and insists that the law should be so amended that persons procuring divorces would be prohibited from marrying again for at least five years.

GUESTS AT RECEPTION LEAVE ONLY FURNITURE

Not One Flower Left and One Man Gets Away With Potted Palm.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—One of the biggest crowds and funniest spectacles seen at a public function was that witnessed Tuesday night at the reception given by the Metropolitan division of the National Union of Conservative Constitution association. Only 2,000 people were expected, but to the dismay of the committee at least 4,000 put in an appearance. It was a very rough and ready assemblage.

Most disgraceful was the conduct of many who ought to have known better, there was not a flower left on any of the plants that decorated the room. One man actually was seen walking away with a palm which he had taken out of a pot, when a member of the committee noticed it, and said if he would only leave it in the cloak room, the grand piano or anything else he might fancy, it should be sent on the next day.

The guest was rather puzzled as to the committeeman's meaning and looked at him in a doubtful manner for a few minutes. Then he said: "Why, you are kidding," and slunk out of the room.

BLOSSOMS TOO EARLY.

Fruit Crop of Michigan Caught and Damaged by Friday Night's Frost.

DETROIT, March 21.—Reports of damage to the fruit crops, as a result of last night's drop in temperature after the unusually warm weather of the past three days, are coming in today from Western Michigan.

A special from Grand Rapids says that President Charles W. Garfield of the Michigan forestry commission has received reports from Greenville and Gaines township that few live buds have been found on the peach trees today.

At St. Joseph much damage was done peaches and small fruits.

STRAW HATS APPEAR IN STREETS OF PARIS

PARIS, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—The weather in Paris this week has been extremely variable, but mild generally. Fashionable women are still wearing furs, though straw hats are also seen. Bright, cold mornings, turning to cloudy afternoons have been the rule, followed by boisterous and showery days. On Thursday the mid-Lent fete, however, was favored with fine, dry weather.

Services for the Dead.

Members of the Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta will hold a commandery of sorrow on Tuesday evening, March 31, in memory of the companions who died last year. The services will be held in Penn hall, Wilkinsburg. The music will be in charge of a quartet from Valletta commandery and the memorial address will be delivered by Sir Charles Edmund of the Philadelphia bar. The exercises will be open to the public.

CASE IS MOSTLY TECHNICALITIES

D. T. Watson Says Northern Securities Company Is Trying to Evade Law.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS

Men Have No Right to Organize in One State to Defy Statutes of Another—Case in Hands of Judges.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The final arguments in the Great Northern Securities case were concluded at 12:34 this afternoon, and the case was left with the federal court of appeals. Because of the enormous mass of evidence and the voluminous arguments which the judges are called upon to consider, it is doubtful if a decision will be possible within two months, and the probabilities are the time will be longer than that.

Assistant Attorney General Beck asked at the opening of the hearing this morning how much time would be allowed to the attorneys for the government to file their briefs.

"They must be in when the hearing is closed," replied Judge Caldwell, after a short conference with his colleagues.

"We certainly have been under a misapprehension if that is the case," replied Mr. Beck. "We thought a certain amount of time would be granted us."

Another conference between the judges, and it was then announced that the government could have three days to prepare and submit its brief.

ONLY ORAL ARGUMENTS.

"I would like some information on this matter," said ex-Attorney General Griggs. "Is it the printed copies of the oral arguments that are to be filed, or new matter?"

"Just the oral arguments," replied Mr. Beck.

"You can have three days," said Judge Caldwell, "and I would not rely on the government to get it out if I were you, Mr. Beck."

The matter of the briefs being settled, D. T. Watson resumed his argument, which was in progress at last night's adjournment. He insisted that the position taken by the defendants, that they had the right, under state laws, to form a combination, was not well taken, for the reason that behind the government power of a state was a power still more sovereign, and this latter power said that such a combination was unlawful, and tended to stifle competition.

"They combined in New Jersey," said Mr. Watson. "Why? What purpose had they in New Jersey? To manufacture? To make silk? Even to run a railroad? They wanted to run railroads in Minnesota, and for these gentlemen to come here and say they had any other object is ludicrous."

Mr. Watson declared that all railroad business in the territory of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways was absolutely in control of the Northern Securities Company, and it was the state of New Jersey, 1,000 miles from where these railroads start, that gives them the power to establish rates and dictate policies in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and other states. Such a condition, he declared, was out of all equity and justice.

LOGIC OF SUCH COURSE.

If the course of the Northern Securities was upheld, Mr. Watson declared, there is nothing to prevent an absorption of all other trans-continental lines, or, indeed, of all other lines. It would enable to stifle all competition and regulate all freight rates. This last, he said, was not a matter of such great importance, but it was the power that would accrue to the corporation and the loss of liberty to the individual citizen that formed the great objection to the merger.

The contention of the defendants that the anti-trust act did not apply to the present case because it did not apply directly to the control of commerce, for the reason that the roads were operated through agents, was vigorously combatted by Mr. Watson, who claimed that the position of the defendants was so excessively technical that it amounted to nothing.

"It is the question of control that determines this case," he said. "And it is utter nonsense for these gentlemen who own the stock to say that the act does not apply to them. It is control, control, nothing but control that counts, and these men have it."

The argument of Mr. Bunn for the railway companies, that it was the states and not the national government that has the power to regulate the consolidation of railway companies was discussed briefly by Mr. Watson, who declared such a theory to be absurd. He claimed that the Northern Securities Company had no right to secure under the laws of New Jersey a charter that would enable it to violate the laws of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He declared, further, that the laws of New Jersey conferred upon them no such power as they claimed under it.

EISTEDDFOD TO BE HELD AT HOMESTEAD

Many Pittsburgh Singers Will Compete and Good Prizes Will Be Offered.

A number of Pittsburgh singers will take part in the eisteddfod to be held at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, Homestead, on Saturday, April 4. A good-sized delegation will compete from the South Side Choral union.

The chief test selection on the program will be "Sing, O Heavens," by E. R. Clare, for choirs of 20 to 25 voices, the award being $25. Other test selections are: Juvenile choirs under 16 years, limited to 16 in number, with four adults added. The selection is "If I Were a Star," by Parry, and the award is $10; double male, "Sweet Bye and Bye," by Protheroe, $8; mixed quartet, "Bless the Lord, O My Soul," by Simpkins, $4; trio, for members of one family, "Teach Me, O Lord," $3; mezzo-soprano solo, "A Dream," by Bartlett, $2; baritone solo, "Sexton of the Village Church," by D. O. Evans, $2; recitation, "The Dead March," for children under 16 years, $1 50; impromptu speech, limit five minutes, $1.

The musical adjudicator will be Prof. Leo Oehmler. The Rev. N. D. Hynson has been selected to make the literary awards. W. J. Jones of Pittsburgh will act as conductor. Two sessions will be held, the afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock and the evening at 7:30.

The contest for juvenile choirs will be the main event of the afternoon session and will be preceded by the contest on soprano solo and the recitation.

Those in charge of the eisteddfod are: President, J. B. Coen; vice president, Clyde Roof; secretary, D. S. Francis; financial secretary, J. W. Davis; treasurer, Miss Gertie Rabone; accompanist, Mrs. W. Quay Rosselle.

Those entering the competition are to forward their names to the secretary, D. S. Francis, No. 1212 McClure street, Homestead, by March 28.

ROAD WAS TOO ROUGH TO THE POTTER'S FIELD

Undertaker Gave Pauper Decent Burial on Hillside of His Farm.

Deputy Coroner John Black investigated the alleged mysterious burial on the Andrew Clever farm, Stowe township, near McKees Rocks, yesterday afternoon and found the body to be that of Joseph Phillips, who died at the McKees Rocks hospital on March 16 of typhoid fever. Phillips had no relatives and was without funds. He was sent to the hospital as a charity patient.

After his death his body was kept at the hospital until March 19, when it was turned over to Undertaker R. H. Clever. The undertaker went to the physician for the poor, G. W. Beane, who instructed him to bury the body in the potters field. As the roads were rough and almost impassable Undertaker Clever took the body to his father's farm and buried it on the side of a hill.

Dr. E. J. Black of the McKees Rocks hospital issued a death certificate, which was all that was needed by the undertaker to bury the body. The burial was unusual and the neighbors about the Clever farm reported it to Coroner McGeary. They said the body had not been properly buried, as part of the remains were above the ground. Deputy Black went to the burial plot yesterday and opened the grave. The body had been placed at a proper depth and buried according to the requirements of law. Phillips was a mill worker and lived in McKees Rocks. He was 33 years old.

Narrow Escapes in Tenement Fire.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 21.—A fire, which gutted a tenement block in Front street early today, threatened the lives of the upper floor occupants, and caused property damage of $10,000. A man, a woman and three children were rescued by firemen with ladders and the other occupants of the building escaped uninjured in their night clothes.

MAUDE ADAMS BUSY.

Flood of Invitations Pours in on Actress While in London.

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—Maude Adams, who leaves London on Tuesday for a tour of Turkey and Egypt after stopping a short time in Paris, has had a very busy week. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrie.

When it became generally known that she was here, invitations poured in on her in great numbers. If it were possible to accept them, all her afternoons and evenings would be taken up for a month. As it was, she spent the evenings with the Barries at the theaters and has seen and enjoyed several of the best productions in London.

She is looking well and feeling well, and did her theatergoing with a zest and spirit that could have been shown only by a young woman in the happiest frame of mind.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL TO FILL TWO PULPITS

The Rev. Murray C. Reiter of the Theological seminary, Allegheny, has accepted the call of the members of the Mendelssohn and Clairton Presbyterian churches. The churches have been without a regular pastor for almost a year, or since presbytery granted the Mendelssohn church a separate organization, it being until that time a mission of the Lebanon Presbyterian church.

RECORDER AS A HARMONIZER

Brings Warring Councilmen to Agreement on Appropriation Bills.

CITIZENS ADMIT DEFEAT

Ready to Grant Demands of Republicans and Latter Will Give Some Concessions in Return. Early Adjustment Expected.

Recorder W. B. Hays has undertaken to harmonize the warring factions in councils and obliterate party lines. Acting upon the advice of the recorder, the Citizens have notified the Republican members of the select branch appointed on the conference committee that they are ready to compromise all differences and pass the appropriation ordinances at an early date.

A meeting of the conference committee would have been held yesterday but for the absence from the city of S. J. Wainwright, who is one of the three members from the upper branch. A meeting will be held Monday.

W. H. Stevenson, Citizens member from the common branch, stated yesterday that the conference committee would get together as soon as possible and adjust all matters in dispute. The result of the fight over the appropriations is a victory for the Republicans of select council. Their demands for an increase for the laborers will be granted, also probably the increase for the assistant controller and bookkeeper in the controller's office.

The Citizens will ask that the salary of the superintendent of the bureau of highways and sewers be raised from $3,600 to $4,000 a year, and this will be conceded by the Republicans. The Citizens will also ask that the salaries of the police magistrates be put back at $2,500 instead of $2,000, as fixed by the Citizens themselves, and the Republicans will also agree to this change.

The members of the conference committee expect to have a report ready for councils early in the week. As soon as councils pass the appropriation ordinances Recorder Hays will sign them, so that the employes may get their pay for February.

COLLISION IN FOG.

Freight Steamer Loses Eight Men, but They Are Found on Other Vessel.

FALL RIVER, MASS., March 21.—The Windsor line freight steamer Norman, Capt. Chase, bound from Philadelphia for Fall River and Providence, came into port today with a 30-foot hole in her starboard quarter and with several members of her crew missing.

The missing men had leaped aboard the four-masted collier John B. Manning, bound in ballast for Baltimore, when she collided with the Norman last Thursday night in the fog about 40 miles south of Fire Island.

Besides knocking the hole in the steamer's side, the schooner's bowsprit carried away her mast and swept the officers' quarters overboard. The Manning was not damaged beyond the destruction of her headworks.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Eight members of the crew of the Windsor line steamer Norman arrived here today on the schooner John B. Manning and reported that the Norman and the Manning had been in collision.

Engine Explodes in Roundhouse.

TAUNTON, MASS., March 21.—One man was instantly killed and three others were seriously injured in an explosion today at the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad roundhouse here. The building was wrecked. It is understood that an engine used to heat the roundhouse exploded. The dead man's name was Elisha Chase.

Object to Joint Statehood.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., March 21.—At the closing session of the legislature the senate passed a resolution that had passed the house some time ago, protesting against the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to joint statehood under any circumstances.

W. M. Laird Co.

Dorothy Dodd

Special Spring Opening

Of the new "Dorothy Dodd" Boots, Oxfords and Slippers.

The Shoe that has become famous for health and comfort the world over.

W. M. Laird Co.

47 Styles at $3.00
11 Styles at $3.50
7 Styles Slippers at $2.25 and $2.50.

All popular leathers and dull finished leathers.

W. M. Laird Co.

The distinctive features of the "Dorothy Dodd" Shoe are: "Style"— "Faultless Fitting" "Arch" or "Instep Support"— "Lightness of Weight" and "Flexibility."

"Dorothy Dodd" Shoes are to be found only at our stores, and you are cordially urged to inspect their merits, and know for yourself why all women like them.

W. M. LAIRD CO.
431 to 437 Smithfield St.
404 to 408 Market St.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

OCEAN ENRICHES PROPERTY OWNERS

Sea Recedes at Atlantic City Making Them Gift of Valuable Ground.

MAKES A NEW CHANNEL

Government Engineers Engaged in Relocating Buoys Marking the Entrance to the Inlet Harbor—New Pier Will Be Built.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
YOUNG'S OCEAN PIER,
ATLANTIC CITY, March 21.

The beach front, from Massachusetts avenue to the inlet, has undergone a wonderful change within the past few weeks and the owners of the abutting property are many thousands of dollars richer than they were. The sea seems to have receded, leaving many acres of dry land which in the course of a few months will be divided up into building lots and sold as hotel sites.

Government engineers and members of the naval lighthouse board who have seen the change that has been wrought by the receding sea are of the opinion that in a short time the present channel leading to the harbor will close up and that the tide will make a new one which will run directly out from the inlet to the sea. The channel at present is so narrow that it can be used at low tide only by the most expert skippers in the inlet fleet.

The change in the beach front line is hailed by the people of Atlantic City with joy, not only because it enriches the owners of the property along the boardwalk, but because it solves a problem that has been worrying them and the government for some time. Between the Delaware Capes and Sandy Hook there is no harbor into which vessels of more than a few tons burden can enter for refuge. It has not always been so, for before the present bar was formed there was a channel 30 feet deep leading directly from the bay to sea. At no place was it less than 200 feet wide, and it was so plainly marked that any vessel could steer into it. About 15 years ago this channel began to fill up. A bar formed completely across the entrance and what channel was left changed its course from due east from the inlet proper to the southwest, cutting a deep but narrow channel along the beach front for a distance of nearly two miles. It is this channel that has now filled up, and as a result the beach has widened fully 200 feet. The government engineers, who have been here during the week making soundings and replacing the bouys marking the entrance to the harbor, say that within a year the whole beach line from the center of the city to the inlet will move out to seaward several hundred feet.

FRANCHISE TURNED DOWN.

The Pennsylvania railroad has refused the franchise offered by the city to lay trolley tracks on nearly all of the streets, provided the railroad company would pave the streets and keep them in repair. It was found by the company that if the franchise was accepted it would be necessary to pave all of the streets in the city and spend thousands of dollars every year in keeping them in good condition. The company gave notice to the city that it would not recognize any proposition that contemplated its being put to the expense of keeping the streets in repair, particularly Atlantic avenue, the condition of which has been a disgrace to the place for years.

However, what the Pennsylvania railroad has refused, another company seems to be very anxious to take up. This is the Delaware Valley Traction Company, in which Attorney Sponsler of Pittsburgh is interested. No sooner had the announcement been made that the franchise tendered to the Pennsylvania railroad had been declined than Mr. Sponsler started agents to work securing rights of way from the owners of abutting property in which it is stipulated not only would the Delaware Valley Traction Company pave the streets, but they would put in curbstones free of cost to the property owners and to keep the streets in repair perpetually. The ordinance giving the franchise to Mr. Sponsler's company will be acted upon by the city council Tuesday night.

ANOTHER PIER PROJECTED.

Atlantic City will have another pier. It will be built at the foot of Mississippi avenue and if the plans as prepared by the architect are carried out, it will be the largest pier in the country. The plans call for a steel structure extending 2,000 feet out into the ocean, where a slip will be erected for the landing of excursion steamers from New York. At the front of the pier there will be a theater, with a seating capacity of 3,000, and it is proposed to have this part of the structure at least completed before the opening of the summer season. In the rear of the theater will be a building surmounted by a dome, intended to be a counterpart of that of the capitol at Washington. It is designed to be a dancing hall, but it will be so arranged that it can be readily converted into an auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000. When this building is completed Atlantic City will be in shape to handle gatherings as large as the Republican national convention.

The location of this pier is an ideal one. It is directly at the excursion terminal of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and one square from the landing place of the thousands of people who come here every day during the summer on the excursion trains on the Pennsylvania road. Thousands of these excursionists come here with no other amusement contemplated but to dance in the music halls in the Bowery district, and this fact gave the idea of the immense dancing floor to the promoters of the pier, who, it is said, are backed by the railroad companies.

PITTSBURGHERS AT THE SEASHORE.

The following Pittsburghers registered at the hotels named during the week:

ALTMONT CRAIG HALL.
W. Keene, Mrs. W. Keene.

AGNEW.
W. B. Gregg, George F. Wilcox.
R. S. Patterson.

BOSCOBEL.
H[illegible]ston, Mrs. Beaston.

CHESTER INN.
W. H. Vogelsang.

CHALFONTE.
Mrs. N. Annesley, M. S. Woods.
D. H. Bayle.

DENNIS.
R. W. Morris, Mrs. Barr.
James S. P. Barr,

DUNLOP.
P. C. Gillespie, C. Snell.
Mrs. O. P. Gillespie,

HADDON HALL.
J. Brooks and son, Miss Lewis,
S. Schiver, E. H. Licorone,
G. S. Schiver, D. M. Frey.

HYGEIA.
F. D. Saupp, L. J. Wynne.

ILESWORTH.
A. Wertheimer, M. S. Wertheimer.
Miss Wertheimer.

MARLBOROUGH.
J. Burton.

PIERREPONT.
E. Leach, Mrs. Leach.

RUDOLF.
N. M. Pfhal.

SEASIDE.
Mr. Shawgel, E. H. Lecrone,
Mrs. Shawgel, D. M. Frye.
Miss M. Kent, M. D. Pitcairn,
Mrs. Trubie, Miss J. Pitcairn.

ST. CHARLES.
Philip Keller.

TRAYMORE.
Miss P. Alkin

WESTMINSTER.
J. P. McGee, G. M. Rae.
Mrs. P. McGee,

TRAGEDY BRINGS HER BEFORE THE PUBLIC

MRS. EVA RUMBOLD OF NEW CASTLE,

In whose apartments John Genkinger was fatally wounded Wednesday. The shooting was prompted by jealousy on the part of George Merkle, who, Mrs. Rumbold says, had frequently threatened to kill both herself and Genkinger if he ever saw them together.

GOVERNMENT AIDS FLOOD SUFFERERS

Six Hundred Tents Ordered Sent to Homeless People Along Mississippi.

THOUSANDS IN DISTRESS

Governors of Arkansas and Tennessee Appeal to Secretary Root and He Acts Immediately. River Begins to Fall.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Root today received telegrams from the governors of Tennessee and Arkansas in response to his telegraphic inquiry for information as to the needs of the people of those states in the matter of tents, etc., in consequence of the river floods.

Governor Frazier of Tennessee telegraphed from Nashville as follows:

"Please send at once 500 tents to Memphis, consigned to Mayor J. J. Williams. City of Memphis will pay for transportation and see that they are returned after use."

Governor Davis of Arkansas telegraphed from Little Rock as follows:

"The flood condition along the Mississippi river in our state is distressing. We have no tents in armory for distribution. Please forward first express 100 tents to Judge Derrick, Marianne, Ark., for use of flood sufferers. I pledge the honor of the state that same will be carefully cared for, and when no longer needed will be sent free of charge to Jeffersonville, Ind. Please rush tents, as demand is pressing."

No time was lost in complying with these requests for assistance. Col. Patten, acting for the quartermaster general, immediately telegraphed instructions to the quartermaster in charge of the depots at St. Louis and Jeffersonville, Ind., to send with the utmost dispatch 480 common tents and 20 hospital tents to Memphis, and 90 common tents and 10 hospital tents to Marianna, Ark.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 21.—The river 48 now falling at Memphis, and it is believed the worst of the flood situation is over.

The railroads west of Memphis are still under water. The Iron Mountain, however, probably will be opened for traffic Monday. In this event the other lines will resume operations over the Iron Mountain tracks.

NATCHEZ, MISS., March 21.—Torrential rains last night and today have aggravated the flood situation along the Sycamore levee in Concordia parish, La., and it is feared that a break will occur.

DIED FROM POISON TAKEN FOR MEDICINE

John Dolesondro of No. 18 Congress street died at the Mercy hospital yesterday of poison, taken by mistake for medicine. He had been ill at his home and was taking some pills. By mistake he got some corrosive sublimate tablets. He was taken violently ill and removed to the hospital, where he died one hour afterward. Dolesondro was a Pole, and 29 years old.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

So Thinks at Least One Traveling Man.

I would as soon think of starting out without my mileage books and grip as to start on a trip without a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in my valise, said a traveling man who represents a St. Louis hardware house. Why? Because I have to put up at all kinds of hotels and boarding houses. I have to eat good, bad and indifferent food at all hours of the day and night, and I don't believe any man's stomach will stand that sort of thing without protest, anyway I know mine won't. It has to have something to break the fall and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the crutch I fall back on.

My friends often "josh" me about it, tell me I'm an easy mark for patent medicine fakirs, that advertised medicines are humbugs, etc., but I notice that they are nearly always complaining of their aches and pains and poor digestion, while I can stand most any old kind of fare and feel good and ready for my work when it needs me, and I believe I owe my good digestion and sound health to the daily, regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, year in and year out, and all the "josh-ing" in the world will never convince me to the contrary.

I used to have heartburn about three times a day and a headache about three or four times a week and after standing for this for four or five years I began to look around for a crutch and found it when my doctor told me the best investment I could make would be a 50-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I have invested about 50 cents a month for them ever since and when I stop to think that this is what I spend every day for cigars, I feel like shaking hands with myself for I can keep my stomach and digestion in first class order for fifty cents a month. I don't care for any better life insurance.

My druggist tells me they are the most popular of all stomach medicines and that they have maintained their popularity and success because they do as advertised. They bring results, and results are what count in a patent medicine as much as in selling barb wire.

CLEVELAND FACTORIES BADLY NEED GIRL HELP

Plenty of Work at Good Wages to Be Found in the Forest City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, March 21.—This city is suffering from a dearth of girl workers. One factory in Cleveland where women are employed is contemplating moving, and another has already moved half its plant to Lorain because of the scarcity of girls. Scores of big concerns are in a like predicament, and the situation has reached really grave proportions. This is entirely outside of the domestic problem which Cleveland housewives have for years been unable to solve.

The present scarcity of working girls can be traced directly to the vast increase in Cleveland industries. There are more girls than heretofore, but the demand has doubled and trebled. There are, it is estimated, three times as many jobs as there are girls to fill them.

A prominent manufacturer to-day said: "If we do not get girls soon to run the factory we will have to move to some place where girls are plentiful. There is nothing else we can do. There simply are not girls enough to go around. We have orders which must be filled, and we can't fill them with a half-equipped factory. There was a time when an advertisement would bring 40 or 50 applications. Now an ad. brings one or two perhaps, and again it may bring none at all."

Another said: "It isn't because I do not pay enough that I am in trouble. All my girls are on piece work and can work as long or as hard as they please. An energetic girl can make good money. I have a number of girls who have averaged $10 or $11 a week for years."

William Roseburg Improving.

William Roseburg, vice president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, last night was reported to be much improved at his home, where he has been ill with grip for the past two weeks. Mr. Roseburg, who is 70 years old, has the distinction of being the oldest bank official in this city.

DR. EDW. KOCH IN PITTSBURGH

The Eminent Tuberculosis Expert Will Confer With All Who Are Suffering From Lung Trouble.

The alarming and steady increase of consumption has aroused all classes of people to their danger. If an epidemic would reach Pittsburgh carrying off by death 15 per cent of all who die from all causes you would be exceedingly alarmed and so apprehensive that many would leave the city. Yet this is what is happening every day in regard to consumption in Pittsburgh, and a dozen other great cities. This great mortality is one-seventh of the total number of deaths. Think of it!

It is neglect and the fear that exists in allowing one's self to think that he or she has consumption that causes so many fatalities. If everyone would pay proper attention to their health and not let the disease germs lurk in their system until the system becomes completely impregnated with them, we would not read reports that one-seventh of all the deaths in Pittsburgh are caused by consumption.

About 10 years ago Prof. Robert Koch of Berlin, discovered the cause of consumption, viz.: a microbe or bacilli, that rapidly destroys the tissues of the lungs. These tuberculous bacilli are floating in the air and enter the system when we eat, drink or breathe. An absolutely sound body repels the bacilli, but when the system is "run down," and the lungs are weakened by coughs, cold and bronchial or catarrhal affections, the bacilli speedily fasten upon the lungs, multiply with incredible speed and produce consumption.

You may have consumption in the incipient stage without realizing your danger. A bad cold, followed with a soreness in the chest or an "irritating cough." Have a care! The tuberculosis bacilli are at work.

Prof. Robert Koch discovered a tuberculin or lymph which when vaporized and breathed by inhalation, under Dr. Edward Koch's system, over the bronchial tubes into every corner of the lungs, attacks and destroys the bacilli which are preying upon the lungs, makes them innocuous at once and finally eradicates them completely from the system. Stops the cough and expectoration, restores the wasted tissues to health, builds up the entire system, and brings back perfect strength and vigor and a permanent cure. It does the work slowly, but surely.

DR. EDWARD KOCH WILL BE IN PITTSBURGH SOME DAYS TO MEET AND EXAMINE THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR CONSULTING THE OPINION OF DR. EDW. KOCH.

The Koch Lung Cure gives all persons who apply one treatment and thorough examination free. Skillful physicians and nurses in attendance. Pamphlet sent free to any address on application.

Office 401, 402, 405 Penn avenue, corner Fourth street. Office hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., daily. Sundays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS CAN BE TREATED AT HOME WITH OUR HOME TREATMENT APPARATUS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

KOCH LUNG CURE

GREAT YEAR FOR MUSIC.

Victor Herbert Delighted With the Success of the Pittsburgh Orchestra This Season.

"This has been a banner year in Pittsburgh's musical circles," said Director Victor Herbert of the Pittsburgh orchestra, after he had responded to the third encore at the matinee concert yesterday afternoon. Herbert Witherspoon had just given his surpassing rendition of "The Song of the Evening Star" in response to repeated calls for an encore, and the enthusiasm of the big audience knew no bounds. Mr. Herbert stood behind the stage door, gleefully viewing the enraptured audience.

"We shall enjoy a very short rest," continued Mr. Herbert, bowing the way to Mr. Witherspoon for another encore. "On Easter Monday we will begin our summer tour, and will be on the road until September 4. The popularity of our out-of-town concerts reflects the worth of the orchestra and advertises Pittsburgh as a town of music-lovers. I am pleased beyond expression with the result of the season just closing, and am looking forward with still greater interest to my work of outlining next year's concerts."

George H. Wilson, manager of the orchestra, said the past year had been the best the orchestra had enjoyed in a financial way. In about two weeks an audit will be made of the receipts and the results will be laid before the guarantors of the organization. It is thought that the deficit will be considerably less than that of previous years.

DOUBLED ITS STOCK.

Pittsburgh and Indiana Oil and Gas Company Will Open Three More Fields.

The Pittsburgh & Indiana Oil and Gas Company of Pittsburgh yesterday filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $300,000 to $1,000,000 with the secretary of state at Dover, Del. Edward J. Small of Braddock, one of the directors, said last evening, in explaining the increase:

"We have made arrangements to take over three more oil fields, one at Peru, Ind., one at Geneva, O., and one at Lima, O., including over 3,000 acres. At present our operations are all at Muncie, Ind. In the new Geneva field we got a 200-barrel well last Thursday, and we will put down 20 more wells at once."

The president of the company is W. S. Haugh, but he contemplates resigning, and W. V. Smith of Cleveland, O., will be chosen president. Fred E. Nichols of Boston is vice president, and W. R. McConnell of Pittsburgh secretary and treasurer. Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Boston capital is interested in the company.

Stole Receipts of Parish Church.

A thief yesterday walked into the home of Joseph Badyga, a Pole of [illegible] nue, McKeesport, and took $20 from a trunk and left. Badyga's wife was [illegible] thief leave the house, but was apparently too much surprised or frightened to make any outcry until after he had disappeared around a corner. The police have no clue. The money was to have been used to send the couple back across the ocean.

Made No Appointment.

Postmaster W. V. Campbell of McKeesport, who was to have appointed [illegible] assistant yesterday, failed to take any action, and 16 applicants continue to speculate upon their chances. The postmaster says he has narrowed the choice down to three or four applicants.

See Opening Announcement on Page 8—Second Section.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

Ribbons and Bows.

2½ inch Louisine Ribbon in white, cream, pink, blue, red, etc. Special Monday, per yard 5c

6 inch Soft Taffeta Ribbons, beautifully finished, choice of white, cream, pink, blue, Nile green, red, etc. Special Monday, per yard 19c

"Pussy Whiskers" for the neck. A dainty selection on Monday at, each 35c

Black Hair-Bows, neatly made—15c.

"American Girl" Gloves.

The glove with a reputation sustained. Its maker endeavors to make the best glove in the market to be sold at $1.25. We think it good enough to make it a special feature in our glove department. It is a two-clasp glove made of select kidskin in all the latest spring shades. Paris point style. Exceptional value, per pair $1.25

Only the Best of Spring Clothing for Men and Boys.

These garments combine distinctive style, up-to-date patterns and correct tailoring. The reason that we obtain such perfection in ready-to-wear garments can be understood when it is considered that only the best of modern tailoring enters into them: Concentration of effort on every detail is the secret of our success, and each garment indicates skilled tailoring and smartness of style.

Men's Spring Topcoats.

The styles this season are short and boxy, making extremely stylish coats. The fabrics which fashion favors are light or dark tan coverts, also oxford gray effects and some very striking fancy mixtures and original patterns. If there is one characteristic above another which is displayed in our topcoats it is the fit. They are so well tailored and hang so gracefully that their appearance rivals the highest grade of custom work.

Topcoats at $10, $15, $20 and up to $30

Men's Spring Suits.

Single or double-breasted sack suits seem to meet the most favor among dressy men. The correct styles this season are in three or four button, with long roll lapels, firm fronts, collar and shoulder well tailored and smartly set. It is these details of style and cleverness which give character to suits we sell. Only expert designers and skillful workmen have been employed in the tailoring of these garments. Thus the results which have been attained are far superior to the average ready-to-wear clothing.

Suits at $10, $15, $20 and up to $30

The boys' clothing section just now is the most attractive juvenile fashion center in Pittsburgh. The spring stocks are complete, with a gathering of styles and patterns not to be found elsewhere, even at higher prices.

CONFIRMATION SUITS.
Either long trousers or three-piece suits with knee pants. Made of dependable plain black worsteds or thibets. Cut in correct style and tailored with the best of care. Superior values on Monday at $5.00

BOYS' SPRING SUITS.
Russian blouse, Norfolk or the new Sailor-Norfolk styles in ages 2½ to 16 years. A large selection of spring fabrics in patterns and colorings too numerous to mention. Offering matchless values on Monday at $3.90

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS.
Made of serges and fancy mixtures in the latest spring shades. Well lined and tailored; pants made with patent bands and taped seams. Extremely desirable suits at, Monday $2.50

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS.
Fancy mixtures, plain blue or black cheviots; well lined and tailored. Exceptional values in ages 8 to 16, Monday $2.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND TOPCOATS.
Suits in the latest fancy effects and covert cloth topcoats, well lined and tailored. Extra good values at our price of $7.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.
350 blouse suits in blue cheviots, collars trimmed with soutache braid and shield embroidered. Ages 3 to 9 ..... 89c

Young Men's Long Trousers, special at $1.25.
Boys' Knee Pants, strongly made, special 39c.

Harness Department Specials.

Horsemen who intend purchasing harness or horse equipments this spring should by all means visit our harness department and see the complete stocks at lower prices than any exclusive store can quote.

Runabout Harness with Swiss breast collar, special inducement for prompt buyers at $35

Surrey Harness—The extremely up-to-date harness at the special price of $25

Buggy Harness—Should bring several dollars more, at our special price of $12

Special Sale of Horse Clippers at 55c.

One Special Lot of Whips, at 10c.

Good Holly Whips, extra value, at 48c.

Our Spring Line of Horse Clothing is complete.

We sell Tuttle and Clark's Turf Goods—None Better.

Children's Hats.

Children's Sailor Hats, made of fine Venetian cloth, stitch-brim, with streamers. Choice of blue, cardinal and tan 48c

Children's Plus Felt Hats, turban or sailors, with streamers and cords, all the newest effects for spring in blue, cardinal, steel, pearl and tan 38c

Children's All-Wool Cloth Caps, golf and Eton styles, made in light or dark shades 21c

Boys' New Spring Golf Caps, with the new Tam O'Shanter large crowns, silk lined, light or dark shades and plain blue cloth 49c

Children's Latest Novelties, in large hats and Tams, consisting of all the newest spring colorings. Made of silk and fine broadcloths. Priced within the reach of all at $3 down $1

Women's Spring Footwear.

This shoe, illustrated above, is made of patent coltskin, dull kid top and welted sole. Smart shoe at $3

This shoe, illustrated above, made of patent ideal kid, matt kid top and welted sole. Extremely handsome shoes at $3.50

This shoe, illustrated above, made of Vici kid with patent kid tip and welted sole. A high-grade shoe at $3.00

"Victoria" oxford, as illustrated above, hand braided, extreme Louis heel. A dainty shoe at $3.50

"Gibson" Tie, as illustrated above, made of patent coltskin throughout, full Louis heel. A dressy oxford at $3

Full Dress oxfords, as illustrated above, patent coltskin vamp, matt kid top and full Louis heel. Highest-grade footwear at $3.50

Our Drapery Section.

This department is recognized by shrewd shoppers as the most economical place in town for curtains and draperies. Our close touch with the foreign makers enables us to reach bottom prices, as we import direct and save you the middleman's profits. We would call special attention to the large number of new importations which we place on sale tomorrow at attractive figures.

Real Arabian Lace Curtains, priced as high as $150.00 per pair and then down to $7.25

Imported Tambour Curtains. Special effective designs, priced at $25 and then down to, per pair $4.50

Soutache Lace Curtains in plain white, Arabian or colored effects; ranging in price from $20 down to $4.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains at special prices; $3.50 curtains on sale Monday at, $2. $3 curtains on sale Monday $1.75, and $2.50 curtains special at $1.48

Ruffled Net Curtains in exceptionally pretty designs, priced as high as $12 and then ranging downwards to, per pair $1.00

Rope Portiers. Hand twist cables or chenille in various colors. Some as high as $15, then dropping by degrees down to 98c

Special for Monday.
Ruffled curtains in plain or striped designs, should bring 98c, now 42c
All Kinds of Towels for 5c to 50c each.

Laces, Hosiery, Neckwear, Etc.

Beautiful Laces. New and exclusive effects in Venise galloon bands, also medallions in endless variety of patterns and motif effects in grapevine, pear and other fruit designs. Priced as high as $3.98 and then ranging down to, per yard 24c

Dainty Embroidery. The demand this season seems to be for motif effects, also beadings and Swiss medallions. We have the most exquisite patterns in these popular embroideries. Priced as high as 98c and then down to 5c

Hosiery. Children's and women's silk finished black and fancy lisle hose in lace ankle and lace all-over patterns. Prices range from $5 down to, per pair 25c

Children's Ribbed Lisle Hose. Double knee, heel and toe. Extra fine quality at Monday's price, per pair 25c

Women's Neckwear. Silk or pique socks in the latest fads. We place on sale Monday some new arrivals that are exceptional values at $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c

The Latest Fads in Wrist Bags.

All the new shades in all the new leathers and the latest mountings. The demand for these is greater than the supply. Our prices range from $7.98 down to 48c

Dressing Sacques.

Dressing Sacques—Made of fine lawn and batistes, neatly trimmed with fancy braids and Persian trimmings. Dots, figures and other latest patterns in different colors. Special at 75c

Dressing Sacques—Made of fine dimities and Persian lawns, trimmed in fancy braids and Valenciennes lace; collar, tight back and bell sleeves. All colors in six different styles and patterns. Special at 98c

Dressing Sacques—Made of the finest Persian lawns, with fancy bell sleeves and large collars. Some in white, edged with very dainty Persian effects; also beautiful shades. Special at $1.50

Dressing Sacques—Made of the finest of Swiss, trimmed with very dainty lace Empire styles and also tight backs. Choice of white and dainty colors at $2.50

"Olga," The Queen of Corsets.

This corset is our exclusive importation direct from Paris, the source of the finest corset models in the world. They follow the most stylish contours from the best corset, being especially adapted to the forthcoming dress modes. When we opened our remodeled corset department on the third floor, we sought to get the best—and believe we have it in the "Olga." We control the sale of this corset and believe that women who appreciate something better than ever before offered will become firm friends of these elegant models. Daintily brocaded and embroidered batiste effects. Priced from $12 down to $5.00

Special Attractions in spring corsets of the most celebrated makes; C. B., R. & G., Warner's W. C. C., and others, all the new models. Priced at 98c.

Corsets fitted by experts—Also cleaned and repaired.

Headquarters for All Kinds of Kitchen, Lawn or Garden Necessities.

A Colossal Outflow of Bargains at the Very Outset of the Season Radiates the Results of "Cash" Power Merchandising When Combined With Up-To-Date Methods.

"Block" Celebrated Reclining Go-Carts, complete assortment from $35 down to $5

Cooking Stoves, splendid coal cooking stove, good baker, sale price $7.98

Garbage cans, 1 bu. heavy galvanized 89c

Food Choppers, family size, 3 knives, sale price 98c

Wash Wringers, hard wood frames, written guarantee for 5 years, worth $7.50 ..... $3.98

Garden Hose, complete with couplings, in 50 ft. lengths, per foot 5c

Tea Kettle, planished copper rim, worth $1, sale price 69c

Wash Boilers — strong heavy tin, No. 8 size 59c

Ironing Board Stands, easily folded to put away, sale price 75c

Wash Tubs, heavy galvanized iron or wooden tubs, choice 69c

Gas Range, rolled steel, asbestos lined throughout, extra large baker, sale price $14.98

Gas Stove, patent gas saving burners, 2 hole 95c

The celebrated "Boss" Washers. Sale Price $5.50

Curtain Stretchers, complete with easel backs, sale price 98c

Our special $10 Refrigerators at $7.50

Step Ladders —6-ft., with pail rest 48c

Garden Rakes and Hoes, choice 19c

Brooms, strong and durable, 4 sewed; sale price 22c

Chandeliers. Solid Brass, 2 lights. Sale Price, complete with globes, ... $1.39

Richly decorated Toilet Sets, worth up to $10. Sale Price $5.98

Ready-Mixed Paints, per can 8c

Spittons, new shape, large mouth, gold decorated, sale price 29c

Dinner Sets, underglazed decorations, spray patterns—a $12.00 value, per set $7.98

Cups and Saucers, white porcelain, worth $1.20 doz., per pair 5c

FIRST WOMAN TO REACH THUNDER MOUNTAIN TELLS HER STORY

A Victim of the Galveston Flood, She Was Undismayed.

PRIVATIONS ON TRAIL

Miners Gladly Welcomed Her to the Camp at Roosevelt---Conducted Sunday School—Now Manages Big Mining Company.

By SOPHIE GATES KERR.

"The Queen of Thunder Mountain." The title suggests a regal bearing, and that imperious mien which has been the prerogative of royal ladies since the world began. It suggests broad domains and wondrous palaces. But the Queen of Thunder Mountain would never do for a story book. Her real name is Miss Mary A. Rice, a slender, blonde little Texan, with a delicious southern accent and a pretty, impulsive femininity about her which goes strangely with her occupation. For Miss Rice, be it known, is a mine promoter. She has a practical knowledge of mining, too, and what she does not know about ledges and placers and colors is not worth knowing. Delicate as she looks, she has braved hardships and danger from which even a brave man might shrink, and she holds the proud achievement of being the first woman on Thunder mountain.

Most of us have heard of Thunder mountain. Even the man who is farthest behind in the news of the world's doings will lift his head when Thunder mountain is mentioned and say, "Oh, yes, the new gold region out west somewhere. In Idaho, isn't it?" He is right. It is in Idaho, about the central part of the state. It stands in a rough district. For a distance of from seven to ten miles it is surrounded by an amphitheater of higher elevations, with all the evidences of volcanic formation. There are strange crater cones and basins, and here to this rugged and almost inaccessible country came the gold seeker. And he found what he sought. Slowly but surely the conquest of Thunder mountain and its nearby companions has been begun. They must yield their riches to the hand of man. The gold is good, and it waits for him who can take it.

FLOOD VICTIM NOT DISHEARTENED.

All this is explanation. Now to our story. When the great flood of Galveston, Texas, devastated that beautiful city it destroyed the home and ruined the fortunes of Miss Rice, then a mere girl studying kindergarten work, with no thought of mines and miners. Her family went to Beaumont, just bursting into prominence from the discovery of oil, and since the services of trained kindergartners did not seem to be overmuch in demand Miss Rice looked over the field, and with a thoroughly American adaptability decided that journalism was the place for her. So she started the Beaumont Oil Review, a small magazine which she built into a profitable investment, and sold last spring when the idea of going to the new gold fields occurred to her.

Accompanied by her father, Miss Rice left Beaumont on the first day of May, 1902. They arrived in Hailey, Idaho, on the 5th, and stayed there until the 13th, making ready for the awful trip into the camp. Here Miss Rice was fitted out with the attire which she adopted for the mining country. It was a trifle unconventional and might cause some comment were it seen on the streets of Pittsburgh worn by a woman, since it consisted of knickerbockers, leggings, sweater and broad-brimmed slouch hat.

RODE ASTRIDE HER PONY.

As most of the women of Idaho ride cross-saddle, Miss Rice was not considered especially odd in adopting that mode of travel. She rode a small pony, and the other members of the party, 11 in all, were also mounted. They took with them two wagons loaded with provisions, bedding, ammunition, etc. Miss Rice only took about 25 pounds of personal baggage. How would the woman who flits to the seashore each summer with a dozen huge trunks like that? At first traveling was easy, but on the fourth day out they encountered many difficulties. There was sleet and snow, some drifts being 25 feet deep, and a bitter north wind. The ice was beginning to break up in the valleys, leaving hanging banks on the hills and making progress slow and dangerous. Finally the way grew so bad that they had to abandon the wagons and pack the goods on mules in order to continue. All the men were obliged to walk the rest of the journey into Roosevelt, which was the name of the camp. One hundred and five times did they cross one creek. Fever and sore feet, five pack mules lost, none of these things daunted or dismayed this brave little band of prospectors.

WELCOMED BY THE MINERS.

For three weeks they kept the trail, meeting many who had started in and had turned, discouraged, to make their way out again before they had even sighted the "promised land." But on June 3 Miss Rice's party entered Roosevelt. The men who were there had heard of her coming, and as she came in every man in the camp was lined up, hat in hand, to welcome her. "The first woman in camp" meant a great deal to these, who had so long been shut off from the refinements of the world.

Roosevelt was not a prepossessing place at that time. There was one cabin, a saloon, five tents, all built in a little gulch, through which wandered a small stream called Monumental creek. This creek was so full of beaver dams that the town was literally flooded with water, but the miners soon cleared away the dams and that nuisance is stopped. It was not a rough camp. Again and again Miss Rice reiterates the courtesy and the kindly feeling which were universal.

WAS QUEEN OF THE CAMP.

For two months Miss Rice was the only woman in the camp. And there were over 200 miners there during that time. Later, as the trail was opened, some thousand men came in, and there were several women. But for two months the little queen of Thunder Mountain ruled alone with no one to dispute the title or deny her sovereignty. Her royal palace was a three-room tent. One room for her own bedroom, another a bedroom for her father and the third was kitchen, dining room, living room, parlor, anything and everything. Tables and bunks were made out of planks, and their mattresses were pine boughs. Lumber, by the way, was all sawed by hand and cost $150 a thousand. For nine weeks after her arrival Miss Rice was without that indispensable of the dressing table, a mirror. As for cooking, there was the camp fire. No stoves. And for fare there was bread and coffee and the miners' standby, beans. Still the country round was full of game and there was nearly always a supply of mountain sheep, deer, hare, grouse and delicious fish to be had without much trouble. The tableware was gray enamel or tin, something that would not break, and just as few dishes as they could get along with. Damask table linen and oyster forks were the unthinkable, and were unwanted. It was surprising the number of things they found they could do without.

ALL ATTACKED BY MOUNTAIN FEVER.

One terrible time was the mountain fever scourge. Three of the colony died and nearly all were sick. Miss Rice herself was attacked by the disease and lingered between life and death for days. The miners did everything in their power for her. Nothing was too much trouble. A rumor reached camp that Marble City, five miles away, had some butter, and a prospector walked the whole distance and back after night in order to have a surprise for her the next morning. After her recovery she took her turn in nursing, and at one time had as many as eight patients. For this the men were touchingly grateful. They brought her a fawn for a pet and bouquets of wild mountain flowers in lieu of richer gifts.

The first Sunday school ever held in Roosevelt was conducted by Miss Rice. Out in the open they sang the good old hymns, the hymns most of them had sung in their childhood homes, and earnest prayers were offered. An amusing incident occurred on this occasion. The camp fire was unusually bright and the sparks flew very freely. During a prayer one of these sparks happened to fall on the leg of one of the men and burned through to the skin. He jumped clear over the camp fire, but refrained from giving utterance to the speeches which must have been burning his mouth. Such a happening in Sunday school is, to say the least, unique.

BUILDING RAILROAD TO THE CAMP.

The country was all strange and wild. The volcanic formations took many curious shapes. Along the creek which runs through the gulch wherein Roosevelt is situated there are many remarkable natural rock forms which have the appearance of artificial monuments. It was from these that the creek took its name. It will not be long, however, before the difficulties of entering the camp will be greatly obviated. The Oregon Short Line has made a survey and will probably begin work very soon. The state of Idaho has appropriated $20,000 toward a wagon road. With these completed the horrors of the trail, lined as it was with dying horses and abandoned wagons, will be completely done away with.

But the woman who braved all of these has returned east as a promoter of mining stock. She is the general manager of the Duquesne Development Company, the only woman who holds such a position in the world. She expects to go out to Thunder mountain again to stay through the summer in that capacity.

"A REALLY TRULY CITIZEN."

For, pretty and thoroughly feminine as Miss Rice is, she is before all a business woman. She knows what she is about and loves the work. It is interesting to hear her speak of woman's suffrage in the west. She has voted, is, as she says, "a really, truly citizen," and she believes thoroughly in woman's suffrage and the educational restriction for the franchise. She is at present in Pittsburgh in the interest of her company, in which alone, with other mining ventures, extensive capital from this city is invested. There are sometimes sneering comments made on the lack of "git-up-and-git" as displayed in the south. This is a simple record of the achievements of a southern woman still in her early twenties. Those who believe that a business life and "roughing it" in the mountains destroys a woman's natural sweetness and refinement need go no farther than Miss Rice for a refutation of all such ideas. Here is success to her. She is plucky, and she deserves it.

LIGHT BILLS TO BE RESURRECTED

Measures Were Buried in Select Council Committee Two Months Ago.

TAX ORDINANCE HELD UP

Action Must Be Taken at Once to Give City Competitive Bids for Contract Next Year—High Rates Charged.

Councilmen who are adherents of Recorder Hays promise that several reform measures which have been tied up for a couple of months in select council will be passed within a couple of weeks. At the next meeting of select council an attempt will probably be made to have the franchise tax ordinance and electric light bills brought out of the corporations committee of the upper branch, where they had laid since prior to the recent election without receiving any consideration.

John Upperman is chairman of the corporations committee of select council, but has called no meeting since the Wabash and Pennsylvania railroad bills were reported out. About two months ago common council passed the ordinance levying a tax of 5 per cent on the gross receipts of street car, gas, water, telephone, electric light and steam heating companies.

TIED UP IN COMMITTEE.

About the same time the lower branch also passed four electric light ordinances, including that of the Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company of Allegheny, which is seeking admission into Pittsburgh. All of these ordinances went to select council and were referred to Chairman Upperman's committee. They have not been heard of since.

The necessity for competition in the electric light service is recognized in view of the fact that the Allegheny County Light Company has a monopoly in Pittsburgh and can make its own terms in supplying light to the city. The city contract amounts to about $350,000 annually. The company charges the city $96 for each arc light, while it is shown that the Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company charges its customers in Allegheny but $48 for each arc light.

Another reason for prompt action is the fact that the city's contract with the Allegheny County Light Company expires the first of next year, and if there is a competing company in the field at that time it would have to get in at once in order to have its lines established to bid for the city contract.

CAN DICTATE TERMS.

If the Allegheny County Light Company has no competitor next year it can dictate terms to the city, not only in regard to prices, but also as to length of contract. The present contract was made for three or four years, and if the same contract is renewed next year a new company would not have a chance to bid for that period.

It is claimed that if the company now holding the city contract has no opposition next year it will insist upon being given a contract for another term of four years or threaten to shut off the lights, as was threatened in McKeesport and other outlying boroughs.

W. B. Wolfe, newly elected to councils from the Twenty-second ward, is an ardent advocate of a municipal electric light plant such as is in operation in Allegheny. Mr. Wolfe has declared that this will be his pet project while in councils, and he has strong hope of seeing its fulfillment during his first term.

Spring Outing to the National Capital.

On April 16th and May 21st Penna. R. R. will run special train and sell tickets to Washington at rate of $9.00 round trip from Pittsburgh, including stop-over at Baltimore. Tickets good 10 days, including date of sale. Trains leave Union Station at 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., morning train carrying parlor cars and evening train sleeping cars.

Full information can be had at Union Station or 360 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

LARKIN TAKES APPEAL MONDAY

Controller Is Left to Carry on the Reservoir Fight Alone.

HAYS WON'T INTERFERE

W. B. Rodgers Does Not Agree With E. M. Bigelow That Action of McCandless Will Stand. Director Holds Information.

Controller Larkin, through W. B. Rodgers, his attorney, will appeal to-morrow from the decision of Judge Shafer, directing the controller to pay the Mercantile Trust Company the remaining estimates for work done on the new Highland reservoir.

"No other action will be taken at this time," said Mr. Rodgers.

The controller's attorney does not indorse the opinion of E. M. Bigelow that the city has no redress after the director has accepted the reservoir and remitted penalties. He holds that the courts can set aside the acceptance and the award made by the director if sufficient cause can be shown for doing so.

To all appearances Controller Larkin has been left to fight alone his battle with the Mercantile Trust Company.

E. M. Bigelow, in announcing yesterday that he would succeed Director McCandless on April 1, stated that the action of the director in the reservoir matter was final and irrevocable.

"The courts cannot disturb it," said he. "All that could be recovered in any event would be $50,000 from the Mercantile Trust Company on the bond of Director McCandless, and to get this fraud on the part of the director would have to be shown. The city is bound by the action of the director, and there is the end to it."

Recorder Hays is also apparently anxious to keep out of the reservoir controversy. He repeated yesterday what he said the day before: "I will take no part in the reservoir controversy. That is a question entirely between the director of public works and the controller. The matter came up before I went into office."

The story that the recorder intended to remove Director McCandless was not verified yesterday. On the contrary, the recorder stated that the story was without the slightest foundation. "I have asked Director McCandless to remain in office until his successor is appointed and qualifies, and he has promised to do so," added the chief executive.

The papers accompanying the suit of Jonathan Clark Sons Company filed in court on Thursday, state that the reservoir was accepted by the director on February 18 this year. The paper also states that the director, after a hearing, awarded the estimates and remitted the penalties. The dates of the hearing and the award were what the controller sought to obtain from the director on Friday, and which he failed to get. The director promised Recorder Hays that he would furnish him with this information later.

Yesterday Director McCandless stated that he would set no definite time for giving this information, and it is the general impression that it will not be forthcoming while Dr. McCandless remains in office.

The Burton Holmes Lectures.

Burton Holmes, who was so well received here last winter, is to begin a second series at Carnegie hall, Pittsburgh, Monday evening, April 13. Lectures will be given on five successive Monday evenings in the following order: "Portugal, a Land of Loveliness;" "Denmark, Through Hamlet's Country in a Motor Car;" "Sweden, the Capital, the Country and the Canals;" "Norway I, the Great Fjords;" and "Norway II, the Land of the Midnight Sun." The lectures will be illustrated with colored lantern slides and realistic motion pictures and moving colored panoramas.

BONI'S TROUSERS SET THE FASHION

Clad in Weird Raiment He Calls Upon the President.

COUNTESS GOES ALONG

Scion of Noble House of Castellane Approves of Mr. Roosevelt—Titled Guests Will Return to France April 1.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

President Roosevelt today received a call from the Count and Countess de Castellane, the latter formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York. They drove up to the White House executive office at 12:35 o'clock in a hansom, having made an appointment to meet the president at 1 o'clock. When they found that they were too early, they occupied the time by promenading up and down Executive place, the little street that runs between the White House grounds and the state, war and navy departments.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock they returned to the president's office and were ushered into his presence. They remained but a short time and then drove back to their hotel. The count said that he and the countess had merely called to pay their respects.

"I consider the president a great man," said he, "and was pleased at the opportunity to meet him. We shall stay in Washington but a few days, and about April 1 we shall return to France."

The countess was attired in a blue silk gown and wore a stunning picture hat, with a great array of plumes. She is looking well and her complexion is excellent, a perfect Paris complexion, so to speak. As for the count, he wore a frock coat, checked trousers, silk hat and blue plush vest.

The most striking thing about him was his trousers, the checks in which were about an inch square. They fit loosely and the legs tapered slightly to the bottom. It had been raining during the morning, and the count wore his trousers turned up at the bottom, whether from convenience or out of respect to the French fashion it was not known. But those trousers were the loudest bit of wearing apparel in Washington, where sensational raiment is not a rarity. Every White House clerk who got a glimpse of them was impressed, and it would not be surprising if the count has set a pace in trousers here that will be followed on the streets in the near future.

L. W. STRAYER.

SOCIETY IS JARRED.

Recent Elections Show Influence of Politics on London's Gay Season.

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—There is a good deal at present of what may be called social depression, and which is increasing every day.

The Woolwich election was a nasty jar to the government, and this, followed by that at Rye this week, has spread absolute dismay in Unionist and social circles. Parliamentary old hands expect the approaching Chertsey election will follow suit.

There is no doubt as to the absolute unrest and uncertainty of political life, and until things are settled decisively one way or the other, I am afraid the present social depression will continue.

I do not mean this to be a political disquisition, but merely to point out how politics affect the social world.

Immigration Plot Discovered.

HALIFAX, March 21.—A plot to smuggle immigrants suffering from disease into the United States is believed to have come to light through the arrest today of a Russian named Tomas Jacobatez, a guard in the immigrant hospital here. The charge is that Jacobatez accepted money from detained immigrants receiving treatment in the hospital to permit them to escape to the United States.

CAPITAL POLICE NEED TO BE WISE

Washington Officers Required to Answer Questions Which Puzzle Most Statesmen.

ARE SURE OF THEIR JOBS

Varied Informations Supposed to Be in Their Possession Would Overload the Brains of the Ordinary City Policeman.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.

"If you want to know, ask the policeman," is no idle phrase in the District of Columbia. When you ask the Washington policeman, he is supposed to know. The range of information that he is expected to possess is shown by the questions asked in a recent civil service examination at which sergeants of the District force were permitted to qualify for promotion to lieutenant. Judging from the qualifications necessary to a police lieutenant, the superintendent of the force, if he were graded in proportion, would be competent to fill the combined offices of president and all the members of the cabinet.

The questions asked these sergeants who hoped to be permitted to wear shoulder straps tested their knowledge of military tactics, general and international law, history, the police rules, mathematics, local geography, the legal rights of the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and the proper rates of cab fares. That they were practical questions and all of them such as any police official in Washington should know, there can be no doubt, but to the policeman who depends upon political pull for his promotion, they would be simply appalling.

The following was the list:

QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

1. When were you made a sergeant?
2. What is your age?
3. Washington has no riots; why should the police department have a Gatling gun?
4. How far does the District police organization extend in the direction of Virginia, in the opinion of the law officers?
5. Why is a penalty imposed upon a member of the force who violates the rules of the manual?
6. What is the correct name of the statue which surmounts the dome of the United States capitol?
7. If a patrol driver was absent and a member of the force should be directed to answer a call with the wagon, and he did so, would it be proper for him to leave his horse to assist in mastering an unruly prisoner?
8. If so, how should he proceed?
9. The lowest bid for police department coal was $41.25 per ton. At twice that price the department bought 113½ tons. What was the amount to be paid for the purchase?
10. What authority is there for police officers being stationed at the depots?
11. Is it legal for the police department to close the complaint books to the public?
12. How many streets or thoroughfares in the District are named Riggs?
13. Where are the board of trade headquarters?
14. Where is St. Joseph's church?
15. When may an officer arrest without a warrant?

INTERNATIONAL PUZZLES.

16. If a registered attache of a foreign legation committed a crime and took refuge in his private car which was in waiting at the depot, and locked the door of the car, what action would you take?
17. A one-horse cart entered an alley just wide enough for one vehicle to pass through, to unload coal, and when the cart was half unloaded an Adams express driver drove his wagon in. Both men refused to get out and you are ordered to clear the alley. What would you do?
18. A parade carrying the American flag with a beer advertisement on it came down the street and a citizen called to an officer to arrest the flagbearer. Was the officer warranted in law to so proceed?
19. How many pounds of coal constitute a ton in this jurisdiction?
20. How many pounds in a bushel of potatoes?
21. Has a man a legal right to feed his horse from a nose-bag in the street next to the curb?
22. What is the definition of housebreaking in the district?
23. If a man hired a one-horse cab without making an hourly contract and proceeded from the terminal of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad in this city, by the most direct route, to the official headquarters of Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District National Guard; thence to the office of A. T. Stuart, superintendent of the public schools; thence to the residence of Dr. J. R. Nevitt, coroner of the district; then to the office of Maj. T. E. True, U. S. A., depot headquarters of the army; thence to the office of the geodetic survey of the United States, what should be pay the cabman under the legal rate of fare? This in the daytime.
24. What authority in law is there concerning the character of performance at theaters in the district?

NO PULL ON POLICE FORCE.

The great majority of police sergeants in the large cities of the country would rather go back on a beat and let it go at that than face an array of questions such as these. But Washington is perhaps the only city in the country where there is no political pull in the police department, and if an officer wants promotion, the only way to get it is to face the music and get past the examiners. However, it is a rule that works both ways, and when a man once gets a position on the force he need have no fear of a change in administration, and he doesn't have to worry over the vote in his precinct, for there is no vote to worry over. All that is necessary is for him to do his duty faithfully, and his job is secure. As a result there is good basis for the claim that Washington has the best police force in the country.

L. W. STRAYER.

Welland Canal to Open Early.

WELLAND, ONT., March 21.—It is expected that the Welland canal will be opened for navigation about April 10, fully 10 days earlier than usual. The government has decided to deepen a portion of the Summit level between Port Colborne and Thorold.

TO BE HONORED BY 10,000 MEN

A Testimonial Prepared for Former General Supt. J. M. Wallis.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ALTOONA, PA., March 21.—The great army of employes in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shops, nearly 10,000, are preparing a beautiful testimonial to present to their former chieftain, J. M. Wallis, who, until January 1 last, held for some time the position of general superintendent of the road. When completed, in the early spring, the opera house at this city is to be engaged and the costly gifts presented there to Mr. Wallis.

The presents to be tendered him are an album containing the signatures of all the employes in the shops at this city, the pictures of the buildings and progress in their construction during his administration and photographs of the officials and foremen under him. With this book are to be given a bronze group and pieces of silver costing several thousand dollars, paid by voluntary contributions from the men.

The beautiful written portion of testimonial is being engraved in the front part of the album, and reads as follows, under the caption, "Testimonial from the employes of the various shops of the Pennsylvania railroad division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to John Mather Wallis:"

In view of the long and cordial relations existing between the undersigned employes of the various shops of the Pennsylvania railroad division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Mr. John Mather Wallis, as superintendent of motive power and later general superintendent, we desire to place on record our united regrets at the severance of the ties that have bound us so long together in loyal service to the great corporation which we are proud to serve.

And, furthermore, it is our sense and feeling that the confidence and esteem generated in our hearts by the official fairness and generous demeanor manifested by Mr. Wallis during his administration to us all, impel and warrant us to place on testimony our appreciation of his services to the great body of employes, as well as to our high estimation of his character and esteem for his personal worth. The great power and privileges of our corporation, as administered by Mr. Wallis, has been devoid of absolutism, administrated by justice and fraught with brotherly kindness. Moreover, such administrations engender in the hearts of the great body of employes of the company, the assurance that every man may hope for promotion and betterment according to his fidelity and ability and as the interests of the company may demand.

As a testimonial of our high esteem and deep respect, and as a token of appreciation of those high qualities, justice and personal interest in all, this book, containing photographs of the various shop buildings and the signature of the employes, is presented to Mr. Wallis, together with the bronze group entitled, "Indian on Horseback," and the pieces of silver. The photographs are typical of the rapid growth of the shops during his administration; the enduring bronze to declare our lasting friendship, and the silver plate our pure and untarnished regard for himself and family.

All the signatures have been written in black ink, and no titles or occupations stated. In the book the names of the master mechanics, general foremen, shop clerks, storekeepers and shop foreman appear at the beginning of his respective department and followed by the names of the employes.

Youngstown & Southern a Sure Go Says General Asa W. Jones

In reply to intimations that the Youngstown and Southern is a speculative enterprise, a positive statement has been made by Gen. Asa W. Jones, president of the company. The road is to run from East Liverpool and Lisbon to Youngstown. Gen. Jones declared that the road will be built, and denied that either he or his associates ever had any idea of speculation with the franchises. "I admit that to an outsider it looks as if we have made little progress," he said. "One who has not attempted a task of this kind has little idea of the enormous amount of work involved from the inception of a new railroad to the beginning of the actual construction. However, we have accomplished a great deal. We have secured 45 miles of private right of way, and have 5,000 acres of coal land, on which we have obtained a most favorable report. We have interested Eastern capital in the road, and were it not for the tightness of the money market, we would have the means on hand to-day to begin the work of construction. There is no deal on between us and the Youngstown and Ohio River Railway Company, and in my opinion all this talk is caused by the fact that we have secured the very best route possible into East Liverpool."

Blasting Away the Tunnel.

Work on the Pennsylvania railroad's low-grade freight line between Shock's Mills and Atglen was started the past week, when the blasting away of the tunnel, which has been used since the days of the old Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, was begun. By the removal of this obstruction one of the sharpest and most dangerous curves along the line will be eliminated. The filling in of the bed of the abandoned Pennsylvania canal and the cutting away of numerous natural obstructions will give the new track an almost straight line from Cresswell through Columbia to Shocks.

Few Excursion Dates Left.

Few select dates are left now at several of the best known railroad excursion parks. The early rush to secure dates has been unprecedented here. Fully 25 per cent more business is in sight for this season than 1902. The Baltimore & Ohio parks at Olympia and Ohio Pyle, Rock Springs on the Panhandle, Idlewild on the Pennsylvania, and Aliquippa, Woodland Beech and Cascade of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie are all well booked.

Box Car Committee Met.

J. J. Turner, third vice president, and A. E. Starr, general superintendent of freight transportation of the Pennsylvania lines, returned yesterday from New York, where they attended the meeting of the American Railway association committee on standard box car rules. Mr. Starr stated that at least half the roads included in the association have decided to adopt the standard size, which is a 36-foot car.

Will Meet Next Friday.

Notices have been sent out by Secretary J. D. Conway for the meeting of the Railway Club of Pittsburgh to be held in the Hotel Henry next Friday evening. E. W. Summers, structural engineer, of Youngstown, O., will read a paper on "Steel Cars Without Center Sills." The members of the club will visit the Pressed Steel Car works during the afternoon, leaving on a special train over the Lake Erie at 2:30 o'clock.

Improvements at Crestline.

The Pennsylvania lines are having plans drawn for big improvements at Crestline, O. Five miles of new tracks are to be laid and a new passenger and freight depot erected and other terminal improvements made. The company has purchased property between Bucyrus and Carouthers, 12 miles, to be used in the extension of the yards. The entire work is to cost about $1,000,000 and will be started this spring.

Ample Coke Delivered.

The railroads have done remarkably well in supplying coke to the industries in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys lately. Not a single furnace has found it necessary to bank because of a shortage of coke, and reports show that the delivery has been better than at any time for months.

Notes of Railroads.

The rest house at Conway has received a library of 200 volumes.

William T. Lechlider, chief clerk to I. G. Rawn, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio, is in Baltimore.

W. W. Dunnavant, traveling passenger agent of the Queen & Crescent, with headquarters at Warren, was in the city yesterday.

Gov. Nash of Ohio has reappointed J. C. Morris of Youngstown state commissioner of railroads and telegraph. His first term expired March 17.

W. S. Crawford and John Ray of Youngstown, firemen on the Pennsylvania lines, have been promoted to engineers and transferred to the Youngstown yards.

William Graham has been appointed assistant engineer of bridges and buildings of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, with headquarters at Baltimore.

General managers of Chicago lines were served with notices Thursday that the Chicago Junction railway had raised its switching charges, the increase amounting in all cases to at least 25 per cent.

The Wells Fargo Express Company has its pension system now installed on every branch of the service. It was adopted on January 1 and is conducted on lines similar to those recently adopted by the large railroad companies.

Libraries for employes have been established at points on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, where every employe can secure books by making application to the agent, who forwards the request and then receives the book.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh has placed an order with the American Car and Foundry Company for 500 80,000-pound capacity hoppers, 100 40,000-pound capacity low gondolas, 165 60,000-pound drop-bottom flat cars, 55 60,000-pound refrigerator and 100 60,000-pound box cars.

Plans of the Rev. S. Edward Young.

The Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, spoke before the Ministerial association and preached at mass meetings of all the Presbyterians of Cleveland last week, and finds that the park meetings and Bijou theater meetings which he instituted in Pittsburgh, are going to be reproduced in about 25 cities of America. The "intermediary services," is his designation for all such meetings. Monday evening he will speak upon this work at the Western Theological seminary of Allegheny. Wednesday night he will leave for Mobile, Ala., to institute similar meetings there.

Danderine GREW THIS HAIR.

Miss Sarah MacComb, whose hair touches the floor when she stands erect, says: "My hair would not reach below my waist when I commenced using Danderine, and it is now over five feet in length." (Look at her beautiful hair and judge for yourself whether or not she got the worth of her money.)

The above photograph of Miss Frances Marie Knowlton shows what care, persistence and a good hair invigorating tonic will do in the way of producing hair. This little girl has had Danderine applied to her hair and scalp regularly ever since she was three months of age, with the result that she now has the longest and most beautiful head of hair ever possessed by a child of her age. Frances Marie is the daughter of Dr. E. W. Knowlton, the discoverer of Danderine, 280 Garfield boul., Chicago. The doctor says that her hair continues to grow very rapidly and he is sure it will be long enough to touch the floor when she stands erect by the time she is four years old.

Miss May Densmore, now the longest-haired lady in the world, says: "I have used your Danderine two years, and my hair has grown over an inch in length every month since I commenced its use. It surely contains most remarkably invigorating qualities." (Miss Densmore writes us under recent date that Danderine had made her hair grow three feet longer than it was naturally, and is still growing.)

$1,000 will be given to anyone who proves that the above photographs and testimonials are not absolutely genuine and unsolicited.

PRETTY SUBSTANTIAL PROOF OF MERIT IS IT NOT?

OFFICIAL GUARANTEE. To Whom It May Concern: THE KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Chicago, hereby agrees to refund the full purchase price of Danderine to any one who, after a fair trial of our remedy, is not entirely satisfied with the results obtained therefrom. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO.

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this advertisement to the KNOWLTON DANDERINE COMPANY, CHICAGO, with their name and address and 10 cts. in silver or stamps to pay postage. NOW at all druggists in three sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG

MISSING MAN'S MONEY INVOLVED

Mysterious Disappearance of 25 Years Ago Brought Up in Court Petition.

WIFE WANTS A LEGACY

Father Left Bequest to Son If He Claimed It in One Year. Asked That He Be Declared Legally Dead.

Eurastus Agnew, who disappeared from his home at Wilmerding about 25 years ago, and whose wife has never had an intimation of his whereabouts and who has mourned him as dead, will be the subject of an interesting legal question when the executors of his father's estate pass upon the claims of Mrs. Mary Agnew, the wife or widow.

Mrs. Agnew, through Attorney G. J. Shaffer, filed a petition in orphan's court asking for letters of administration on her husband's estate. She was ordered to advertise for him, and April 29 was fixed for the hearing.

Mrs. Agnew's petition comes just one day before a legacy left to her husband by his father reverts to other heirs. Agnew disappeared July 15, 1878. No reason for this was known, as he and his family were always on the best of terms. A young lady of the town disappeared about the same time, and it was rumored that they went together. However, Mrs. Agnew made diligent search for him and investigated carefully every rumor connecting his name. She never heard from him either directly or indirectly, and neither did any member of his or her family. It was as if the earth had opened up and swallowed him.

On March 21, 1902, the missing man's father died and left the following legacy: "I give and bequeath unto my son, Eurastus Agnew, the sum of $1,200, on condition, however, that he shall demand the same of my executors or my daughter Alice within one year after my decease."

The one year was up yesterday. Agnew has never claimed the legacy, and the wife determined to make an effort to secure it as administratrix of his estate. She went into court and presented her petition setting forth the facts in the case and requesting that he be declared legally dead. If the court does so declare, Mrs. Agnew will demand the legacy as his widow, after securing letters of administration on his estate.

If the executors refuse to turn over the legacy to her, a contest will be inaugurated and the legal question involved will then come up. The court will have to decide whether the title to this legacy is vested in the absentee and on his death would descend to his heirs.

This case has no similar parallel in this county, and few, if any, in the country.

DRAVOSBURG A BOROUGH.

Mifflin Fast Losing Her Position as One of the Largest Townships.

Dravosburg is now a borough, having been granted a charter by Judge J. A. Evans yesterday. The election of officers is fixed for May 5. This action removes from Mifflin township one of its largest resident sections and causes a number of vacancies in the township government, these officials being residents of Dravosburg: W. J. Whitaker, president, and John Kerr, secretary of the school board; President George Leadbeater and James Anderson, commissioners; Clerk and Solicitor J. H. W. Simpson, and Assessor John Reymer. In the school board the remaining four directors can elect two others to fill the vacancies, but in the case of the commissioners the law makes no provision for such an occasion, and it is thought a precedent will be established.

The court's promptness in granting the charter resulted in a saving of $3,000 to the residents of the new borough, as within three weeks the annual tax levy would have been made by the township commissioners. The new borough has an assessed valuation of $800,000.

Mifflin township, out of which the new borough was carved, for years was the second largest township in Pennsylvania, but is fast losing that place, owing to the many boroughs that are being formed out of it. West Homestead, Hays and Munhall were among the latest boroughs to be incorporated, and now that Dravesburg has been granted a borough charter and the residents of Lincoln place and Whitaker are seriously considering the same action, the township is threatened with a serious reduction in size.

LAID OUT A CHILD; NOW HAVE SMALLPOX

Three women of West Homestead, who helped to lay out the dead child of a neighbor which was supposed to have died from measles, but really expired from smallpox, have developed the disease and are now in the hospital. The victims are Mrs. Thomas Davis, Mrs. Joseph Stevick and Mrs. William Russell. The child who died was Annie, the 7-year-old daughter of William McKay. A number of school children had been in to see the remains, but none of them developed the disease.

EXPECTS TO BE AN AIRBRAKE KING

HENRY G. MANNING.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—Henry G. Manning is president of the Pennsylvania Airbrake Company, recently organized in Washington with a large capital. Mr. Manning was formerly superintendent of the New York Airbrake Company, which has manufactured many parts of its product on patents taken out and controlled by Manning. Mr. Manning controls patents for every part of a complete airbrake equipment and believes his company will prove an active and successful competitor to the Westinghouse and New York companies.

THEY HAVE 108 DESCENDANTS, ALL LIVING

MR. AND MRS. PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

CORRY, PA., March 21.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Moynihan live in Jamestown, N. Y., just over the line from Warren county. Moynihan is 95 and his wife 85 years old. Both can read and write without glasses, are as strong and hale as people 40 years younger and can do a good day's work. They have been married 65 years and have never had a family jar. Mr. Moynihan never uses tobacco or liquor in any form and will not tolerate its use. One hundred and eight descendants are living, the youngest of whom is here shown. The oldest is 62 years old. Mr. Moynihan celebrated his 95th birthday the other evening by inviting the 108 to dinner.

RELICS OF LONG AGO FOUND IN A GRAVE

Two Tortoise Shell Jewel-Studded Combs Disinterred With the Bones of a Woman in First Presbyterian Burial Ground.

Two rare old high-back jeweled tortoise shell combs, such as were worn by the women of fashion in colonial times, were disinterred among some bones and skulls in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, yesterday. The combs, which are of priceless value, owing to their antiquity, were found in a corner of a broken and battered coffin, and there was no means to identify the former owner. The date "1790," on the coffin lid, was quite distinct.

The dozen or more Italian laborers who were doing the digging picked out the bones as the dirt was uncovered from them, and tossed them carelessly into a wooden box, which will go in a crypt of the new church. But when one Italian picked up the combs and examined them a look of wonderment and almost awe swept over his face. He called his companions over and they, too, made an examination of the find.

COMBS WERE FINE ONES.

The combs were remarkable for their brilliancy when the dirt was cleaned from them. They were much larger than the variety worn today and of far more intricate workmanship. They were studded with small jewels resembling rubies and diamonds. Across the back rim was a thin sheen of ornamented silver. They were the combs that were used to hold up the hair of "my ladye faire," which was worn quite high in the days of long ago.

The combs were probably dearly treasured by their owner and she must have requested that they be buried with her, since both could not be worn at any one time. How they escaped breaking is thought miraculous, but the combs were disinterred in perfect condition. The lady's wish that her combs be buried with her was carried out when she was first buried and will again be carried out when her remains receive their second burial in the church crypt.

The foreman in charge of the work ordered the combs placed back into the box and interred with the bones. This was done and the bones and combs were nailed up in a yellow pine soap box and laid to one side for re-burial later.

SAW HIS ANCESTORS' REMAINS.

A vault of marked graves was disinterred and a grandson of the head of the family buried in it, himself a man well on in years, and probably a grandfather now, watched the remains of his ancestors disinterred and carefully placed in readiness for burial in Melrose cemetery tomorrow. This was the Wrenshall vault.

John Wrenshall, the head of the family, was born in Preston, England, in 1761, and came to America and to Pittsburgh at the close of the revolutionary war. He engaged in the wholesale drygoods business and had his store at Market street and Fourth avenue. He was successful and amassed a large fortune. He intended returning to England, but died in Pittsburgh September 25, 1821.

Wrenshall's first wife, Mary, lay beside him in the vault before they were removed. Her headstone showed that she died July 1, 1812, at the age of 51 years. On the other side lay the body of the second wife, Julia. She died November 9, 1814.

A niece and a nephew were also disinterred from this vault. They were Woolman Gibson, who was 37 years old when he died on October 25, 1818, and Julia, wife of George Boggs, who died April 2, 1824, aged 35 years. The last interment was made just 44 years ago yesterday. It was the body of Anna Matilda, daughter of Mr. Wrenshall, by his first wife, who died March 21, 1859. Her age was not given.

PERSONALS

E. M. Norris, assistant superintendent of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, Washington, D. C., was in Pittsburgh yesterday and examined three proposals for properties in Mt. Oliver for the erection of the new postoffice there. Mr. Norris left last night for Washington, and next week he will render his report to the postmaster and made his recommendations to the postmaster general, concerning which site should be selected.

Capt. W. N. McKelvey of the marine corps of the United States army, is visiting at the home of his brother, F. R. McKelvey, No. 16 Industry street, South Side. Capt. McKelvey is a native of Pittsburgh and a graduate of the United States Naval academy. During the Spanish-American war he saw service in Cuba and the Philippines and was with Gen. A. R. Chaffee during the uprising in China. He arrived in San Francisco from Manila a week ago.

Capt. Robert Joyce Sewell of Camden, N. J., a son of the late United States Senator William J. Sewell, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday and registered at the Hotel Henry. Capt. Sewell is connected with the Franklin National bank, Philadelphia, and he came to Pittsburgh on the bank's business.

W. F. Erick of Cleveland, O., owner of the Empire theater in that city, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday. He is staying at the Hotel Lincoln for a few days.

Mr. Louis Nethersole, brother of Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, and advance agent for Miss Julia Marlowe, is staying at the Hotel Lincoln.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The following visitors from nearby towns registered at Pittsburgh hotels yesterday:

Lincoln—J. Bradon, Punxsutawney; Peter F. McCook, Butler; John W. Weibley, Harrisburg. Henry—W. B. Hensel, Welch, W. Va.; A. E. Culbertson, New Castle; Earle Munson, Wellsville, O.; B. H. Reddy, Wheeling, W. Va.; E. W. Slintz, Corry; M. B. Evey, Greensburg.

Duquesne—S. S. Johnson and F. M. Dale, Canonsburg; H. P. Knight, New Castle; David Barry, Johnstown; W. W. Beall, Wellsboro, W. Va.

Victoria—W. A. Mountford, East Liverpool, O.; E. B. Peterson, Erie.

Griswold—M. J. Christopher, Alexandria; Paul R. Croft, Uniontown; J. Halgrove, Youngstown, O.; Thomas H. Pollock, Monongahela; W. J. Martin, Johnstown; Edward Campbell, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Monongahela House—R. Keenan, Somerset; Joseph Lanchster, Greensburg; J. Edgar Masters, Coal Center; A. E. Reppert, Urichsville, Ohio.

Seventh Avenue—William Gates, Jr., Scottdale; J. J. Larkin, Butler; H. A. Davis, Clarion; E. B. Solomon, Dayton, O.; F. W. Wood, Uniontown; E. F. M. Ehart, Erie; James Moon, Latrobe.

Newell's—M. H. Wyckoff, New Castle; C. E. Bedient, Clarksburg, W. Va.; S. P. Kennedy, Bradford; E. A. Arnold, Warren.

RISHER'S LINE-UP.

Has Strong Lot of Players for H. L. A. C. Nine.

Manager Howard M. Risher has signed the following men for his Homestead L. A. C. nine for the coming season: Catchers, Metz of the Vicksburg Cotton Belt league; Coursey of the Rocksburg, Pa., team; Connell of Tarentum and Buckley of the Beitzhoovers. Pitchers, Alex Jones, James (Slab) Burns of Wheeling, Long of Berwick, Pa., and Perking, who was with the Indianapolis last spring. Infielders, Torreyson, Edmundson, Hulings, Kane of the New England league; Cosgrove and McCloskey. Outfielders, Coleman, McChesney and Devlin.

Risher will let out at least six men when practice is started at Steel Works park. Risher has also added W. U. P. and Waynesburg college teams to his schedule.

SHOT AT LIVE BIRDS.

Sandy McPherson Was Winner of the Trophy Cup.

The rain of yesterday had the effect of marring the opening live-bird shoot of the Herron Hill Gun club, and many members did not put in an appearance. The trophy cup event was won by Sandy McPherson, who killed 19 out of his 25 Birds. Besides the trophy shoot a number of miss-and-out events were held. The trophy record follows:

Twenty-nine yards, Sandy McPherson—2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2—19.

Thirty yards, A. H. King—2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2—17.

Twenty-eight yards, Dr. Jessop—2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2—10.

Twenty-nine yards, Rahm—1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2—15.

Twenty-eight yards W. S. King—0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2—14.

GOT A FINE SENDOFF.

Otto Jordon Treated to a Brass Band Parade.

Otto Jordon, the South Side boy, who is to be the utility infielder for the Brooklyn team this season, left last night to report to Ned Hanlon. Jordon was with the Binghamton team in the New York state league last season and led the league at shortstop.

Jordon is a member of the Demmel Athletic club of the South Side and last night his fellow members treated him to a surprise. The club members, to the number of 200, turned out to give him a sendoff and headed by a brass band he was escorted to the Union depot and given a hearty cheer, as his train pulled out for the east.

LOCAL BOYS ON THE YALE TEAM

Bowman and Rafferty Setting Fast Pace for Others.

COACHES' FINEWORK

By ALBERT H. BARCLAY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 21.—The fine spring weather of the past two weeks has been a great boom to Yale's baseball squad. The coaches have been able to keep the team at work every day on the diamond. Up to date Yale has had more outdoor practice than she has had in any previous season in the first half of March. It has happened very frequently in the past that the team has had to start on the Easter vacation trip without having had any outdoor work. The Easter vacation is now still two weeks and a half ahead, and if the fine weather continues, Yale will start into the season just about one month ahead in her training.

The training has been progressing very smoothly under the new system which Walter Camp and Capt. Winslow inaugurated this year. The team has had an unusual amount of good coaching. Head Coach Murphy has been with the players ever since they began work. Since the first of the month Pitcher Donohue, of the St. Louis American league team, has been with the candidates for the box, endeavoring to instruct them in the fine points of the pitcher's art. With Donohue there has been from time to time Billy Lush, and three or four members of the Connecticut league, who have been limbering up for the season. The professionals have played with and have coached the candidates from day to day under the direction of Head Coach Murphy. The undergraduates have had a rare opportunity to learn baseball from this big squad of professional coaches.

WINSLOW A GOOD LEADER.

Burnside Winslow, the captain of the nine, has already displayed good evidence of his ability as a leader. Winslow has raked the university over for candidates and has succeeded in stirring up a lot of enthusiasm. The undergraduates are getting to take an interest in baseball once more. Capt. Winslow is a popular man in his class and is certain to get plenty of backing when the season opens up. In the meantime he is doing his preliminary training with unusual care and good judgment.

The securing of a professional to coach the candidates for the box has had a remarkable effect in stirring up competition for this position. Donohue's pupils are at present Joe Patton, of last year's nine; M. H. Bowman, the freshman who played fullback on the 'varsity eleven last fall; Jackson, from the Hotchkiss school, another freshman; H. S. Allen, Jr., a new candidate from the medical school; E. L. Brooks, 1905, who pitched for the freshman nine last season; Capt. Rafferty, of the football team, and Westcott, one of the last year pitchers. The latter is noted for brilliant but erratic playing. Good judges, however, believe that he has a lot of baseball in him. Just at present Westcott is crowding all of the candidates for this honor, despite the fact that a year ago Westcott was guilty of much erratic work. The new candidates, however, are all doing good work.

Bowman and Jackson are both unusually clever for freshmen, but lack experience. Great things are expected of both of these players and the question, of course, is whether or not they will develop in time for the coming season. It is expected that both men will be available for the 'varsity box, but these expectations may not be realized. Bowman is showing good speed and has unusually good control of the ball. He is also doing good work with the bat. Jackson has even greater possibilities, but he is not developing so rapidly as Bowman. He has great speed and strength, but at times is very wild and fields his position poorly.

RAFFERTY SPRUNG A SURPRISE.

The appearance of Capt. Rafferty of the football team on the diamond, was a surprise. Rafferty has not played baseball since he entered Yale until the present season. He has been given a lot of coaching and is doing some creditable work. He played the game while he was in "prep." school, but his low scholarship rank has kept him off the diamond ever since he has been in Yale. The other candidates will make good change pitchers, but none of them are in Bowman's class. The schedule of games for the season has just been completed. Yale's first game of the year will be played in this city with Wesleyan next Wednesday. On Saturday, March 28, Yale will play Fordham in New York. On April 1 she will meet Griffin, Ill., at Georgetown, and Yale will meet Manhattan college at the Yale field.

After these preliminary games no more games will be played until the team starts on the Easter vacation trip on April 8. The schedule for the Easter trip is as follows: April 9, Georgetown at Washington; April 10, Annapolis Naval Academy, at Annapolis; April 11, University of Virginia at Norfolk; April 13, University of Virginia, at Charlotteville; April 14, Georgetown at Washington; April 15, Philadelphia American league at Philadelphia.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONS.

Egan Took First Game from the Chicago Expert.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Michael Egan of Jersey City, who claims the title of handball champion of the world, defeated Louis Keegan of Chicago in seven straight games at the Jersey City handball court today. These games constituted the first half of a home-and-home match for $250 a side and the handball championship of the world. Eight games remain to be played and these will be decided in Chicago on April 5.

Both men were in fine condition, but Egan clearly established his superiority, as Keegan only showed to advantage in one game, the fourth, in which he was beaten by two aces. Egan won the games by the following scores: 21—7, 21—3, 21—2, 21—19, 21—8, 21—7, 21—10.

McKeesport's Mayor Returns.

Mayor-elect George J. F. Falkenstein of McKeesport arrived home yesterday from Mt. Clemens, where he has been sojourning for the past week with D. M. Hardy, deputy coroner of McKeesport and one of the new mayor's principal advisors. Scores of job-seekers, with their friends, besieged the new mayor before he had time to get home and he was obliged to seclude himself. It is believed the slate of appointments was made up during the mayor-elect's absence.

WHAT TWO CENTS WILL PROVE

For a two-cent stamp Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., will send a free sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. This remedy will prove and is guaranteed to do more good and to cure in less time for less money and trouble, than any other medicine or treatment obtainable. A trial will convince anyone of its merits. For sale by druggists or mailed for 50c for full sized jars.

"My wife's hearing was almost destroyed by catarrh. I bought a jar of your Catarrh Balm from Lexington pharmacy and after using the Balm for less than a week, Mrs. Stewart can hear the clock tick, when before, we had to shout to make her hear." Wm. Stewart, 814 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have doctored in the eye and ear department of the College Branch hospital, near Clark street, Boston, but found no treatment that did the good that your Catarrh Balm has done for me." Lavina Hunt, Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. S. E. Hopper, 96 Starr street, Brooklyn, writes: "Was treated in several hospitals, given tablets, washes and sprays—all did no good. Was told of your Balm, and after using it some time, am perfectly cured."

CAR STOPPED SUDDENLY.

Hose Cart Ran Into the Rear Platform and Two Firemen Were Hurt.

While answering an alarm of fire at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hose carriage from Engine Company No. 7 and a Bloomfield car collided at Twenty-sixth street and Penn avenue. Both were so badly damaged they had to be laid up for repairs. The car was ahead of the hose carriage and was running at a good speed, but stopped suddenly. The driver of the carriage attempted to turn off the track, but the rear of the carriage and the rear of the car came together with great force. Firemen Cavanaugh and Graham were thrown to the street, but were not badly hurt.

The fire was on top of one of the furnaces of D. Marshall Company's plant at Twenty-eighth street and Allegheny Valley railway. There was no damage.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Tomorrow Will Be Opening Day in the Millinery and Women's Wear Department of Solomon's Store, Smithfield and Diamond Streets. The Leading Fashion Event Between New York and Chicago.

The feminine interest in Pittsburgh will be centered tomorrow at Solomon's store, where the formal spring opening of the millinery and women's wear departments will be in progress. Each season this popular store strengthens its affection of the women of Western Pennsylvania by reason of the exquisite fashions which emanate from its many departments. However, this spring bids fair to surpass all previous efforts. The store itself is in far better shape for an immense event of this character than ever before, as extensive alterations and improvements have been made which affect all the sections where women's wear is shown. In fact, there has been an entire remodeling and enlarging, making these departments undoubtedly the most spacious, brightest and handsomest in the two cities.

The millinery department especially has been enlarged and when the visitors enter its portals tomorrow morning, a sight of rare beauty will meet their eyes. Extensive preparations for this opening have been made and the department is beautifully decorated for this occasion.

The elegant window display on Smithfield street is an indication of the beauty to be found upstairs, and is enough to coax any woman into viewing the magnificent array which fills the department to overflowing. To describe these hats properly in cold type would be impossible. It is a lavish collection of the most charming models that skillful and ingenious artists can produce.

Paris has contributed an exquisite array of pattern hats, which are a revelation in clever designs. The present season styles are more charming, more beautiful than ever before; large and picturesque effects being the dominant notes. Many of the new ideas are quite daring in their conception, but withal extremely becoming and suiting well the spirit of the spring modes.

It would be doing injustice to home talent to give the impression that all the pretty hats are of Parisian origin. There are many distinguished features in this grand display which are the creations of American artists. The firm's own workrooms have supplied some of the daintiest hats in this interesting gathering. All these charming expressions of millinery art are a triumph to this local house, which has done so much to maintain and elevate the standard of Pittsburgh fashions.

In addition to the millinery opening the women's coat and suit section makes a magnificent display. This department now occupies the entire second floor of the building and takes rank as the largest floor devoted to women's outer apparel in Western Pennsylvania. The tailor-made suits and costumes are shown in a truly and bewildering selection, including every material and style favored by fashion. Long or short coats for evening or street wear occupy immense space, and dress or walking skirts form an important part of this grand assembly. Exquisite and dainty waists in a host of new spring ideas have an immense section all to themselves, and many women will desire to linger here for awhile and study at clever new ideas.

This opening is not alone a display of millinery and outer garments, but also includes lingerie, negligee wear, corsets, hosiery, gloves, neckwear, wrist bags and other such articles for feminine use, as well as the new spring footwear styles. In fact, all the sections of this large establishment that are devoted to women's outfittings are ready for inspection with spring stocks, the magnitude of which cannot be told on paper, but must be seen.

But, perhaps, it is the price feature which will interest women the most, and it is right here that the firm of Solomon's has such a hold with public confidence. They are recognized as being the house where moderate prices prevail and high quality is assured. Economy, fair dealing and satisfaction go hand-in-hand in this establishment.

This formal opening continues until Wednesday night and every woman reader of this paper is extended a cordial invitation to be present.

If You Look for an Honest

Skillful, conscientious specialist, who charges moderate, consult

DR. BRILL, 607 PENN AVE.,

DR. BRILL.

Who has the experience of a quarter of a century in his specialties. Whose reputation is well established in the city for 15 years.

Specialties.

Acute and chronic Discharges, Diseases of the Blood, Nervous Debility, Bladder and Kidney Derangement, Associate Diseases and Complications, also Affections of the Throat, Chest and Stomach.

DR. BRILL'S claim to be better prepared to cure these diseases than any other physician or specialist, is not boast, but facts, which are known to be true by thousands of his cured patients.

DR. BRILL never makes misleading propositions or decoys of any kind to get patronage.

DR. BRILL naturally desires to cure as many patients as possible, yet if they want to engage his services he wants them to do so upon an honest, square and fair basis, and with mutual respect and confidence between himself and patient.

DR. BRILL will tell you the exact nature of your disease. You will know to a certainty what is wrong—you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done yourself full justice by going to one who is a recognized authority on the special diseases enumerated above.

DR. BRILL will guarantee that your cure will be so much quicker—the cost so much less. His charges are always moderate and within the reach of every person. Don't have your system saturated with dangerous drugs too often resorted to.

DR. BRILL has been in active and honorable practice a quarter of a century—15 years in Pittsburgh — restoring to health hundreds who had despaired of ever getting well, and enjoys the highest references from leading citizens.

Consultation and advice free. If out of town, write for valuable information, which costs nothing.

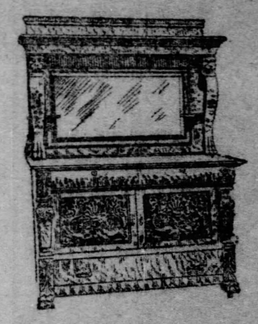
Hours: 10 to 4. Evenings 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 4.

It Pays to Trade Here.

For we stand upon the high character of the merchandise we offer you—the certainty of securing the lowest prices and the truthfulness of our every statement—

That's the secret of our success.

Here's just an inkling of values to be found here:

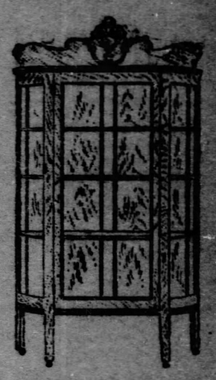


This elegant selected Quartered Oak Sideboard, golden polished finish, 50 in. long, hand carved; a big value for $40

(Exactly like cut.)

This large massive **ROUND EXTENSION TABLE**— polished golden oak, strong and durable, for..... $12

(Exactly like cut.)



This very pretty Quartered Golden Oak China Closet, polished finished, for..... $18

Rugs of All Sizes — **CARPETS** — Oil Cloth and Linoleum

Half Wool Ingrain Carpets Regular 75c extra heavy grade, Made, Lined and Laid ..... 50c Per Yd.

Beautiful Velvet Carpets $1.00 to $1.50 per yd.

An elegant line of **Tapestry Brussels** 75c to $1.25 The Best Grades Made.

All Carpets Made, Lined and Laid FREE

Notice If you have not all the ready cash to make your purchase take advantage of Our New Easy Payment System; it will please you.

Speer & Hollar

REMEMBER THE NUMBER

914 Penn Avenue 914

Why Pay Rent? We Stop Rent

Why Pay Interest? We Stop Interest

We this week purchased a farm for Mrs. C. M. Bennett of No. 603 Collins Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. This farm is located at Richland, New Jersey. The purchase price was $3,500. Mrs. Bennett's payments to us are $18.95 a month, getting a credit of $15.00 each month towards paying off her indebtedness. This is a very valuable fruit farm. The fruit produced on this farm will more than make Mrs. Bennett's payments. She now has possession of it. What we have done for her we will do for you. Which is the most profitable for you, to pay rent and never get a return of it or for you to make your rent money buy you a farm?

$12.00 a month will buy you a $2,000 home or farm or pay off your mortgage.
$18.00 a month will buy you a $3,000 home or farm or pay off your mortgage.
$24.00 a month will buy you a $4,000 home or farm or pay off your mortgage.
$30.00 a month will buy you a $5,000 home or farm or pay off your mortgage.

OUR PLAN.

You pay a membership of $5.00 on each thousand dollars you apply for. You pay $2.50 a month before you get your home or farm. You then stop paying the $2.50 and pay $6.00 a month. No interest is charged. This can only be accomplished through co-operation.

We absolutely guarantee to buy you a home or commence paying off your mortgage or buy you a farm within a period of nine months.

Good Responsible Agents Wanted in Every Locality. Our Office is Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

If you are unable to call, write for our circular, which will give you full information, and inclose a two-cent stamp for reply.

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THIS IS AN AGE OF CO-OPERATION--LET US HELP YOU.

What the street car is in convenience and labor-saving, our system of

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is in affording elegance and economy to buyers of Clothing, making it convenient and easy to be well dressed.

Over Emerson Shoe Store. Phone 2091-4 Court.

New Styles Men's & Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants

Sold on a small payment down and..... .....

$1.00 PER WEEK

You Wear While Paying. Only Reference Steady Work.

Pittsburg CASH & CREDIT PARLORS 445 SMITHFIELD ST. UPSTAIRS Opposite Hamfishers. 3 Doors from 5th Ave.

L. WIENER, PROP'R. J. C. DETWEILER, Manager.

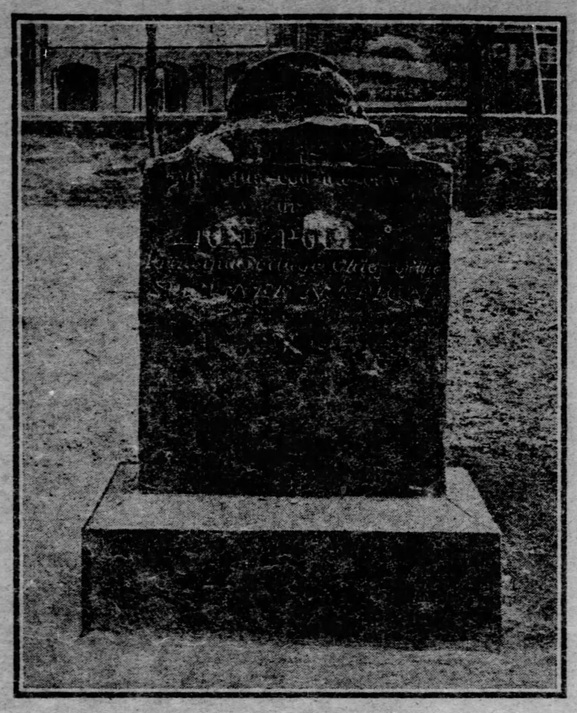
THE OLD TRINITY BURYING GROUND

A Pittsburgh Point of Interest Second Only to the Blockhouse. Deed for the Ground—The Original Trustees.

By E. E. STEPHENSON.

THE abandonment of the First Presbyterian church burial ground in a few weeks will efface another of Pittsburgh's historical points—one which in point of interest, with that of the old Trinity parish, is probably second to only the old blockhouse.

Each consisted of two and one-half lots, which together comprised part of an old public graveyard used from the earliest settlement of the country; and formed the last resting place of revolutionary heroes, British officers, doctors, lawyers, men of affairs, and "gentlemen" of ye olden times. They were deeded (on parchment) to the trustees of their respective churches on September 24, 1787, for the nominal consideration of "Fife shillings, current, lawful current money of Pennsylvania," by "John Penn, Junior, and John Penn, Esquire, late Proprietors of Pennsylvania." The deeds were recorded at Greensburg, the seat of Westmoreland county, as Allegheny county was not founded until the following year. That of Trinity reacts to 'the Honorable John Gibson, Esq., John Ormsby, merchant; Devereux Smith, gent., and Doctor Nathaniel Bedford, all of the town of Pittsburgh, in the county of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, aforesaid, trustes of the congregation of Episcopalian Protestant Church, commonly called the Church of England, in the said town of Pittsburgh * * * their heirs and assigns, forever, in trust, never less, for and a site for a house of religious worship and burial place for the use of said religious society or congregation and their successors in the said town of Pittsburgh * * * and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The Presbyterian deed duplicates it with the exception of the few minor but necessary changes, such as the names of the trustees, Ebenezer Denny, Isaac Craig, Alexander Addison, etc.



Grave Stone of Red Pole, the Indian Chief.

Buried in Parish Grounds.

Of the four Episcopal trustees, only John Ormsby and Dr. Bedford are buried in the parish grounds.

The remains of the doctor were first laid on the South Side, being re-interred in the Trinity grounds less than two years ago. The change was made owing to improvements of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, which necessitated a disturbance of the mound. A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution became interested in and agitated the matter, which resulted in the removal under the supervision of the department of public works, through the generosity of Mr. George I. Whitney. The inscription on the monument (a small unostentatious block) which is entirely worn away, is shortly to be re-lettered by some public minded members. The Hon. or Col. John Gibson, called "Horsehead" Gibson by the admiring redskins, who at one time was commandant at Fort Pitt, lies buried in Allegheny cemetery, this city. Apropos of this, it is worthy of note that the churchyard of Stoke Park, the seat of John Penn, Jr., near Windsor, England, is the burial place of Gray, the poet, as well as the scene of his immortal "Elegy." John Penn, Jr., and John Penn were cousins, grandsons of William Penn. Owing to the Revolution they had been dispossessed of their lauded inheritance in the commonwealth, with the exception of such tenths or manor lands as had been set apart prior to the Declaration of Independence. Of these, John Penn, Jr., who was a "great man of fashion," as well as a poet of some local renown in his day, owned three-fourths of the inheritance. His cousin, John Penn, who was the younger and, by the way, the last lieutenant governor of the province, had only the remaining fourth. It is owing to this difference of age and holdings that their names are so ordered in the deeds. Both men were churchmen, but most liberal and tolerant of other denominational creeds, and a little later on, June 18, 1788, John Penn "the younger," deeded two lots to the trustees of the German Evangelical Protestant church.

The Original Burying Ground.

The original old "city of the dead" was known as the Assumption of the Virgin, when it was utilized by the French during their possession of Fort Duquesne from 1753 to 1758. Later the plot was used as a place of interment by the British and Colonial troops stationed at Fort Pitt, and still after during the Revolutionary period by the American troops.

Although retained, the grounds have been practically abandoned since 1846, at which time the Allegheny cemetery was opened. Since then there has been only one interment—in either 1851 or 1852 in the Presbyterian grounds, and that through a special request and a permit from the trustees. Owing to the densely crowded condition of the grounds, and the erection of the present chapel, a number of the remains were removed to another section of the church property in 1877, by order of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Otherwise the enclosure has remained practically undisturbed until a number of recent disinterments—a period of some 50 years. It is impossible to determine the identity of the majority of the remains from the church records, as the only burial permit necessary was an order from the treasurer to the sexton.

A monument of exceptional interest on the Trinity site is that erected by the government to Mio-Qua-Coo-Na-Caw, or Red Pole, a friendly Indian chief of the Shawanese nation. The first few lines of the inscription are still in comparatively good condition, but time and the elements have completely obliterated the latter part. It formerly read

"Mio-Qua-Coo-Na-Caw,
or
Red Pole;
Principal Village Chief
of the
Shawanese Nation;
Died at Pittsburgh
the 25th of January, 1797,
Lamented by the United States."

This unusual honor from the government to an ignorant savage was given in gratitude for frequent warnings of Indian incursions and depredations. The Shawanese was one if not the most powerful and restless of any among the red nations, at one time 350 out of the 700 warriors in what are now the counties of Allegheny and Beaver being members of its tribes. Owing to his prestige as principal village chief, Red Pole was in a situation to know of any approaching dangers. He took advantage of this position and numerous times prevented cruel massacres. Redstone died in the city or what was then the "Manor of Pittsburgh," where he stopped off en route from Philadelphia with a party of Shawanese and Wyandotte chiefs and their interpreters under Captain Shaumburgh. (Blue Jacket was also one of the chiefs in the party.) The winter of 1796-97 was long remembered as one of unusual severity, the rivers having been closed since the night of November 23 until February 3. It was owing to this ice and intense cold that the party was detained here, where the faithful Red Pole was taken ill with some pulmonary affection. Although carefully attended by Dr. Bedford (spoken of above) and Dr. Carmichael of the army, he passed away after a painful illness of six weeks. His funeral was one of all the pomp and ceremony of the day, at which Indian chieftains and their white brethren alike paid a last tribute to the departed brave.

Funeral in the Twenties.

Speaking of imposing funerals brings to mind a description by a participant of one which took place some years later, near the same spot, that of Mrs. Emily Morgan Simms, who died at the Kentucky and Ohio Hotel, of Mrs. Kerr, on the northeast corner of Front street, now First avenue, and Market street on February 5, 1821. Mrs. Kerr was the daughter of Col. Presley Neville, and the wife of Col. W. D. Simms, of Washington City, and died while on a visit to her native city. Her friend's description runs: "The funeral was extremely imposing and to persons of the present time would appear very singular; but at that time it was the custom to walk in procession, following the bier which held the remains, and which was carried on the shoulders of the bearers. Walking, four on each side of the bier as honorary pall-bearers, were eight ladies, (of whom the narrator was one), dressed in white muslin, white stockings and slippers, their heads covered with long lace veils, reaching to their feet. The ladies who acted in that capacity were the following named intimate friends of the deceased: Mrs. John McDonald, Mrs. Olive Ormsby, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Sarah Collins, Mrs. Magnus, M. Murray, Mrs. Peter Mowry, Mrs. George Poe, Jr., and Mrs. James R. Butler. The procession proceeded up Front street, and along Wood to Trinity churchyard, followed by a long line of mourning relatives and friends, extending the whole length of the street. The whole population of the town seemed to have turned out, the sidewalk being lined with spectators. The service was read at the grave by the Rev. William Thompson, who was then rector of the "Old Round Church."

Although nothing definite has as yet been decided in regard to the Episcopal grounds, it is not improbable that at no far distant time the little "city of the dead" will follow that of the Presbyterians in giving way to the busy marts of trade.

MOST CRITICISED MAN IN FRANCE

General Andre, French Minister of War.

PARIS, March 12.—There is no other subject—not even the Humbert case—concerning which public opinion is more exercised in this country at present than it is over the extraordinary course now being pursued by Gen. Andre, the French minister of war. The autocratic soldier, whose novel ideas regarding military discipline, as well as his decisions in the cases of the Poictiers garrison and the Polytechnic cadets have brought him into special prominence of late, is undoubtedly the most criticised man in France today.

To all appearances, Gen. Andre is deliberately fostering socialism in the ranks of the French army, and as deliberately following out a policy of political and religious persecution—aimed definitely at the Catholics and Royalists wearing the national uniform. Even from the outsider's standpoint, the minister of war's course seems unwise, while many of the most astute observers in this country look for results therefrom which will prove a grave danger to the third republic.

Gen. Andre has pronounced his purpose to promote the doctrine of equality through the great fighting machine over which he rules, and he recently has gone so far in this direction as to abolish the custom of "presenting arms" as a mark of respect, and he has issued an order to men and officers alike, bidding them to address their superiors in "a familiar and conversational style." Military critics claim to see the immediate results of Andre's policy in the recent display of insubordination in the Marseilles garrison, and still more evidently in the Poictiers affair the other day, when 60 troopers stayed out all night against the orders of the commanding officer—and were sent to Algiers in consequence, and political authorities point out that breaches of military discipline exactly in the order of those at Poictiers, Marseilles and other districts, have characterized every great upheaval in France, and the opinion is growing that Gen. Andre is doing the government little service by his attempts to nurture the spirit of republicanism in the army.

Perhaps, however, most fault recently has been found with the minister of war on account of his action in the case of the commanding officer at the Poictiers garrison. Besides transferring to Africa the mutinous soldiers, Gen. Andre removed a brigadier and three colonels for no other cause, as far as could be seen, except that they were in command of the recalcitrants. Recently, however, it has leaked out that these officers' offense in the severe eyes of the anti-clerical minister of war was that their wives had not long since taken part in a Catholic charitable bazar. A rather similar case, in which, it is alleged, Gen. Andre allowed his personal creed to overweigh the scales of justice, was that at Clermont Ferrand. Of two officers mixed up in a garrison quarrel, the one of royalist tendencies was marked out for discipline—a proceeding which so disgusted Gen. Tournier, one of the best soldiers in the army, who was in command, that he promptly resigned.

Gen. Andre's popularity has not been greatly increased by his act in condemning to two years' hard service in the ranks the 60 Polytechnic students who rebelled the other day against the severity of an examination which had been set them. The Polytechnic is the West Point of France, and the young men who are there learning to be officers have no "snap." They work hard from 6 in the morning till 9 at night. The recent examination was a particularly hard one, and when the minister of war piled on the agony by addiing a severe paper in mathematics to the others, the cadets rebelled. They handed in blank papers. Then came the penalty—two years in the artillery for every mutineer. The public, which is distinctly on the side of the embryo officers, is indignant over this punishment, which is generally thought too severe.

Gen. Andre, who began his military career as a lieutenant in the Imperial Guard, is a great favorite with "Dumanet," as the common soldier is called in France. In the French chamber of deputies, however, the minister of war recently has had rather rough handling—no less than four votes on army expenses having been carried against him.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

You want the worth of your money and you get it here every time.

IF YOU DON'T COME NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MARCH 26-27-28, IT WILL BE YOUR LOSS.

On these days we have our grand Spring Opening of the new swell styles and every visitor gets a handsome souvenir.

Ladies, Come and See the Beautiful Easter Garments.

The most beautiful line of Spring Suits in the new loose sack Eton, the three-cape suit, the new and popular Vassar suit, the seventeen-gored skirt, very swell, the jaunty Military coat, the Princess silk coat, the new Liberty silk waist, the lovely silk petticoats, and Trimmed Hats that are a dream.

We Are Showing for Men

The new swell effects in suits, the English top coat, the handsome rainy day coats, new effects in trousers and new Easter trade.

Our Boys and Girls Department

contains hundreds of stylish garments, and we are making a big success with our girls' suits, age 10 to 16.

If You Want the Correct Styles.
If You Want Prices 20 Per Cent Lower Than Others.
If You Want Clothes of Good Quality, That Wear and Fit
Come Where They Can Be Had.

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.
OVER 322 FIFTH AVENUE
OVER PITTSBURG POST.

EDWARD'S CAREER A ROMANCE OF CRIME

Murderer to Be Hanged in London Has a Record of Blackness That Is Appalling.

TRIED ABBE FARIA'S PLAN TO ESCAPE JAIL

The Mysterious Woman in Black Connected With Camberwell Tragedy Was a Sweetheart Who Had Stuck to Him for Fifteen Years.

By CHARLES BURTON.

Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.

LONDON, March 15.—Billington, the famous London hangman, and his assistant have just been notified that their "services" will be required on March 3, when Edgar Edwards, who recently was found guilty of an astonishing triple murder in the suburb of Camberwell and condemned to death, will pay the penalty of his crime. The affair was unanimously described as the most hideous tragedy enacted in London in recent years—Edwards having butchered an entire family, a young grocer, his pretty wife and their baby daughter. He dismembered their bodies with a saw in the dead of night, packed the remains in sacks, and, having conveyed them in wagons a distance of nine miles through the busiest part of London, buried them in the garden behind his house in Leyton. This in order that he might fall heir to the little business which the young couple ran. The crime was not discovered until over a month afterward, and then only when an unsuccessful attempt on the murderer's part to kill yet another man whose property he coveted led to the search of his premises, when the grewsome contents of the back garden came to light.

When the jury found Edwards guilty, every one supposed that the final chapter had been written of the "Camberwell horror" as it was known—for little is made public in this country as to the details of executions. But extraordinary conduct on the part of the condemned man during the pronouncement of sentence upon him has been followed by sensational demeanor in the death cell, and now public attention has been called to the murderer's career—the story of which proves hardly less remarkable than that of the fiendish crime for which he is to die. Entangled with it, too, comes for the first time the true history of the famous "woman in black" who played so mysterious a part in the Leyton affair, and who proves to have been Edwards' good angel and the only attractive figure in the murky tale of his life.

Murderer's Sangfroid.

During his trial, Edwards' attitude was one of composure. He heard the witnesses against him with calmness, and industriously covered whole sheets of paper with notes, which he wrote with a blue pencil. The condemned man is tall and spare, but he must be possessed of immense strength from the way in which he overcame Darby, the young grocer, who was a powerful fellow. During the trial, the murderer wore gold "pince-nez" eye glasses. These were taken from him, however, after he had threatened to injure himself with them, and $500 has just been offered for them by a private collector of "relics."

It was after the foreman of the jury had pronounced his verdict of "guilty" that Edwards threw off his mask of stolidity and the scene began in the courtroom which horrified every one that witnessed it. The condemned man burst out with a volley of ribald jeers, interrupting with them the judge who was sentencing him to death.

"Hurry it up!" he yelled, as Justice Wright, who was nervous, hesitated about beginning his speech, and when the magistrate commenced some remarks on the enormity of his crime, Edwards interrupted: "I wish, my lord, that you would pass sentence, and be quick about it!" He was not unnerved by the ceremony of placing the black cap on the judge's head; on the contrary, he chuckled and jeered: "It's like being on the stage!" And when the terrible words describing his fate were ended he yelled, "Good!" and a defiant "Ha, ha!" burst from his lips as four warders dragged him out of sight during a silence of universal horror.

Troublesome Prisoner.

In prison Edwards has made an immense amount of trouble. On the morning after his trial, when the warders at Brixton jail, where he was temporarily confined, came for him to take him to Wandsworth prison, where executions are held, they found that he had broken a broomstick into small pieces and with them wedged his door so carefully that it was over an hour before it could be got open. While the warders tugged at it, Edwards laughed at them.

He spent the night after his condemnation in cursing and raving, and he has refused to see the prison clergyman or to allow prayers to be read in his presence. He has warned the warders that he will escape if given the shadow of an opportunity, and, as, in a former imprisonment, he gave evidence of positive genius as a jail-breaker, he is being guarded as no criminal at Wandsworth ever was guarded before. Two warders sit continually in the condemned cell, while three others patrol the corridor outside. And the murderer paces up and down and jeers at them all.

When Edwards "swings"—as he calls it, "on the morning of March the 3d, the last scene will have been played in a life of 44 years, over 15 of which have been spent in imprisonment as the result of different crimes. The man seems to have been a criminal by instinct. Apprenticed, as a boy, to two different tradesmen, he ran away from both, and made his first acquaintance with the inside of a police court as the result of "jumping" his indentures.

After the short term of imprisonment to which he was then sentenced, he began a roving career and not until six years later did his family see anything of him. Then he came home and stayed one night, during which he robbed one of his brothers of all his savings and a suit of clothes in which the brother was to be married the next week. For this his brother had him arrested and Edwards was sentenced to a year and a half of hard labor. When he got out of prison, however, he lost no time in committing another robbery, which landed him back in "limbo" again, and from that time to the date of the murder for which he is to be hanged, Edwards has alternated between captivity and freedom. He was a "ticket-of-leave" man, and actually supposed to be under police surveillance at the time when he murdered the Darbys.

Like Monte Cristo.

Edwards managed to escape from one of his prisons, and he came within an ace of getting out of the convict penitentiary of Pentonville, and that by a project that recalls strikingly the plan of escape formulated by the Abbe Faria, in "Monte Cristo," if, indeed, it was not inspired by it. He was then confined in a cell nearly at the top of the prison, or 50 feet above the ground, but the obstacles in his path served only to increase his determination and to sharpen his cunning. During exercise hours Edwards made it his business to notice the exact location of his cell, and found that the wall on one side of it was the outer wall of the prison.

If he could manage to tunnel through the wall—as the abbe did—and then find means of dropping down to the ground, he would be free. First, however, he needed something with which he could attack the mortar surrounding the bricks of which the wall was composed. The idea of breaking one of his dishes and using a fragment of it, as Faria did, evidently did not occur to him, for he waited to begin his task until, one day, by great good luck, he found in the prison yard a broken chisel which had been left by some carpenters. The chisel had no haft, but Edwards found a piece of wood, into which he forced the blade and made it fast with twine.

Then he began his work at the wall—timing his labors, of course, so that the warders should not surprise him. Week in, week out, he scraped away at the rock-like mortar, and finally had made the beginning of a hole. The bricks which he took out he hid under his bed—the loose mortar he stuffed into the sack of his pillow. He could not follow Faria's example and hide the opening in the wall behind his bed, for it was attached to the opposite wall. But he was clever enough to think of almost as good a scheme. He had been supplied with a big Bible, and he tore some leaves out of it, darkened them by rubbing them with dirt, and then using the lime-wash from the wall and some of the water which was brought to him every day, he made a paste with the aid of which he glued the paper over the hole in the wall so that it was not noticed. So he worked on, day after day, until at last he had an opening right through the wall large enough to give egress to his body.

Plan Failed After All.

Between whiles he had made a rope ladder. How he got the rope is a mystery, but the ladder was 25 feet long and fitted with rungs. The rungs Edwards made by cutting up the slats of his bed with his chisel. At the finish, however, this ladder proved much too short, and it was this defect that ruined Edwards' well-planned scheme of escape. On the morning he had chosen for his exodus, he wriggled through his hole in the wall and found himself on the roof of the prison laundry. Here it was that he discovered that his ladder was not long enough—that a drop from the end of it would mean death. The man was worn out with his months of endless work in his wretched cell, and the disappointment brought on a sort of physical collapse. He sunk down on the tiles of the roof, and there the warders found him after the discovery of the hole in his cell wall had given the alarm.

All through the investigation of the "Cumberland mystery" public curiosity was piqued by the possible connection with the crime of the mysterious "woman in black," who was known to have visited Edwards at the Darbys' house after the disappearance of the young couple. The woman was described as young and good-looking, and she had called several times. This girl, Sarah Summers, came forward voluntarily as soon as she knew that she was "wanted."

Miss Summers is a dressmaker, and she and Edwards met in a London suburb 15 years ago, and fell in love with each other. They were engaged when Edwards got his first sentence of five years penal servitude, and neither the knowledge that her lover was a criminal nor his absence from her caused the girl's affection to falter. The man found her true to him when he quitted his prison.

He told her then that he meant to live a straight life, but his instincts were too strong for him, and soon she got a letter from him, written in another prison. So he alternated, in prison and out of prison, and his sweetheart stuck to him through it all. It was her feeling for his monster of human shape which led her to visit him at the horror-ridden cottage in Camberwell, in the upper rooms of which the man, alone amidst the bloody evidences of his crime, was sawing in pieces the bodies of his three victims.

Venezuela's Immense Natural Wealth

"One of nature's most generous endowments to Venezuela," says an article in March Pearson's, "is rubber, for which the demand of the world is increasing, while the resources are by no means keeping pace with civilization's needs. With the want of the world increasing in such enormous strides, it is only a question of time when the producing of rubber must be undertaken upon a large scale and under regular methods of planting, culture and harvesting. Venezuela offers here a rich field to enterprise; for, rudimentary as are the methods of the present, they produced 440,000 pounds from the Rio Negro and Orinoco valleys alone, one year ago. Explorers in the upper reaches of the Orinoco and Rio Negro have reported that there are available about 6,000,000 rubber trees, counting only those within a certain distance of navigable water. Every tree is good for about five pounds of crude rubber per annum, making the possible annual output of the two valleys 30,000,000 pounds. At present it is no more than 400,000 pounds. If the tree survives the attacks of inexperienced or improvident gatherers in its youth, it is good for a century of productivity."

Crown Prince of Sweden. (Recently Made Regent.)

Ancient Myths In Modern Version.

VENUS

By HIRAM MOE GREENE.

WHEN the mythologists tell you that Venus was the goddess of love, it is no lie; but if they stop there, they have overlooked their hand, as Venus was goddess of love, beauty and marriage. In fact, Venus seemed to have everything worth weeping over in her department. She was a whole trust in herself, and if a combination like that was in existence today, the attorney general would hand her a hot one that would run over two columns nonpariel. He would say that she was a monopoly, against public policy, in restraint of trade, holding a lot of good ones back that were willing to take a chance with fair competition. Every political party in the country would slide a plank in their platform that would make life dull for Venus if it ever went through, while legislatures would "resolve" and "whereas" about it until time for spring plowing.

Some of these smooth-pated, bewhiskered mythologists claim that Venus was the daughter of Jupiter and Dione, while others, with an equal number of knots in their beards, say that she sprang from the sea; that two waves bumped together, the spray flew, and Venus sprang out from the spray. It is not a matter of vital importance, however, as the birth of most of the ancient deities is shrouded in haze, and their genealogy all balled up with the ends gummed.

The early education of Venus was received at the Sea Nymphs' seminary, where, as the records disclose, she left off head two or three times a week and was Sally at the Stew-pan regular every Friday afternoon, with a piece to speak. One year she got an embossed card on which was printed: "This is for a Good Girl." She had not been tardy during the term. She did well at graduation, getting many flowers and a few books.

After she had run through the seminary she concluded to elbow her way into society. There is nothing definite relative to her age at the time of her debut.

As they were putting in a new heating apparatus at the palace, it was arranged to pull off the coming-out party in a roller skating rink at Mt. Olympus. The necessary exchange of simoleons was made out and the rink was rented.

According to the Siesta, the society journal of the day, "the interior of the building was a marvel of the decorators' art. The mural decorations were intricate weavings of holly and southern smilax, copiously and luxuriantly laid in a rich and abundant profusion of ponderous pulchritude. The national colors were part of the pleasing color scheme, and a Japanese fan was nailed over a stovepipe hole." As Venus entered the hall the orchestra, which was ensconced behind a backstop of potted palms, rubber plants on cracker boxes covered with green baize and a wreath of maidenhair ferns, burst forth with "God Save the Queen," and all the Hyperborians passed by the reviewing stand and gently tagged Venus on the right hand. After they had all tagged her she was it.

Venus was one of the finest for an opening number, and she made a hit with everyone from the time she laid both feet upon receiving space. All the gods wanted to marry her, but she told them to brush 'Ers for the present, that she was going to have her palm read before she made any rash moves.

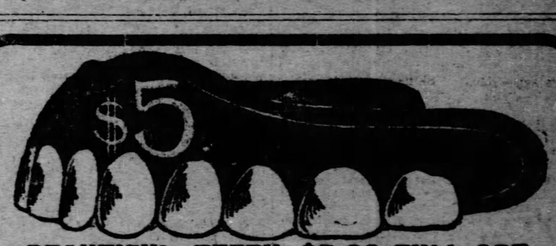
Even the king of gods wanted to marry her, and as they waltzed Venus said in reply:

"My manors are my kings alone,
From skyplece to foundation stone;
But the hand of Venus is her own.
And I must pass your love up king,
Though it a host of troubles bring."

Everyone in those days had a poetic license, but the king could not believe that the sentiment was on the square. He pushed Venus through a two-step, and then dragged her over in the corner by the stove, where he again made a matrimonial proposition. Venus turned him down, and in the presence of a waiter who was serving the tea. This so incensed the king of gods that he made a bee-line for the rostrum, and boiling with rage, with face flushed with wrath and Roman punch and so excited that he stuttered, he decreed that Venus should marry Vulcan.

Vulcan was a god, too, but a blacksmith with crooked legs. Venus said she would never stand for a blacksmith, but what the king said went in those days. Divorce mills did not get the grist then and that makes it 10 months and past now. Thanking you again and wishing you abundant success, I remain, Mrs. S. Hodgson, 105 West Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia."

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for 50 cents a package or will be mailed to any address upon receipt of price, by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. Write this firm for little book describing the cause and cure of Piles.



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"For more than fifty years I suffered with a severe rupture. Trusses did me absolutely no good. Seeing Dr. Wix's Chemic Method advertised in the papers, I concluded to take his treatment. Now after only four or five treatments, I AM CURED, and honestly advise all ruptured persons to take this cure. I might say in addition that I am 61 years old—I feel as good, however, as I did at 40, which I attribute to being rid of rupture."
LEWIS POWERS,
Deer Lick, Greene Co., Pa.

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SHE ESCAPED THE KNIFE.

Ten Months of Peace After Dreadful Suffering.

Operations are becoming a fad; every young man, as soon as he is graduated from a medical college, considers himself capable of undertaking the most serious and complicated surgical work, and hundreds of lives are sacrificed annually to this mad frenzy of incompetent men to rush into work which should only be undertaken as a last resort, and then only by the most experienced and careful surgeons.

It is a pleasure, in view of these facts, to read the following letter from a woman who has been saved from one of these dangerous operations. "I know I should have informed you long ago regarding my case of piles and the good done me, and I believe I am cured. Last December I sent for your book. I have never been bothered since then, and before I had suffered for the last 11 years, and at the time I wrote I had given birth to a child, and they came down with the delivery of the child by the handful. I could not get them back and I suffered everything; and the doctor said nothing but an operation would ever relieve me; but I read of your remedy in our daily newspaper and I told my husband to get me a box and I would give it a trial before consenting to the knife, and thanks be to your wonderful medicine, I was saved from the operating table.

Every person suffering from piles that my husband and myself hear of, we recommend your wonderful medicine. I just used one $1.00 box of Pyramid Pile Cure, and two boxes of Pyramid Ointment and two boxes of Pyramid Pills, and I was, I hope completely cured. If they ever show the slightest return I will certainly get some more medicine, but I hardly think I will need any more for it will be a year the 8th day of December since I had them and that makes it 10 months and past now. Thanking you again and wishing you abundant success, I remain, Mrs. S. Hodgson, 105 West Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia."

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Notice to Boys and Girls.

Subscription Books for The Gazette's Educational Contest Are Now Ready.

SOUNDING THE OCEAN OF THE AIR

Weather Bureau Will Send Flocks of Rubber Balloons to Regions Where Man Cannot Breathe.

SIX MILES THE LIMIT REACHED BY AERONAUT

Each Balloon Will Be Filled With Hydrogen, and Will Carry Self-Recording Instruments — Balloons of Paper Likewise to Be Employed—To Study the Upper Atmosphere.

By ROBERT BARTON.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Flocks of balloons, carrying self-recording barometers and thermometers are to be sent up by the weather bureau for the purpose of studying the region of the upper atmosphere, concerning which comparatively little is known at the present time. They will be about three feet in diameter, and will be much like the toy balloons one sees on the streets, except that they will be filled with hydrogen gas. The instruments to be sent up will weigh only two pounds for each balloon, which, being set free, will rise until it bursts, owing to the pressure from within and the rarefaction of the surrounding air.

Each rubber balloon will be provided with a parachute, in order that when the little gas bag bursts the instruments may not be dashed to destruction in falling. It is expected, however, that use will be made in similar fashion of paper balloons, which will require no parachutes, because when they explode they lose their gas slowly and thus come down in a gradual and dignified manner. Each paper balloon will be about six feet in diameter, filled with hydrogen, and coated with paraffin varnish, to render it gas tight. One advantage of such balloons of paper and rubber is that they are quite inexpensive, so that the experiments made with them need not cost much.

Such balloons are called "sounding balloons," because the weather bureau means to use them for making soundings in the great ocean of air, on the bottom of which human beings crawl about, just as the deep-sea fishes dwell on the floor of the aqueous ocean. The atmospheric ocean, instead of being composed of water, is a mixture of gases, and lately folks have become anxious to find out something about it—how deep it is, and what it is like as to temperature, density, etc., in the upper levels.

Four Miles and No Higher.

Curiosity on this subject is so great that within the last few years many adventurous men have risked their lives in trying to make their way as far skyward as possible—a most perilous kind of enterprise, inasmuch as the thinning of the air makes breathing difficult at three miles above sea level, and a little further on no human being can survive for any length of time. Up to date only a very few individuals have succeeded in passing the four-mile limit.

The famous Eiffel tower at Paris, which is probably ten times as high as the Tower of Babel, is the tallest structure ever erected by human hands, attaining an elevation of 1,000 feet. A kite has been flown from Blue Hill, near Boston, at a height of a mile and three-quarters. The highest place permanently occupied as a residence by human beings is the convent of Hanle, in Thibet, 15,150 feet above the sea; but the village of San Vincente, in the Bolivian Andes, is only 500 feet lower. It is observed that dwellers in such altitudes are always physically weak, the atmosphere at 15,000 feet being of only one-half the normal density and supplying an insufficient amount of oxygen to the lungs.

The highest railroad in the world, in Peru, carries the passenger in nine hours from the level of the sea to two and a half miles above it, and most people who take the trip find no little discomfort in breathing, though they have not been obliged to exert themselves in any way. Up to the present time the loftiest point on the earth reached by a human being is Pioneer Peak, in the Himalayas (nearly 23,000 feet), which was ascended in 1892 by W. M. Conway. The next best record is held by E. A. Fitzgerald, who in 1897 conquered Mt. Aconcagua (22,422 feet), in Argentina, which is supposed to be the highest summit in the western hemisphere.

Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, is five and a half miles high, the loftiest peak on the earth, and more than a mile higher than Pioneer peak. One may assert with confidence that it will never be climbed, inasmuch as no human being could survive for even a few minutes on its summit. Nevertheless, men have gone as high as that, and even higher, in balloons. In 1862 two enterprising English aeronauts, Coxwell and Glaisher, reached an altitude of five and a half miles in a balloon, and managed to descend in safety, though both of them became unconscious and nearly died. Ten years later, in France, Croce-Spinelli, Sivel and Tissandier got up in a balloon to within 1,000 feet of the same level, and the first two died for lack of air.

One Reached Six Miles.

But the final achievement, which as yet remains unequalled, was that of Dr. Berson, in 1898, who, with the help of a tank of oxygen, nearly attained the six-mile level, where the highest clouds, supposed to be composed of snow crystals or ice crystals, float. He found the temperature 54 below zero.

There is no telling how high the weather bureau's sounding balloons will go before they burst, but it is confidently expected that the instruments they carry will record many facts of value to science in regard to conditions of moisture, temperature, etc., in the upper levels of the atmosphere. It is already known that in those levels the temperature changes hardly at all from winter to summer. At six miles, where the feathery "mare's tail" clouds float, it is eternal winter, and the wind blows often at the rate of 200 miles an hour. As one ascends from the surface of the earth, the thermometer goes down 17 degrees per mile, and the density of the air is halved for each three miles of the ascent. One-half of the atmosphere is below the three-mile level, and its density at 10 miles is only one-ninth of what it is at the surface. The temperature at 10 miles is 65 below zero, and at 25 miles is probably 200 below. At 50 miles it must be near to the absolute zero of space, the temperature of the dark side of the moon, which is 461 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit.

Automatic Instruments.

Observing stations have been established on high mountains, at levels too far aloft for continued residence, and in such places self-recording instruments have been placed, operated by clockwork, which register from hour to hour the temperature, moisture and velocity of the wind. Such automatic stations, which are visited at regular intervals for the purpose of rewinding the clockwork and changing the record sheets, have been set up on Mt. Blanc and on the summit of the volcano of El Misti, in Peru. There used to be a station on top of Pike's peak, but it was abandoned a few years ago, owing to the difficulty of maintaining it.

Heights far exceeding even the altitude attained by Dr. Berson have been reached by free balloons, carrying automatic instruments. One of these, the Aerophile, was sent up in France several years ago, and, as shown by the barometer in its basket, got up as high as 10 miles above the surface of the earth. Of course, it had no human freight. A similar balloon, the Cirrus, was liberated at Berlin, and attained an elevation of 11½ miles, the thermometer carried registering 75 degrees below zero.

All of the seas and other waters on the earth were once upon a time part of the atmosphere, being held in suspension, but, with the cooling of the crust of the globe, much of the moisture became condensed. The ancients supposed that many kinds of strange monsters dwelt in the ocean of the air. All of the spirits are air-dwellers, of course, and many good folks honestly believe that the aerial fluid is full of such beings. Originally the spirits were physical creatures, solid and able to be touched, if caught, and to this day the Australian natives have periodical hunts, in which they catch the spirits, afterwards eating them. But in these modern times the corporeal attributes of the spirits have vanished, and only their shadows remain, floating unseen in the mysterious realm of the Empyrean.

CAUGHT WILD GEESE WITH FISH HOOKS

Western Farmer Is Fattening His Hogs Upon Inexpensive and Delicate Diet.

Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.

GRIDLEY, CAL., March 18.—John Gridley, who owns a large ranch near this place, is fattening a drove of hogs upon the flesh of wild geese.

In addition to his hog ranch, Gridley has several hundred acres of wheat fields. He has been suffering from the wholesale depredations of wild geese, which are more plentiful here than ever before in the history of the country. Gridley tried scare-crows without avail. Then he hired boys to patrol the fields with shotguns, but the depredations were scarcely checked. Finally he hit upon a plan of turning his visitors to practical account.

He drove a lot of stakes into the ground in various parts of his fields, and to each of these he attached a score of lines with a fish hook at the end of each. These he bated with pancakes and the bait was eagerly taken by the wild fowl. The first morning's catch numbered 27 birds. The afternoon yielded 14, and the second day's catch was 62 birds. The captives were killed and fed to the swine, and now Mr. Gridley is hoping that the supply of birds will not diminish, as it is a cheap way of providing his hogs with nourishing food.

MARBLE THAT BENDS.

Slab in a Cemetery That Has Been Proved Flexible and Plastic as Clay.

ROCK CREEK, CAL., March 18.—There is a marble slab in the cemetery in this village which is attracting the attention of scientists. It has proved to be flexible and has bent, in half a century, nearly four inches. The slab is six feet long, three feet wide and two inches thick. It was erected in 1850, and was at that time perfectly straight. Now it is bent so that the center is three and three-fourths inches out of line. There is not a crack to be found in the slab. Its own weight has been the cause of its bending, it having served as would a monument of plastic clay set in the same position. The quality of the stone appears to be about the same as that of the other slabs in the cemetery. It is not known from what quarry the slab was originally taken.

Good Times Not for All Classes.

A gentleman's gardener came to him one day last month and desired audience. Said he: "You use me well, sir; I have nothing to complain of; but the undergardener bought a house two years ago, expecting to be able to make payments on it. He did make some payments, but subsistence—coal, meat, rent and the like—has come to be so dear, that he had fallen behind and is likely to lose his house and all that he has paid on it. I think perhaps, sir, you would think it well to give him some help." The gentleman assented, and agreed to increase the undergardener's pay by a sum which the gardener thought sufficient. Then said he: "How does it go with you, James? Do you get along well?" "Oh, I get along, sir; I have been able until lately to put aside part of my wages. I cannot do that just now, but I am hoping for better times." The obvious moral of this true tale from real life is that the times are not equally good for all persons, and that those whose incomes have long been fixed are not embarrassed by the riches which are advertised to be inundating the country. The better times which the gardener hopes for are likely to come by the automatic working of processes now operative. The general rise in the cost of labor and all products of labor must work in time the restriction of all constructive enterprise, until prices, declining to meet a lessening demand, makes it feasible again for a thrifty gardener who has a good job to save something out of his pay.—Harper's Weekly.

Selfish people never laugh unless they can do so at the expense of others.

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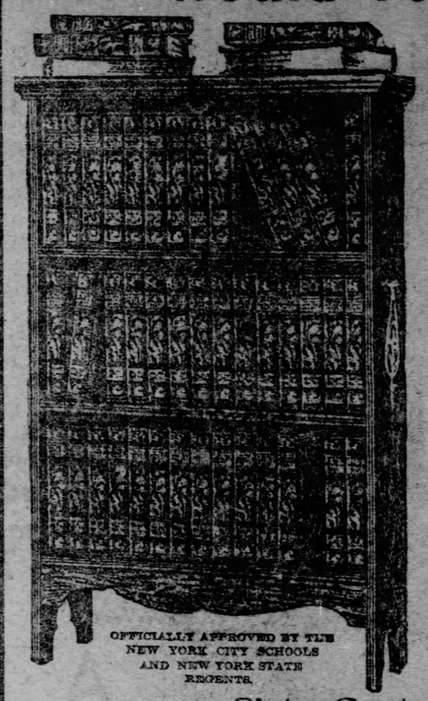

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.

The Land of the Free Lunch

Before You Sit Down to Dinner You Must Patronize the Smorgasbord, Which Puts Free Lunches to Shame, In Order to Work Up an Appetite.

By ALLEN MONROE FOSTER.

STOCKHOLM, March 12.—One of the things Americans at home never think of being grateful for—but take for granted like air and water—is the good United States language.

When you look over a bill of fare, it doesn't occur to you to be glad that you can order, and know exactly what you will get.

But if you would realize in what an unthankful spirit you have been living, come over to Sweden and have such a menu as this set before you: "Smorgas utan Palagg—Stockt Skinka—Aggrora—Rokt Lak—Mjukt Brod," etc., etc.

Such was my unhappy experience the first day I landed in Sweden. It was in Malmo, the only sizable city on the southern coast.

I had gone out for dinner to Kung Karl's garden, a beautiful spot with an excellent restaurant, and good music in the evening.

Most of the guests were seated at the out door tables, a fine Italian orchestra was playing in the pavilion, and I was enjoying it all, when a waiter, without any warning of his baleful intention, came along and placed one of the above-mentioned incendiary documents before me. I looked at him reproachfully.

"Do you speak English?" "Nay." "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" "Nay." "Parlez-vous Francais?" "Nay." "Parlate Italiano?" "Nay."

This interesting conversation, by the way, was one that took place so often in Sweden and Norway between myself and divers of the natives that I thought of having my part of it printed on a card, which I could hand out and so save myself a good deal of trouble.

"Well, then," I said, "I must ask for a little assistance in choosing. I rather like the looks of Forborade Agg, and some Gronsaker might be good, or would you advise Tallrick Soppa and Kaffragu?"

Would you believe it? He didn't understand me—and with all those Swedish words in the sentence, too. So, thrown upon my own resources, I selected Dansk Salat med Hardt Brod—took some chances on Kokt Skinka, and confidently ordered Kaffe to top off with.

The Dansk Salat (Danish salad) was good—both sweet and sour—of a crushed strawberry color and uncertain ingredients—served on dark brown, very hard crackers which look and taste very much like Spratt's dog biscuit.

These crackers are a specialty of Sweden. One meets them immediately one enters the country, and loses them the day he leaves. They are, in fact, the staple food of many of the peasants, who bake them in a round form, like a huge pancake with a hole in the middle. As they keep indefinitely, enough are baked at a time to last six months, and hung on long wooden arms projecting from the walls.

Just Like Furniture.

They are dusted off occasionally, with the rest of the furniture, and the specter of starvation is banished from this family for a half a year. This is the "hardt brod" (hard bread).

"Kokt skinka" proved to be boiled ham—but the coffee! Ah, the memory of it lingers with me yet! The very first good cup of coffee tasted in four years on European soil. Coffee in Germany is invariably bad, varying only in degree. It is always adulterated, and boiled milk does duty for cream.

But this coffee was pure—fragrant as only genuine coffee can be, and served with rich cream. I was late to learn that one always gets good coffee in Sweden (also in Norway).

And so cheap! Generally 10 ore (2¾ cents) a cup at the best cafes, but in the plainest places the coffee will still be good, and you will get a "portion," viz., a little porcelain coffee pot with two cups for the same price—10 ore.

This is in Malmo a very plain little cafe where you may get two delicious cups of coffee with cream, and two large slices of as good bread and butter as you ever ate for about 5½ cents.

Swedish bread is just like our own American wheat bread, an article which is very scarce on the continent.

But it is one of the most striking things about European travel that one needs but to cross a border line to find the greatest difference in customs, manners and food.

In fact, if you travel by water, you are transported into another land the moment you step on board a vessel which belongs to another nationality.

You may dine at Trelleborg, on the southern coast of Sweden, and drink delicious coffee with cream; your bread will be wheat bread, and the inevitable hardt brod; and you will be served by a waiter whose indifference to the fact that there are other languages besides the Swedish will reduce you to despair.

Then enter one of the German vessels in the harbor—sit down to lunch, and, lo! no bread to be seen but the universal German rye bread; your waiter will be a German, and he will bring you a cup of coffee, that, if you have been several months in Sweden and Norway, you will consider little less than an insult.

Made in Germany.

When this experience occurred to me, I called the waiter, more in sorrow than in wrath, and, confidently speaking in German, asked:

"Is this line of vessels Swedish or German?"

"German," he replied.

"I knew it!" I responded, triumphantly, "I knew it by the coffee!"

Instead of being crushed by this bitter thrust, he beamingly accepted it as a compliment!

On the principle, I suppose, that "whatever is" (German) "is right." The food, in general, in Sweden and Norway is the most reminiscent of American food that I have found in Europe, and it is the best.

I want to recommend one dish for trial when the warm weather comes.

Set aside some rich milk in a bowl (from which it is later to be directly eaten) until it clabbers. It will then have a rich cream over the top. Strew on this some light brown sugar and ginger and you will have a dish whose pastoral flavor will probably delight you. Under no circumstances must it be removed to another vessel to be eaten, nor will white sugar answer instead of the brown. To taste just right, it should be eaten out doors, under the trees, in the company of the birds, and bees and butterflies; but if you can not command these accessories, it will still be very good without them.

I don't know whether it is because the food is so good that the Swedes are great eaters, or because they are great eaters that particular attention is paid to the food, but as a people they are supposed to be able to eat oftener and devour more at a sitting than any other civilized nation.

They say the climate has much to do with it, and this is probably true; as I know that many who go there without appetite, at once commence to be hungry and find that less than six meals daily

A Meal in Itself.

At the cheapest places the Smorgas bord will consist of bread and butter, pickled beets, radishes and cold meats, without liquor; at the best establishments it will be hard to think of any cold dish that the Smorgas bord will not contain.

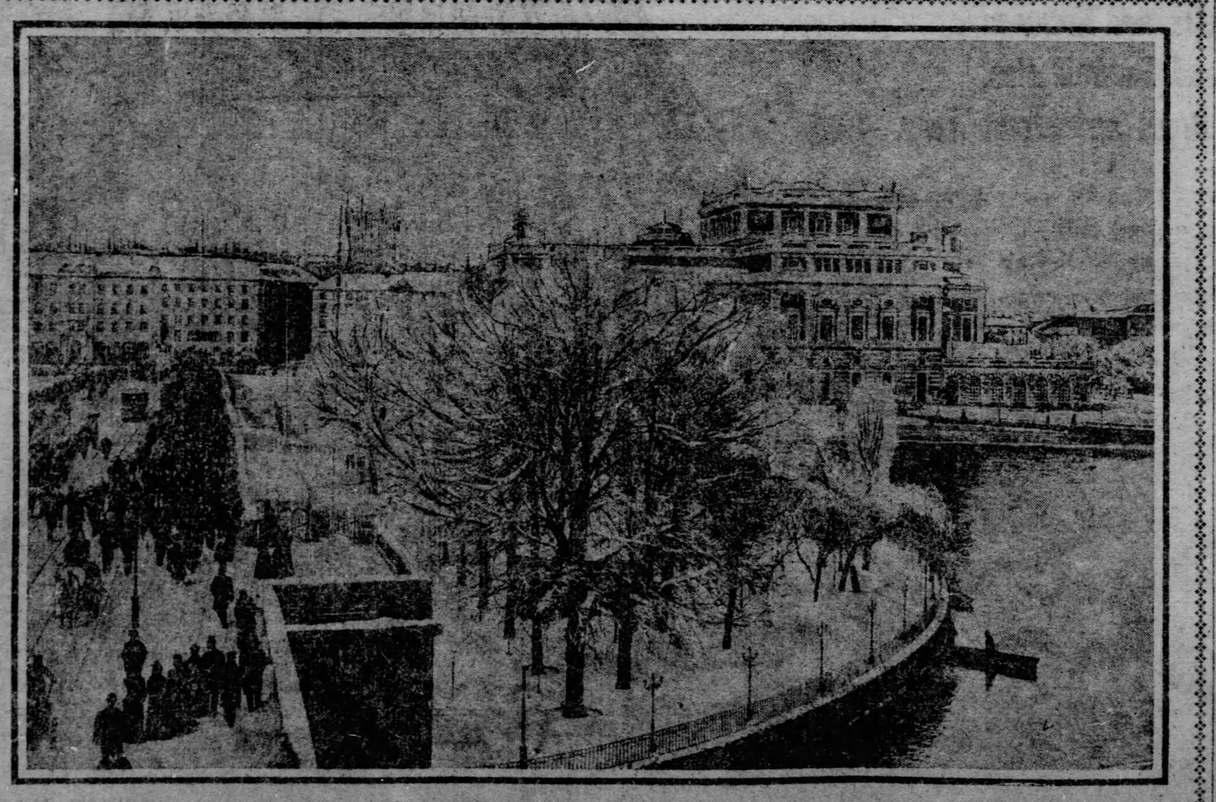
But at either place one may eat "ad infinitum," and one wonders what fun the landlord can see in furnishing all this as a prelude to a three-course dinner for 20 cents or a five-course meal for 80 cents.

On the steamers, which ply regularly between Sweden and Denmark, the Smorgas bord costs 40 cents, and there is no dinner or other meal of any kind nor any provision made for the appetite which the Smorgas bord is there to create. It is fortunate that at each end of the line—Malmo and Copenhagen—there are hotels where this unfeeling oversight may be repaired.

I made out a list one day of the articles on the Smorgas bord. Just read it over and think what a glorious appetite you could have after spending an hour and a half, or thereabout, sampling this collection of viands:

Cray fish, lobster, smoked eel, eel in jelly, smoked or canned salmon, herring of half a dozen kinds, sardines, anchovies, roast beef, pork, mutton and veal; roast goose, corned beef, a dozen kinds of sausages, boiled tongue, head cheese, veal cutlets, goose breast, potato salad, Danish salad, celery, tomatoes, radishes, hard-boiled eggs, piccalilli, cucumber pickles, pickled beets, every kind of meat relish, such as Worcestershire sauce, tomato catchup, etc.; Swiss, Edam, cream and Roquefort cheese; many kinds of bread, butter, stewed cranberries, apples, oranges, etc., etc.

Curious as the Smorgas bord at first seems to a stranger, it soon becomes dear to the heart, and once the Smorgas bord habit is acquired it holds its devotees in a thraldom only second to that of tobacco or morphine. The Smorgas bord draws emigrants back to their native country; travelers—separated from it by distance—pine for it, while for those whose visit to Sweden is "in futuro" it remains a delightful experience yet to be enjoyed. Long may it wave!



North Bridge On a Winter Day—Royal Opera House On the Right.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF HIS LIFE.

Doctor Jonathan Powell's Name Will Rank With Those of Harvey, Jenner and Pasteur. His Bi-Chemic Treatment Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Disease. The Medical Profession Aroused to the Importance of This Great Discovery. Hope Has Been Given to the Hopeless, and the Veil of Darkness Has Been Lifted.

The medical profession from time immemorial has been exceedingly slow in accepting new ideas. The so-called Code or Ethics has been a great hindrance to medical advancement. Ambrose Pare, a great French surgeon, who flourished in the year 1579, and who was considered the greatest authority on Medicine and Surgery of his time, published a large and bulky volume on "Surgery," which was accepted by the medical profession for years as the standard work on that subject. In the preface of his book he says:

"I have certainly touched the work whereat I aimed. That antiquity may seem to have nothing wherein it may exceed us, nor posterity anything left but a certain small hope to add something."

It will be seen by this that Ambrose Pare at that time considered that nothing further could ever be added to the knowledge of Surgery and Medicine, but what he had already written. This idea was thoroughly accepted by the medical profession at large. They considered that everything had been accomplished, and nothing further could be added to the knowledge of their profession. At that time anesthetics were unknown, antiseptic surgery had never been heard of, amputations were very rare and most always unsuccessful, abdominal surgery was considered out of the question, and yet all these great advancements have been made in recent years.

Great Discoveries Were Condemned in the Past.

When Jenner discovered vaccination the medical profession held up its hands in horror and pronounced Jenner a fraud, a humbug, and an imposter. Yet, today the medical profession bows in reverence to the memory of this great man. When Harvey discovered circulation of blood, he was condemned and ostracized by his profession. Today no name receives greater honor than that of Harvey. In recent years, when Pasteur discovered the cure for Hydrophobia, the medical profession, bound by its Iron Code of Ethics, was loath to believe, but now the value of Pasteur's discovery is generally acknowledged.

Doctor Powell's Discover.

When Doctor Powell announced to the world that he had discovered the Bi-Chemic Treatment, which was directed at the diseased cells of the body, the medical profession, naturally, at first, was prejudiced, but knowing his great ability as a physician and his high professional standing, his discovery perhaps was listened to with more respect than the discoveries of the great physicians who had preceded him. The Bi-Chemic Treatment is based upon the knowledge that all diseases are due to a disorganization of cell life, and by restoring the diseased cells to their normal condition perfect health is obtained.

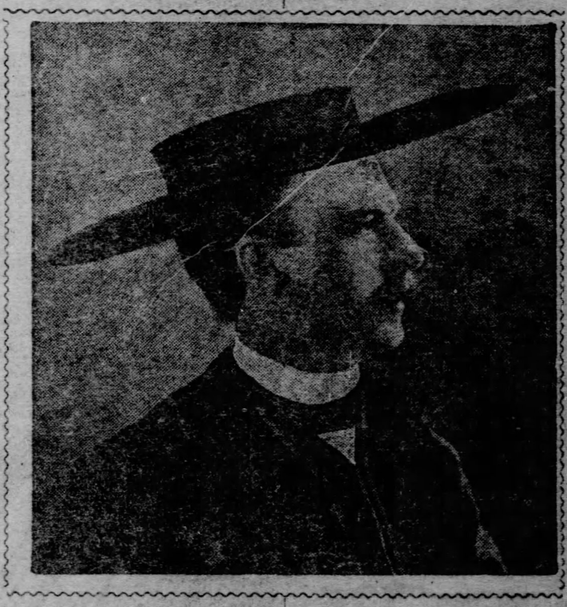
The name of the Great Quaker Physician will rank with those of Harvey, Jenner and Pasteur.

RHEUMATISM

Mr. G. L. Eshelman, 1313 Main St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says: "I suffered from rheumatism for about three years. I first felt it in my shoulders, then back, hips, knees and ankles—I could not dress myself without help—my feet became so swollen I could not wear my shoes. For several months, before beginning treatment with Doctor Powell, I was confined to my bed a great deal of the time. After I had been taking his treatment about two months, the swelling disappeared entirely—so did the pain. I feel well, and am working right along."

CURED OF DEAFNESS.

Mr. James F. McGowan, Camden, Allegheny Co., Pa., says: "I had been troubled with gradual loss of hearing and noises in my ears for ten years, which came on from repeated colds from exposure at my work. Although I placed myself under treatment of specialists, I never received any benefit until I went to Doctor Powell's office. I was encouraged to place myself under treatment with the Bi-Chemic Physicians by reading of their great success, particularly in the case of Mr. George Davidson of Hope Church, who lives in my township. At that time my hearing was almost gone, could not distinguish sound, could not hear a clock or watch tick and the noises almost drove me crazy. I began to notice improvement in two months, and can now distinguish sounds and carry on a conversation, which I could not do before. I also had almost lost the use of my arm from rheumatism, which has been restored by the Bi-Chemic Treatment."



LETTER FROM MISS GORDON

In Answer to One Received From Miss Davis Verifying Her Statement.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 3, 1903.

Dear Miss Davis—I received a letter from you a few moments ago and hasten to give all the information I can in regard to their treatment. I had been afflicted with Catarrh of the head for at least 25 years. Froze my ears several years ago; ever after had what is known as cold sores inside of them. Suffered agonies with them, sometimes had to call a physician. It finally affected my hearing, first in one ear, then the other one was affected, till I thought I was going entirely deaf. I read a testimonial of a gentleman I have known for a long time in a Pittsburgh paper; he lived a short distance from my street, is quite well up in years. I thought if he could be cured I might try it. On the 31st day of July I went to see Doctor Powell. They examined me with the X-ray machine and told me I had quite a complication, but could cure me. I was so hard of hearing I took a sister along to tell me what they would say. I began taking the treatment and began to improve immediately. Now can hear low conversation. They have helped me all over, for all my organs were affected. The physicians are the kindest and most patient gentlemen I ever saw. I go over once a week to see them, and take electricity, which I think helps the hearing very much. The doctor tells me I am improving steadily. This is all I can say, that they have helped me all over, and the doctor tells me I will soon be well. I hope you will be successful in having your hearing restored. Their price is reasonable, very, considering what they do for you. Hoping you may be benefited as I have been, I remain.

Respectfully yours,
BESSIE GORDON,
145 N. Franklin St.,
Washington, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE.

Mrs. Sarah Shaw, Nadine, Pa., says: "I was in a very serious condition from Bronchial and Lung trouble, the result of La Grippe, contracted several years ago when I went to the office of Doctor Powell. I had doctored with several doctors but without receiving any benefit. I was troubled with constant shortness of breath, smothering spells, cough and unable to rest at night. I also had considerable stomach trouble, bloating and distress after eating, and was so weak and debilitated could hardly drag myself about. I was led to consult the Bi-Chemic Physicians through one of their patients, Miss Mary Morgan, 4830 Butler street, who had been successfully treated of a similar condition. I began to notice improvement in about three weeks' time, and now feel sure that the treatment has saved my life and desire to recommend the Bi-Chemic Physicians to all my friends."

STOMACH & BOWEL TROUBLE

Mr. W. T. Murphy, 913 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, says: "I had been troubled with my stomach and bowels for about ten years, caused by colds and irregular meals. I had doctored with a number of specialists, but got no relief until I went to Doctor Powell's office. When I consulted the Bi-Chemic Physicians I was in very bad shape. My bowels were constipated, my head ached constantly, I was so dizzy I could hardly keep on my feet, had little appetite, and what I did eat caused nausea and vomiting, bloating and rifting. My nervous system became affected, I was weak and debilitated, was restless at night, could not sleep, and got up in the morning as tired as if I had been working all night. The Bi-Chemic treatment has built me up so I want to recommend this treatment to my friends."

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Dr. Powell never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscope attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is and you will be advised in reference to a cure. It is all free. He asks no compensation.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance are required to write, describing symptoms of their case in detail and literature will be forwarded to them, and advice given free of charge.

DOCTOR
JONATHAN POWELL
Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.
PERMANENT OFFICES
432 Wood St., Sailor Building
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entire Third Floor.
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. to 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Daily.
Sunday, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 3—SECOND SECTION.

SOLOMON'S

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

Formerly SOLOMON & RUBEN

Easter Opening

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
March 23d, 24th and 25th, 1903.

A Lavish Display of Artistic Spring Millinery

The most elaborate and ornate gathering of millinery ever opened in Pittsburgh will be presented to the public view in our store tomorrow. Our enlarged and remodeled millinery department is now beyond a doubt the most spacious, brightest and handsomest millinery store in the two cities. This display has reached the highest possible pinnacle of fashion. Hats from such noted Parisian designers as Maison Lewis, Suzanne, Camille Roger, Georgette, Virot, Ester Meyer and Carlier vie with equally meritorious creations of American talent—many clever conceits being evolved by our own skilled artists. Although previous openings have been gorgeous indeed, yet this is an artistic triumph which surpasses all past efforts.

The hats are largely of picturesque, ingenious designs; this season being eminently one of clever manipulation of straws, ribbons and dainty fruits and foliage. In fact, the ensemble beggars description and we can simply extend our cordial invitation to every reader to attend this opening and see the magnificent exhibit.

This auspicious event is in reality the formal introduction to the public of

Our Remodeled and Refitted Store

With its enlarged and commodious departments stocked with the best that the world's markets can afford in

Spring Apparel of Distinctive Character.

The women of Greater Pittsburgh and its vicinity are cordially invited to attend the sumptuous display of correct modes which we have prepared with a profuse hand. They are also asked to inspect the extensive improvements which have been made in the many departments devoted to women's outfittings and see the magnitude of our efforts to give this store absolute supremacy as fashion's headquarters between New York and Chicago.

This captivating display comprises—

Women's Tailored Suits and Costumes,
Dress Skirts and Walking Skirts,
Long or Short Coats for Evening or Street Wear,
Girls' and Misses' Becoming Apparel,
Exquisite Ideas in Dress Waists,
New Designs in Lace, Silk or Cotton Waists,
Underskirts, Fine Lingerie and Negligee Wear,
Exclusive New Models in Corsets,
Ribbons, Veilings, Gloves and Hosiery,
Wrist Bags, Purses, Belts and Neckwear,
Importations of Laces and Embroideries,
Shoes and Oxfords for Dress and Street Wear.

It is our constant endeavor to please our patrons and serve them to the best of our ability. We underbuy and hence can undersell—this is the secret of our moderate prices for superior merchandise.

THE WORLD OF SOCIETY — DOINGS OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS. SOCIAL EVENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SUDAY GAZETTE'S GREAT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

THIRD SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903. — EIGHT PAGES

JOHNSON'S MATCH IS FOUND AT LAST

Harvey D. Goulder Said to Be the Candidate Who Can Beat Him

FIGHT WILL BE CLOSE

Cleveland Republicans Believe They Have the Combination Which Will Defeat Democratic Mayor of Forest City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, March 21.—Republicans throughout Ohio are jubilant over the nomination of Harvey D. Goulder for the Cleveland mayoralty. Leaders of the party and men in the ranks everywhere believe that "the man who can beat Tom Johnson" has been found at last and the elimination of Johnson from the political map is the chief ambition of the Republicans of Cleveland and the state at large.

There is no concealing the fact that Goulder has a hard fight on his hands. Twice Johnson has swung Cuyahoga county into the Democratic column and today he has the tremendous advantage of controlling absolutely the fire and police departments of his city and in fact every department of city government. But his majority fell off at the last state election from what it was at the preceding municipal election and the Republicans are very hopeful.

At the recent Democratic primaries in Cleveland several men not on the Johnson slate, men to whom Johnson was openly opposed, were nominated, and while Johnson's own nomination and those of his chief lieutenants were unanimous at the subsequent convention, his enemies believe that his power is gradually weakening. Nobody can prophesy as to the outcome of the fight, at this early day with any degree of accuracy, but the indications are that it will be a hard struggle and that the result will be very close.

GOULDER AN IDEAL CANDIDATE.

Goulder is in many respects the ideal candidate. He is a man who has worked his own way from nothing to a position of wealth and influence not only in Cleveland, but in the state at large. He is a gentleman, well read and well informed on all the questions of the day, a man of tremendous executive ability and force of character, a popular fellow and a good mixer. He has the tremendous advantage of having had the nomination pressed upon him. He did not want it, and he would not take it, at first—he weakened only when the cry was raised that he alone could beat Johnson. The unwilling candidate, once he has made up his mind to make the race, is usually the strongest of all, and on account of this fact the Republican party in Ohio sees good cause for hope and confidence.

The election of Goulder as mayor of Cleveland would mean a revolution in Ohio politics, both Republican and Democratic. If Goulder beats Johnson, he will be the most-talked-of Republican in Ohio and Col. Myron T. Herrick and his candidacy for the governorship would be thrown entirely into the shade. Herrick, it will be remembered, refused to stand as a candidate for the mayoralty and this fact would add to the prestige of the present candidate, if he should be elected. Herrick and Goulder are warm personal friends and it is very doubtful if the latter would consent to be the former's opponent in the state convention, but there is no telling what the convention itself might do.

HERRICK'S BOOM WANES.

Col. Herrick's boom seems just now to be in rather sad plight. If Johnson wins the argument will be made everywhere that Herrick cannot carry his own city and that the legislative ticket in Cuyahoga county will be lost if he is the candidate this fall. If Johnson loses, another man than he, his fellow-citizen, will receive all the honor. Nobody can tell at this early day how the thing may work out, but at present things look rather bad for Herrick. The talk of making Gen. Dick the candidate is growing in all sections of the state and the minor aspirants are all clinging to their booms with grim tenacity. It may yet be a free field and a long fight on the convention floor.

It is well knew that the relations between Senator Hanna and Congressman Burton of Cleveland have not been altogether pleasant during the past two years. Here again is shown the wisdom of the selection of Goulder as the party candidate in the biggest city in the state. Burton and Goulder, Hanna and Goulder, Herrick and Goulder are all the closest kind of friends and the warring factions of the party promise to be knit together as never before. There will be no factionalism in the voting at the Cleveland municipal election, and it is merely a question of whether or not Tom Johnson has entrenched himself so strongly in the past three years as to be able to defeat the whole Republican party. His political future depends upon the outcome of this election and he and his warriors will fight to the death.

SITUATION AT COLUMBUS.

In Columbus the situation is attracting nearly as much general interest as that in Cleveland, for here John J. Lentz, the personal representative of Bryan and Johnson, also is fighting for his life. He won at the primaries with ease. An investigation now being made by the board of elections shows that the most barefaced frauds were committed, if the testimony of witnesses is to be taken literally. But he finds the election a more difficult proposition. Mayor Hinkle was elected two years ago by a majority of less than 300 in a vote of nearly 30,000, and at that time the factions in the Republican party were anything but friendly.

This year the candidacy of Robert H. Jeffrey seems to satisfy all members of his party. He is a young man, vigorous of mind and body, and he is making a brilliant campaign. In his formal platform he takes the wind quite out of the Democratic sails, for those things which most good citizens favor in the conduct of the municipality he favors, without regard to whether or not his adversary advocates the same course. On one point he differs radically from Hinkle. Jeffrey says that gambling, which is carried on openly in Columbus, must be stopped. Hinkle and his organ are openly allied with the gamblers.

HINKLE MEN TAKEN ABACK.

Hinkle favors a wide-open town. Jeffrey favors an open town in the sense that he would allow Sunday baseball, Sunday park concerts, probably the Sunday opening of the saloons—but always with an eye to decency and order. It is the general feeling that he would give an administration broad-minded, sane and fair to all. Since the Hinkle workers were making their campaign solely upon the argument that Jeffrey would enforce all the musty old blue laws, they are rather taken aback by the young candidate's declaration of principles.

While, as in Cleveland, there is a fight for the control of this city, it is fair and safe to say that everything points to Republican success. If this prophecy is fulfilled, another man will be brought into the lime-light of Ohio politics. Jeffrey has never before taken part in the inner affairs of his party, but his name is already being mentioned in connection with the next congressional nomination, with a chance at the governorship later. He is young and well-to-do, and he can afford to wait.

Ingalls, the Democratic candidate in Cincinnati, has more chance of election than the average Democratic nominee in that stronghold of Republicanism. His opponents make no attempt to deny that he is a far more able man than is generally put forward by John R. McLean and his manager, Lewie Bernard. But the Republican plurality in Hamilton county a year ago was 15,000, and that is hard to overcome. Moreover, Mr. Ingalls once made the unfortunate remark that $1.12 a day is good enough wages for any workingman, and the quotation is being used against him with telling effect.

SITUATION IN TOLEDO.

The situation in Toledo from the outsider's view is perhaps the most interesting in the state. Here Samuel M. Jones, the Golden Rule mayor, has had himself nominated for the fourth time by the so-called independents, and the Republicans and the Democrats have both made regular nominations, although a large part of the Democratic strength will go to Jones at the time when it counts. It seems almost incredible that this oddity in Ohio politics can be reelected, but stranger things have happened. Nobody thought he could succeed last time, and nobody thought that anybody running for governor on an independent platform against the regular party candidates, could poll more than 100,000 votes.

Jones is making his campaign in characteristic fashion, speaking from the court house steps every night and spreading broadcast his gospel of non-partisanship. The Republican management in the state is considerably worried by Jones, and the Democrats are secretly tickled over his performances, for he belongs to them. The mayor is handicapped this year by an agreement reached by the Toledo newspapers to eliminate him and his candidacy from their columns.

Returns from the primaries held this week in the smaller cities of the state indicate that factionalism is not bothering the Republicans much this year, and that Johnson is in control in the majority of municipalities, so far as the Democratic party is concerned. The Republicans are united in their determination to return Senator Hanna to his seat in the upper house, and there is no sign that the Republicans of the next legislature will not vote with entire unanimity for his reelection.

As announced last week, Johnson still holds the whip hand in the Democracy and McLean thus far has given no sign that he intends to dispute his honors. It may be that McLean, after his long succession of defeats and rebuffs, has really made up his mind to leave politics alone and to attend strictly to the gas business.

FIVE MEN ARE DROWNED WHEN TUG BOAT SINKS

Pilot Comes Into Collision With Winnifred in Fog on the Delaware River.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Five men of the crew of the tug Pilot of this city were drowned in a collision between the tug and the steamship Winifred in the Delaware river off Marcus Hook, Pa., late last night. The remaining three members of the crew were saved. The following were drowned:

ALONZO HAZARD, engineer.
JOHN BENNETT, mate.
FRANK ATKINSON, steward.
ALBERT PAINTER, deck hand.
PORTUGUESE FIREMAN, name unknown.

The Winifred was towing the barge Conemaugh from Port Arthur, Tex., to this city, and became fogbound in the Delaware bay on Thursday. The tug Pilot had towed the Conemaugh and guided the Winifred from the anchorage, and was pulling in hawser when the steamer crashed into her amidship with terrible force. The tug soon sank. The Winifred was uninjured.

NEARNESS OF DEATH PREVENTS HIS ARREST

NEW YORK, March 21.—Casimiro Cicconi, a member of the recently broken up band of Italian life insurance swindlers, who was believed by the police to be dead and on whose supposed body $10,000 was collected from several insurance companies, has been found in hiding in a neighboring state by detectives of the district attorney's office. It is unlikely that he will be brought to trial, as he is 80 years old, very feeble and practically dying of old age.

REPORTER WITH MONEY IS TAKEN TO PRISON

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 21.—The house today declared I. L. Page, the newspaper correspondent, in contempt of the house for refusing to tell the bodle investigating committee where he got a $1,000 bill which he had changed at a bank here. Speaker Whitecotton issued a writ of commitment to the county jail for both Page and Senate Clerk Hickox, who was ordered imprisoned yesterday, and the sergeant-at-arms took them to jail.

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Old Fashioned Medicines For Catarrh No Longer in Vogue.

For many years past the usual treatment for catarrh diseases was with local douches, sprays, inhalers and liquid medicines composed principally of alcohol, all of which never cured but simply give the temporary relief and stimulation.

A thorough cure can be made only by the treatment which removes the catarrhal poisons from the blood.

A new remedy which meets the requirements and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh, is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon the blood and mucous membrane only.

They can hardly be classed as a secret patent medicine as they are composed of such valuable remedies as blood root, Hydrastin, red gum of Eucalyptus tree and similar antiseptics combined in tablet form, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous membrane the poisons of catarrh.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges to be taken internally, allowing them to dissolve in the mouth, thus reaching the throat, trachea and finally the stomach.

If desired they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is not at all necessary to use a douche; a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bennett stated "that the internal treatment of catarrh by means of pleasant medicated tablets is rapidly taking the place of douches and local applications," and further says that "probably the best and certainly the safest remedy at present on the market is the Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composition and all the really efficient catarrh remedies are concentrated in this tablet."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package, and he will tell you there is no safer, more palatable, efficient and convenient catarrh cure known to the trade.

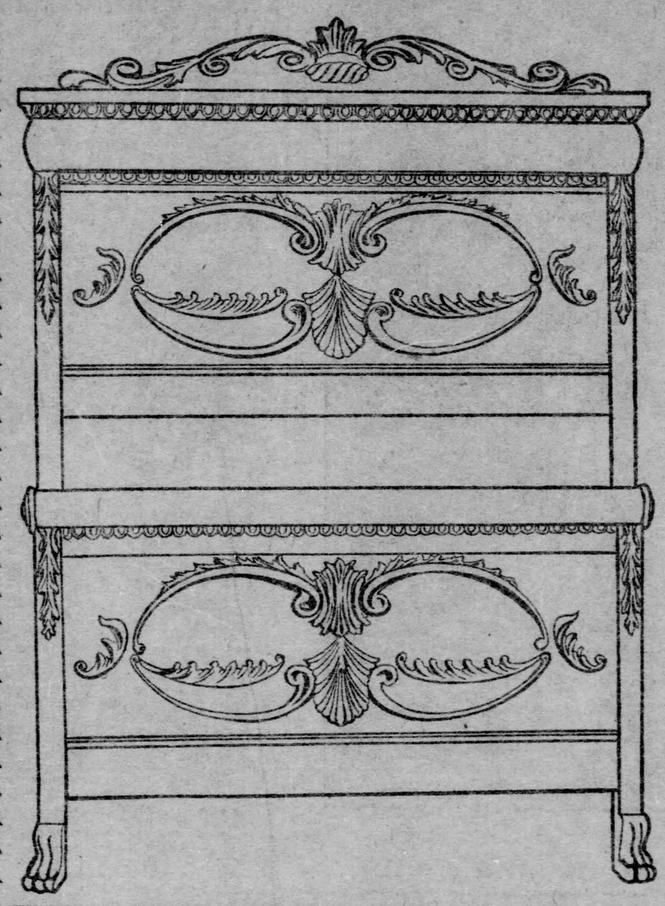
This Oak Bedroom Suit

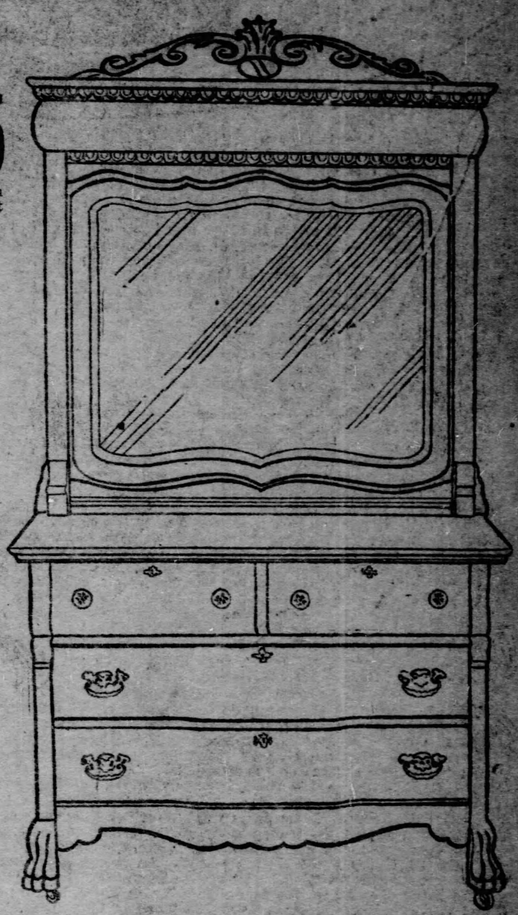
One of the Newest Styles

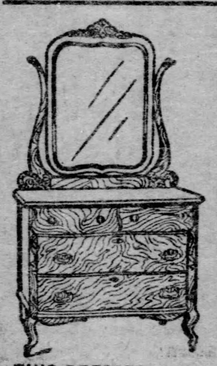
$35 — We take pleasure in calling your attention to this handsome suit—made of the best golden oak, attractively carved and highly polished. The same suit would cost you $50 in any other store, but Spear's price is only $35. Have it charged. — $35

No difference what article you need in the line of housefurnishings, you can buy it for less money here than elsewhere—and the terms of payment will be made to suit your convenience.

SEE SPEAR—IT IS NOT DEAR.

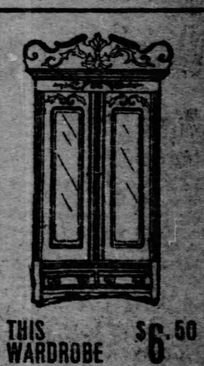






THIS DRESSER
A dainty style and a fine bargain; actually worth $18. Have it charged $12

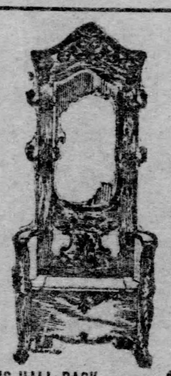
$29 — THIS 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT — $29
Is a marvel of beauty; actually worth $45.00; upholstered in beautiful patterns of velour and brocatelle; highly polished frames, mahogany finish, spring edge .....



THIS WARDROBE $6.50
Impossible to get one like it elsewhere for less than $11. A real beauty.

Special prices will be made for persons wishing to furnish several rooms or an entire house.

Go-Carts From $4 Up.



THIS HALL RACK
Actually worth $10 to $12, but Spear's price this week is only $8

$65 Value for $42
One of the finest China Closets ever seen; simply elegant in all particulars.
Make your own terms.

REFRIGERATORS FROM $4.50 UP
Now's the time to prepare for Summer—get your Refrigerator without delay.

SPRING CARPETS ARE HERE

And, oh, how pretty the new patterns are. It fairly makes a person's mouth water to see the beautiful carpets contained in this department.
Prices are Positively Lower Than Elsewhere.

INGRAIN CARPET, exactly the same as is sold in other stores at 65c a yard, we sell this week at 35c

INGRAIN CARPET, of exceptionally good quality and sold elsewhere at 75c to 90c a yard; our price this week 60c

40c — Brussels Carpet — good quality that sells all over the country at 75c a yard; our price this week only 40c.

63c — Brussels Carpet — such as other stores sell at 90c to $1.00 a yard, we sell this week at 63c.

70c — Velvet Carpet, an excellent value at $1.25 a yard; we sell this week at 70c.

89c — Velvet Carpet, of finer quality; never sold anywhere else less than $1.50 to $1.65; our price this week, 89c.

☞No charge for making, lining or laying carpets—and a rug goes free with every carpet you buy.

ELEGANT ROOM RUGS.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, new patterns; bright colors; worth $16; Spear & Co's Price $13.50

Fine Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet; heavy and firm, pleasing patterns; worth $15; Spear & Co's Price $11.00

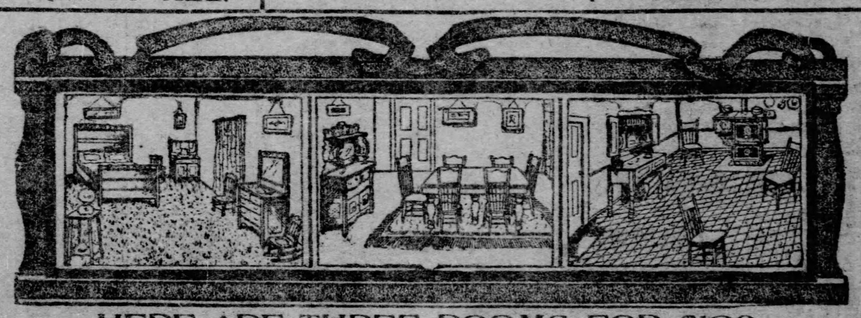
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet, always popular, attractive patterns; worth $18; Spear & Co's Price $16.50

Rich Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, soft and beautifully blended colors; worth $28; Spear & Co's Price $22.50

CREDIT FREE TO ALL.

THE STORE THAT MADE PENN AVENUE FAMOUS.

THIS COUCH
Upholstered in new styles of velour—sold elsewhere at $10 to $11. ..... $7



HERE ARE THREE ROOMS FOR $100.
DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND KITCHEN.
Aren't they beauties? And they contain absolutely EVERYTHING needed to make three rooms comfortable and homelike. When we say they are COMPLETELY FURNISHED we express the exact truth. Nothing is omitted—look at the picture. Carpets are laid FREE OF CHARGE.

THIS COUCH,
Upholstered in velour of pretty patterns and colorings; actually worth $14. One of Spear & Co.'s characteristic bargains $8

This Dining Table
makes a home inviting; well made, and worth at least $10; Spear & Co.'s price only $6.25

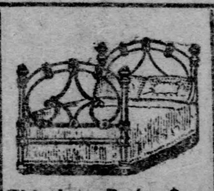
This Kitchen Table
89c
Good size, well made, worth fully $2.00.

TOILET SETS $3.50
Actually worth $5—very pretty decorations.

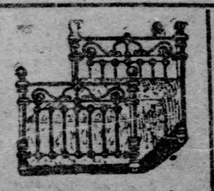
This Sideboard
Sold generally at $45 to $50—Spear's price this week ... $35

Bedroom Chair 75c
Cane seat; strong and durable, yet light in weight.

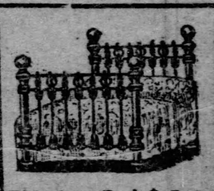
This Iron Bed $4
Actually the same as is sold elsewhere at $7.00. Have it charged.



This Iron Bed $6
Sold elsewhere for $9. A beauty, too. Have it charged.



This Iron Bed $8
You could not buy it for less than $10 elsewhere. Have it charged.



This Iron Bed $10
Same as others sell at $14 to $15. Have it charged.

DINNER SETS
Pretty decorated 112-piece sets of late design for $6.50

This Dining Chair $1.75
Handsome, well made chair; solid oak, leather seat; worth $2.25

This Chiffonier Folding Bed $11
Solid oak, nicely finished—same bed sells at $16.50 elsewhere. Have it charged.

SPEAR & CO
908 AND 910 PENN AVE.

Society

THE social exodus has begun at Palm Beach, Florida, and daily members of the smart social life of Pittsburgh are leaving for their homes in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington left Palm Beach on Friday evening, and are coming directly to Pittsburgh. They are traveling in their private car and their departure from the fashionable winter resort was attended with no little social eclat. They will arrive in Pittsburgh this evening and early this week Mr. Darlington will go to Concord, N. H., to see Harry Darlington, Jr., who is at St. Paul's school, where he has been suffering from an attack of the grip, but is better now. Mrs. Stephen H. Bennett, Mr. Darlington's eldest daughter, is coming north with the family. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., and Mrs. Elizabeth Horne and her three children are to arrive from Palm Beach next Saturday, and during the week the Scullys and the Cocks will return. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, Jr., and their children and Mr. and Mrs. Willock will return soon after Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Sr. Miss Darlington and Miss Laughlin have been spending the last two weeks at Dungeness, members of the house party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie.

The spring house-cleaning has already begun at the Allegheny Country club. This means preparation for the gay spring season which will open in a few weeks in Sewickley Heights. The clubhouse around which centers the social life of the summer colony in the valley will not have its formal opening until the first of May, but golf enthusiasts will not wait until the opening day to invade the golf links. Charles C. Scaife went down on Wednesday to inspect his new property in the Heights and stopped at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Scaife are among the most recent additions to the summer residents in that gay Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. William Nimick Murray also went down the same day to look over the new house which James A. Chambers recently completed and which will be occupied early this year by Mr. Chambers and his daughters, the Misses Chambers, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray. Other country houses which will soon be opened will be "Franklin Farm," the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones; "As You Like It," Mrs. William Thaw, Jr.'s place, and the country houses of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jones, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. James Wood Scully, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Oliver and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rea.

Micareme brought with it some little social activity. The week opened with the entertainments in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twining Hadley, whose visit only continued from evening on Monday until noon Wednesday, when they left for Columbus, O. Mrs. Henry C. McEldowney's house-warming on Tuesday was the formal opening of another in the cluster of handsome houses which dot the fashionable Squirrel Hill district. Thursday, Micareme was chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock for the large musicale which they gave at "Rowanlea," with David Baxter, the Scotch basso, as the bright particular star of the evening. Associated with him were Arthur Nevin, the talented Pittsburgh composer, and Miss Lucy Parsons Hine, pianist. An exceptionally handsome though quietly conducted wedding took place on Thursday evening, the bride being Miss Lida McKee Aiken, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKee Aiken, and the bridegroom, Nathan Augustus Weed of New York.

The arrival of the Hon. Claude Anson, M. P., and his wife, Lady Clodagh Anson, in Pittsburgh yesterday morning is the occasion of a series of handsome dinners which Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wellington Pargny are giving in their honor. They came directly from St. Louis and are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Pargny before going on to New York to sail March 26 for England. Lady Anson and Mrs. Pargny were schoolfriends and have since met abroad, where they renewed their earlier acquaintance and friendship. The first of the trio of dinners was given last evening, the others taking place this evening and tomorrow night.

Last week marked the close of the orchestra season, which, continuing for 18 weeks, has been one of much brilliancy. Until the opening of Lent the weekly Friday evening concert was the occasion of a brilliant social assemblage, which with the departure of many of the prominent families to California and Florida and abroad was changed somewhat in appearance, though lacking nothing in enthusiasm and appreciation. The popular character given the Saturday afternoon concerts during the last few weeks by placing the reserved seat tickets at popular prices has increased phenomenally the size of the audience, which represented in its make-up all kinds and conditions of society, from the humblest to the haughtiest, yet all genuine music lovers. Only a short interval exists between the closing of the orchestra season and the opening of the week of grand opera in Duquesne gardens, which promises to be a season of even greater and artistic brilliancy than ever before in this city.

MR. AND MRS. Eugene Wellington Pargny gave a handsome dinner last evening to meet the Hon. Claude Anson, M. P., and Lady Clodagh Anson of London, England. Their guests arrived yesterday morning from St. Louis, and will remain with Mr. and Mrs. Pargny until Tuesday, leaving then for New York, whence they will sail on Wednesday for England. Lady Anson, who is a school friend of Mrs. Pargny's, is a daughter of the marquis of Waterford of Waterford county, Ireland. Her mother was a daughter of the duke of Beaufort, she herself being Lady Clodagh de la Boer Beresford, previous to her marriage. Her husband is a son of the earl of Lichfield, Frederick Anson.

Among those who met the distinguished visitors last evening were Mr. and Mrs. Asa P. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Frew, Harvey Childs, Mrs. Alexander McCague, Mrs. Grange and Philip Hill. Tonight a second dinner will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Pargny, followed by a third tomorrow.

Exquisite decorations prevailed at the dinner last evening. In the center of the handsome table with its rich appointments of silver and cut glass, was a mass of pink roses. Daintily harmonizing with the roses were clusters of violets strewn over the table. Corsage bouquets of the same little blossoms were distributed as favors to the ladies.

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Two handsome social affairs besides the brilliant annual reunion of the sons of Eli marked the short visit of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Twining Hadley to Pittsburgh last week. Mrs. William Nimick Frew gave a small luncheon on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hadley which was followed by a dinner for the same guest at which Mr. and Mrs. John G. Holmes were host and hostess. Dr. and Mrs. Hadley were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frew during their stay in the city from Monday until Wednesday. The stately mansion of the Frews, Beechwood Hall, was the scene of the luncheon. The circular table in the handsome dining room had a large centerpiece of exquisite pink roses, about which were grouped tall vases of lilies of the valley and roses. Easter lilies stood at either side of the fireplace. Covers were laid for 12, the guests including Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. John Grier Holmes, Mrs. James J. Donnell, Mrs. William J. Holland, Mrs. George T. Oliver, Mrs. Henry C. Bughmann, Mrs. William Carr, Mrs. Joseph R. Woodwell, Mrs. Harry C. Beggs, Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson and Mrs. Durbin Horne.

Coffee was served in the sun parlor, the glass-inclosed apartment on the east side of the house. A wealth of palms and ferns with low, comfortable willow chairs and table makes it a most delightful contrast to the stately drawing-room and the handsome dining-room with its panelled walls and ceiling and its great Elizabethan fireplace. A low shelf beneath the windows of the sun parlor was filled with blooming spring flowers.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. John Grier Holmes gave their dinner for Mrs. Hadley at their home in Penn avenue, Homewood. The guests included Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. Durbin Horne, Bernard S. Horne, Hugh Andrews, Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson, Mrs. Frank P. McClintock and Harvey D. Childs. Pink roses and white lilacs were the decorations, these being grouped together in an artistic manner.

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Among the winter's guests at Pasadena, Cal., are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vandergrift, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Woods and Miss Marjorie Woods, Mr. and Mrs. David L. Gillespie and Miss Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hartley, Mrs. George L. McCoy and Miss Mary McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Singer, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pontefract and Miss Pontefract, Mr. and Mrs. George Harton Singer, Miss Marguerite Singer and G. H. Singer, Jr.

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Prominent among last week's social affairs was the very handsome reception and house-warming given by Mrs. Henry C. McEldowney of Homewood avenue. The hostess stood alone during the receiving hours from 3 o'clock until 5, and assisting her were Mrs. R. M. Repp, Mrs. A. W. McEldowney, Mrs. H. Harrison Doyle, Mrs. Joseph A. Doyle, Miss Theo Myers, Miss Hester L. McEldowney and Miss Marion Doyle.

The reception decorations were very handsome, yet simply arranged. Large vases of Easter lilies stood in the parlor furnished in moss-green and white. In the library American Beauty roses were arranged in like manner, and on the table in the dining-room a centerpiece of yellow jonquils were seen under a cluster of low-hanging lights. Roses and carnations were placed in the apartments on the second floor.

Music from a hidden orchestra was a feature of the afternoon's entertainment.

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One of the prettiest of the weddings of early spring took place at half past 6 on Thursday evening. The bride was Miss Lida McKee Aiken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKee Aiken of Aiken avenue, Shadyside, at whose home the ceremony was performed. The bridegroom was Nathan Augustus Weed, a young business man of Pittsburgh. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard S. Holmes, D. D., pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian church. The only attendants were a little niece and nephew of the bride, Miss Harriet Lewis Aiken and John Conneli Aiken, who strewed white flowers in the pathway of the bride. Artistic decorations were seen throughout the house. The lights were screened by wreaths of the flowers. Marguerites were seen in the drawing room, white roses in the dining room and brilliant red roses in the hall, while yellow daisies were in the library. The mantels were all banked with ferns and smilax was lavishly employed.

After a short wedding trip the bridal couple will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Aiken in Shadyside.

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David Baxter, the Scotch basso, was the feature at Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock's musicale on Thursday evening. Mr. Baxter was assisted by Arthur Nevin and Miss Lucy Parsons Hine, who added to the enjoyment of the guests. During the evening the host and hostess unassisted received about 300 of their friends.

One end of the large reception hall was occupied by the musicians. Beneath the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, which were painted by the well-known Spanish portrait painter, Senor Madraza, stood the piano. The guests were seated in the large hall and the broad balcony on the second floor. This was Mr. Baxter's first visit to Pittsburgh and his singing was greatly enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Peacock's guests. His singing of the numerous Scotch ballads was a delightful treat. As a tribute to Ethelbert Nevin, Mr. Baxter sang "Oh, That We Two Were Maying," one of the Pittsburgh composer's best known songs.

Exquisite decorations were seen throughout the home, which has held but one other large gathering, the guests at the house-warming a few months ago. In the large hall tall palms were combined with clusters of Easter lilies. Exquisite orchids from the Peacock congervatories graced the beautiful French reception room. Contrasting with the rich green walls of the spacious library, American Beauty roses appeared. They were also used in the billiard room, an apartment opening out into the sun parlor, where refreshments were served on Thursday evening.

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The gymnasium exhibition given last night by the pupils of the Allegheny Preparatory school was an entire success. Between 300 and 400 of Pittsburgh and Allegheny's representative people attended the entertainment. Drills and all sorts of gymnastics were gone through with, the boys making a very fine showing. The whole school took part in the exhibition, which was for the benefit of the athletic association. The members of the team are William F. Knox, Clarence Reiter, Coleman Murphy, Herbert Tustin, Francis Worcester, William Brereton, Archibald Denny, Robb Carson, John Carson and Charles Hagan.

Following the drills a reception was held and refreshments were served. The list of patronesses included Mrs. William R. Thompson, Mrs. William L. Pierce, Mrs. Harmar D. Denny, Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. S. N. Benham, Mrs. Samuel R. Kelley, Mrs. Thomas W. Bakewell, Mrs. Francis J. Torrance and Mrs. James W. Scully.

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The floral cotillion by the pupils of the advanced class of Mrs. Slack Davis' dancing academy was a brilliant affair. It was held in the ballroom of the Schenley on Friday afternoon.

The grand march was led by Miss Margaret Darsey and Master Clarence Lally. One of the prettiest of the fancy dances was "Comin' Thro' the Rye," danced by Miss Phyllis Keller and Master William Anderson, the tiniest children present.

Mrs. Davis was assisted by Miss Eva Goldsworthy Carter, her sister. There were two favor tables, presided over by Miss Angela M. Mackin, Mrs. R. C. Marsten, Mrs. Mary Langham and Mrs. J. F. Kurtz.

As a fitting climax the boys and girls engaged in a confetti and serpentine fight, in which all were covered with showers of fine varicolored paper and long paper ribbons.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Halcomb on Friday night gave a small bridge whist followed by a dinner at the Pittsburgh club. Mr. and Mrs. Halcomb are spending the winter at the Schenley.

◈ ⌘ ◈

M. Aman Jean, the distinguished French portrait painter, who was a member of the international art jury of award for the Pittsburgh Carnegie institute two years ago, will arrive in Pittsburgh this evening, and will remain here some time as the guest of Dr. Lawrence Litchfield of Fifth avenue, whom he met on his first trip to this country. M. Aman Jean is one of the eminent French painters of the present day. He is a member of the Societe des Artistes Francais, a member of the Paris Salon and chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He has been in New York since last October, and many of the prominent people of that city have sat for their portraits in his studio, among them being Miss Maxine Elliott, whose portrait was recently exhibited in the Knoedler galleries.

◈ ⌘ ◈

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Katharine Hemmick of Pittsburgh and Oliver Perry Johnson of Washington, D. C., will interest a host of Pittsburgh friends of both young people. Miss Hemmick is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemmick, formerly of Kentucky avenue.

◈ ⌘ ◈

A pretty out-of-town affair of last week was the euchre given by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Textor of Ohio street, Avalon, on Tuesday evening. Green prevailed in the decorations, which were very pretty. The appointments were all in keeping with St. Patrick's Day.

The four prizes were won by Miss McElwain, Dr. Bert, Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Wollrich. A dainty supper was served at midnight, the commemorative effect being carried out in the form of the refreshments.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Miss Mary Jane Rise of Monterey street, Allegheny, and Samuel Brown of Pittsburgh were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the Rev. S. Edward Young, the Rev. Mr. Young officiating. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, the wedding was very quiet. They will be at home for a time at No. 1210 Monterey street.

◈ ⌘ ◈

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Riggs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Judson Riggs of Allegheny, and William A. Baird of Cambridge Springs took place on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents in Chartiers street, by the Rev. Dr. McGill, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church in Allegheny. The bride wore a traveling costume of dark blue, with a hat to match. She carried white violets. Her maid of honor, Miss Nettie Baird, wore pink chiffon and carried pink roses. Frank Jarvis of Pittsburgh was the best man. Only a few intimate friends besides the members of the two families attended the wedding and the supper which followed at the Duquesne hotel. American Beauty roses appeared in the decorations, both in the house and at the hotel.

After a wedding tour of some length, Mr. and Mrs. Baird will reside in Cambridge Springs, where the bridegroom is in business with his father.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Mrs. William Flinn and Miss Mary Flinn have returned home from Atlantic City, where they have been for the past few weeks. Mr. Flinn and his son, Ralph Flinn, are now in Naples, Italy.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Several little affairs were given lately in honor of Miss Jean Totten of Allegheny, whose marriage to George Adams will take place Wednesday, March 25. Mrs. Van der Mey, a sister of the prospective bridegroom, was hostess at cards on Friday of last week. The prize winners were Mrs. F. B. Adams, Mrs. E. F. Higgins and Mrs. Ellen Holliday.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Jarboe announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Jarboe, and John A. Seifert, the wedding being an event of last Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Arundel, in Trinity church. The wedding was very quiet, with only a few guests present.

◈ ⌘ ◈

The card party which Mrs. Lewis A. Brenneman gave on Tuesday afternoon was in honor of Mrs. W. D. Kernochan of Titusville, Pa., the house guest of the hostess. Mrs. A. M. Lowry, Mrs. Richard Morley Jennings and Mrs. Charles D. Callery assisted. Pretty prizes were won by Mrs. John L. McCutcheon, Mrs. George T. Clarkson, Mrs. John P. Knable, Mrs. Charles D. Callery and Mrs. George Wolfe. The decorations and appointments were all typical of St. Patrick's day.

◈ ⌘ ◈

A congenial party of East End women are at the St. Charles in Atlantic City. The party includes Mrs. Ira F. Brainard, Mrs. Nathan Henry and Mrs. Mullins.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Mr. and Mrs. James Howard Park are home from a short trip to New York. They leave early in April for Europe, expecting to spend a few months abroad.

◈ ⌘ ◈

Mrs. A. Per Le Pease of Massillon is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Warrick at "The Maples."

◈ ⌘ ◈

A theater party was given at the Grand on Monday evening by Miss Margaret Plender and Miss Mary Tussey for some of their classmates of '98 and '99 from Indiana Normal school. Among the guests were Miss Anna Kohen, Miss Jessie Elliott, Miss Blanche Creese, Miss Jean Crawford, Miss Margaret Newman, Miss Olive Briney, Miss Margaret Wright, Miss Belle Hanna, Miss Christine Laxman and Miss Hettie Kaufman.

Additional Society News on Page 3, Third Section.

BEFORE YOU MOVE.

Have your carpets and rugs dusted, scoured or dyed. Have your lace curtains refinished. Our deliveries are prompt. Our work unexcelled.

BRACE BROS.,

Both Telephones—Wilkinsburg 23.

Sarah Antoinette Bamp,
A Beauty of Atlanta, Ga.

Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama.

T. E. Roessle,

Proprietor of the Arlington, one of Washington's most famous hotels—where the crowned heads and other dignitaries always stop when visiting the National Capitol. There is a suite in this large hotel and the flag of the foreign visitor's country hangs over the state apartment during the sojourn of the visitor.

Boston's Free Public Baths

By JAMES EDWARD LESLIE.

BOSTON, MASS., March 20.—If cleanliness is akin to godliness, Boston people must be second cousins to the saints. One of the cleanist and tidiest cities in the country, with an administration that devotes most of its efforts to sanitation, and a people taught from childhood to bathe daily—the hub of the universe is an example, a beacon to those careless municipalities that are still groping in the darkness.

Boston spends about $75,000 a year on free public baths. From a modest start of one bath house (L street) 38 years ago, the municipality now sustains seven beach baths, 14 floating baths, two river baths and two swimming pools. Over 2,000,000 free baths were provided last season.

The most popular of all the baths is the L street. It attracts all classes, ages and conditions of people from all over the city. There are great numbers of dressing rooms and hundreds of lockers. The buildings are surrounded by a high board fence, which extends far out into the water, effectually shutting in the bath from all outside observation. By a special traditionary privilege, bathing suits need not be worn at this particular bath, and thousands of men and boys, of all sorts and social conditions, disport in the water and lie stretched out on the sands in entire nudity at this place every day throughout the summer.

The bath at Harborside park is popular with the North End "tenements," and the result is as cosmopolitan an assemblage as may be found anywhere on the continent. Every country in Europe is represented here, and no less than 15 languages or tongues can be heard. Five thousand bathers in a single day, beside a multitude of spectators, is not an uncommon number.

Of the 14 floating baths, six are exclusively for men, five for women and three are used for both sexes at different hours. The actual use of Boston's public baths is perfectly free, but a fee of five cents is charged to adults for the use of bathing suits, except at the North End branch, where suits are furnished free. Children's suits may be had at all the baths without charge. One cent is the price for a towel anywhere, but bathers are permitted to bring their own suits and towels if they care to do so.

Formerly the supplies of bathing suits and towels were owned by the superintendents, who derived from their rental an income in addition to their salaries. At the beginning of last season, however, the city purchased the stock on hand and added to it in order to meet the increased demand. Its possessions in these lines at present are 1,800 girls' one-part suits, 1,800 women's suits in two parts, 2,500 men's two-part suits, 1,200 men's trunks, 3,000 boys' trunks for the floating baths and 15,000 towels. The Dover street bath house, the best example of free public all-the-year-round bathing establishments in the country, cost the city $90,000.

Boston does not confine its democracy to baths. Over in Commonwealth park, South Boston, is a gymnasium, which cost the city $28,000, aside from fittings. It has a floor space of 100x75 feet, a balcony running track, 16 laps to the mile, covered with rubber, and every possible necessity in the way of equipment. The city pays for all, even to the instructors. There are 1,200 lockers, 18 shower baths and everything else on that scale. It is said that 3,000 persons can be accommodated daily with the facilities provided. No permanent lockers are granted, so that whoever is present may use them. The regular city rules govern costumes, and no one is allowed in the "gym" unless clad in rubber-soled shoes and appropriate apparel. Tuesdays and Thursdays have been set aside for females, and the entire building is open to them from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. All the rest of the week is devoted to males. On Sundays there are no exercises, but the shower baths may be used. During the winter months regular classes are formed as in other gymnasiums, and competent instructors take charge of them. Classes are formed for women and girls, as well as for men and boys.

Boston does not take its roof gardens, like the metropolis, but really she has so many cool amusement resorts that top floor drinking theaters would be of little advantage. Boston isn't nearly so frivolous as New York, anyway, and is satisfied with shore resorts, subway parties, shooting the chutes and harmless little frolics of that nature. There is no everlasting rush here for a cool spot in the summer season. The fact is, Boston people are always cool. Everybody takes life easy, avoids excitement, makes a pleasure of business and lives to a good old age.

Among all the multitudinous plans of charitable work in Boston, no scheme of philanthropy is more touching than that which provides the floating hospital. It is exactly what the names implies, with the additional specification that it is dedicated to sick babies, and it is kept up during the summer by subscriptions solicited by a committee of wealthy ladies. The hospital is a nice, clean ship, painted white, which flies the Red Cross flag at its masthead, and every day of the summer months makes a trip around the bay. It is fitted up with lovely little cots and cribs, and aside from everything in the line of hospital supplies, medicines, etc., there are competent corps of physicians and trained nurses. The ladies' committee goes into the slums and congested tenements and where sick babies are found they leave tickets for babies and mothers, and when necessary provide conveyances to take them to the wharf. All that is needed for a day's outing for a sick child and its tired mother is a ticket from one of the committee, and the crowd each day is limited to the capacity of the boat.

Ancient Smokers.

Whether or not the ancients smoked is a question archaeologists are trying to decide. The prehistoric pipes of clay, wood and metal that are frequently found in western Europe seem to give affirmative evidence, and this is confirmed to some extent by ancient writers. Herodotus and Pomponius Mela mention certain tribes that became drunk from inhaling the vapor of piles of burning fruit. Pliny testifies that the vapor of plants was used in treating disease and that tubes were sometimes employed for inhaling the vapor.

PORTIERES AND LACE CURTAINS are cleaned or dyed in a surprisingly perfect manner by

BRACE BROS.,

Their wagons go everywhere, every day, and their deliveries are very prompt.

Both Telephones—Wilkinsburg 23.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas, and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Headaches Cured With Glasses
EUGENE HEARD SPECTACLE CO.
LEGITIMATE OPTICIANS.
705 PENN AVE., OPP. PENN BLDG.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

MANUFACTURING RETAILERS

are exhibiting an extensive assortment of

Ultra fashionable and exclusive Outer Garments of white and cream Veilings, Canvas Materials, light weight Broadcloth, Taffeta, Peau de Soie, and Pongee, suitable for Street, Carriage and Theater Wear.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Tan Covert Coat, 28 inches long, strapped and pleated seams, at $22.50

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits of desirable Spring materials, including Voile, Etamine, Broadcloth, Granite and English Mixtures. Exclusive Models of Walking Skirts.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Tailored Suits of imported black Voile, handsomely trimmed blouse. Skirt over Silk Petticoat. Retail value $55.00, at $45.00

Walking Suits representing the latest New York model, made of tan Covert Material, jacket 28 inches long—high grade tailored garment; retail value $40.00, at $32.50

Imported and Domestic models of Afternoon and Evening Costumes, in Lace, Crepe de Chine and Veiling materials, including many Gowns with shirred effect.

A large variety of the latest novelties in high-class Dress Skirts, consisting of Tunic and Shirred models, in Voile, Etamine, Crepe de Chine, Broadcloth and Taffeta.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Voile Dress Skirts trimmed with Peau de Soie bands; reduced from $12.75 to $10.75

Blue and Black Melton Walking Skirt, plaited effect; reduced from $10.75 to $8.75

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE

including hand-made gowns of exclusive design, as circular back gowns, semi-fitted Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, Matinees and Bridal Sets of Sheer Nainsook, Persian Lawn, Linon, etc., etc.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Nainsook Drawers with pointed umbrella flounce, trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon bows, at $5.90

Nainsook Night Gowns, copy of French model, with round embroidered yoke trimmed with ribbon, at $3.90

Corset Covers of Persian Lawn, entire front of lace and embroidery insertion and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon. Fitted skirt, at $5.90

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

Large assortment of all the celebrated brands of Corsets, prices ranging from ..... $2.50 to $12.00

Corsets fitted by Expert Fitter.

Special attention is directed to our own exclusive importation of the celebrated XELIA Corset in all Spring and Summer styles and materials.

SIXTH AND LIBERTY STREETS

EXAMINE OUR DIAMONDS

Through a magnifying glass and you will find them just as represented. Our specialty is Fine, Perfect Diamonds—good color, good shapes and perfectly polished, so as to be very brilliant.

Our established reputation as Diamond merchants is a guarantee that misrepresentation is never resorted to in order to effect a sale. We insist that our customers shall know the exact quality of every stone they purchase. Our new importations of Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls is now ready for your inspection.

SAM. F. SIPE,

Schmidt Building, Second Floor.

339 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

You are always welcome to call and see our gems.

Additional Society News

Continued from Page 2, 3rd Section.

A notably handsome event of Thursday was the reception given by Mrs. Levi Bird Duff for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hezekiah Nixon Duff. Mrs. John T. Morrison, whose wedding in February was a pretty event at the Hotel Schenley, completed the receiving party, all of whom were handsomely gowned. Mrs. Duff wore gray with applique trimmings. The guest of honor wore her white chiffon wedding gown, and Mrs. Morrison appeared in an exquisite gown of ashes of roses chiffon. Exquisite floral decorations were seen in all the rooms down stairs. Smilax and American Beauty roses were used in the hall, and the library was an all-green room. Vases of Easter lilies brightened the reception room, where the mantel was banked with ferns. The dining room was in yellow. Upon the table, covered with a lace cloth over yellow silk, was a centerpiece of daffodils and hyacinths. Green vines trailed over the mantelpiece and the chandelier.

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One of Tuesday's numerous events was a delightful little St. Patrick's Day euchre, at which Mrs. William A. McCutcheon entertained about 60 of her friends. The decorations were all commemorative of the day, quantities of green being seen in all the rooms, with touches of additional color given by showers of variicolored sweet peas hanging from the chandeliers.

The score cards were little shamrocks, done in pen and ink, and each bearing a piquant Irish face in its center.

The refreshments were also typical of the day. Irish potatoes proved to be cakes, and the ice cream was served in little hats, to each of which was attached a miniature pipe.

Prizes were won by Mrs. Edward Pitcairn, Mrs. Joseph Patton, Miss Lucy McCutcheon, Mrs. Charles McCracken and Mrs. Campbell, the house guest of Mrs. R. C. Hall.

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Among the handsome entertainers of last week was Mrs. Robert Ostermaier's card party on Thursday. About 70 guests were entertained at euchre at her home in Shady avenue. Handsome imported parasols were the prizes won by Mrs. Charles Vowinkle, Mrs. A. C. Palmer, Mrs. Philip F. Flinn, Miss Higgins, the house guest of Mrs. J. G. Lyons; Mrs. W. J. Van Houser and Mrs. T. W. Siebert. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Edward V. Wainwright, Mrs. Mark Baker and Miss Emma Ostermaier. Green predominated in all the decorations. The dining room and hall were in green alone, while in the parlor pink roses and white lilies added a touch of contrasting color.

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Mrs. Charles McClellan Logue of Bennett street, Homewood, was hostess at cards last Tuesday. The honor guest was Mrs. Thomas Wills of Canton, O. Progressive euchre was played at 10 tables, the prize winners being Miss Balsinger, Mrs. Bates, Miss Duva and Miss Vixcum.

Mrs. Logue was gowned in lavender crepe, and Mrs. Wills, who received with her, wore blue. Spring flowers were used in decorating, yellow and pink predominating, amid the ferns.

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Mrs. Azar Hunt of Duquesne place, was the guest of honor at a little informal entertainment last week, a luncheon for 10, given by Mrs. J. F. Kirk of Fairmont street. The guests were: Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. C. E. McKillet, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. J. M. Lewis of Coraopolis, Mrs. James Hamnett, Mrs. T. F. Kirk, Mrs. E. J. Adams, Mrs. Percy Digby and Mrs. John G. Anderson. The table bore a centerpiece of yellow daffodils and white hyacinths. Lilacs were also used in the decorations.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Kretzschmar of Muray Hill avenue will sail March 25 for Germany, where Mr. Kretzschmar will devote some time to the study of music. For the past year he has been bass soloist at the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church. France and Italy will also be visited for the purpose of studying architecture, his present profession. Mrs. J. M. Kretzschmar will be with her son and daughter in New York for the few days preceding their departure.

◈ ◈ ◈

A hostess of last week was Mrs. J. B. Yohe of Fifth avenue, who entertained at cards on Monday afternoon. Mrs. William L. Coyle received with the hostess. In the evening a similar affair was given by Mr. and Mrs. Yohe, Mrs. Richard C. Porter assisting. The decorations for both entertainments were very simple, and typical of St. Patrick's Day. Several very pretty prizes were awarded, both afternoon and evening.

◈ ◈ ◈

A smart little euchre was given Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDowell of Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. The decorations were much the same as for the reception given the week before in honor of Mrs. McDowell. Both the parlor and library were in pink and green, while red predominated in the dining room, and in the green-walled billiard room was seen the glowing red of American Beauty roses.

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A reception was given Thursday in honor of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Blake, pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal church. The Men's club of the church had charge of the affair, and during the evening they presented Dr. Blake with a beautifully engraved gold watch. Mr. Blake will retire from his pastorate in a few weeks. Flowers and potted plants were used in the handsome decorations.

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Mrs. James B. Oliver of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, entertained on Tuesday, about 50 of her friends having been invited to a little bridge whist.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, with their daughters and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Park, recently returned from a trip to Mexico, and this was the first entertainment Mrs. Oliver has given since her return.

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Mrs. Nettie McKee Graham and her daughter, Miss Margaret Graham, are preparing to make a journey around the world. They will leave Lakewood, N. J., where they now are, to spend Easter in Atlantic City, from whence they will go to San Francisco, sailing later for Japan.

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Miss Martha H. Morgan of Bridgewater, Pa., and Charles H. Nichol of Allegheny will be married on Thursday evening of next week. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Walters.

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Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Klein are now at home to their friends in Beech avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. Klein was formerly Miss Hortense Lowenstein of New York. Their wedding took place at Delmonico's, New York, early in March.

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Mrs. George W. Bliss of Fifth avenue was hostess last Tuesday at a card party. Her sister, Mrs. Stephen Ravenscroft, received with her.

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Miss Bessie Howe of Bidwell street, Allegheny, left for Atlantic City last week. In a few weeks she will sail for Europe.

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Miss Carpenter of Philadelphia has for her house guest Miss Mary Crea Porter of Pittsburgh.

Signals from Mars.

The luminous flashes—or "signals"—from Mars will be eagerly looked for during the spring and early summer, as it will be several years before the planet will be again so favorably situated for such observations. The secretary of the British Astronomical association remarks that these phenomena are the most interesting yet observed, as they indicate that the planet has either high snow mountains or clouds.

Prejudice roosts on a perch from which facts are barred.

Too many quarrels are picked before they are ripe.

Special Sale of Rings

Engraved gold "Signet" Rings—Special **25c**

These rings are made of a fine gold plate and we guarantee the wear of each ring for at least five years. The pearls are extremely large, either one, two or three in each ring, at the same price, 25c.

The signet rings are in fancy chased patterns, highly polished and engraved, with a single initial, 25c.

Gold Rings, jeweled with one, two or three large "Roman Pearls." **25c**

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

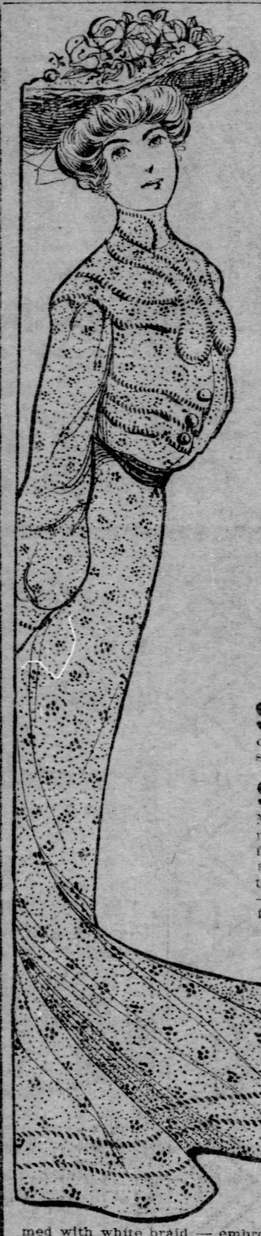
Dinner Set Bargain

$8.75 for 100 piece Dinner Sets, nothing but new shapes in the set; decorations are in dainty green and silver grey sprays—this is a bargain indeed.

10c for Vegetable or Salad Bowls with heavy gold lines and gold decorations.

12c for oyide shaped Cup and Saucer decorated the same way as above.

75c for 18-inch hand-made Battenberg Centerpieces.



Great News in New Silks and Dress Goods

Mere size means nothing. It's quality—assortments—low prices. That's why our dress goods and silk departments are such unprecedented successes. Pittsburgh wonders at the great varieties, the splendid qualities, and the positively unmatchable prices of our new dress goods and silk departments. We sell no cheap, trashy goods. Everything is new—everything is substantial—dependable. The wonderful values are here—see that you reap the benefit of these special Monday prices:

Colored Silks

Japanese Wash Silks, in fancy and Roman stripes, cords, etc.; all colors and white—very finest grade—worth 45c yard, Monday price, yard..... **29c**

Fancy Silk for the Waist—taffeta ground in fancy stripe and corded effects—all fashionable shades—worth 99c, Monday price, yard..... **39c**

Finest Grade Checked Taffeta, so much used this season for the shirt waist suit, beautifully finished — our 85c grade, Monday price, yard..... **67c**

Lyons Printed Indias and Twilled Foulards, any color you want—the designs and color effects are new and beyond anything yet shown—worth fully 69c, Monday price, yard..... **48c**

Embroidered Pongee, plain ground, embroidered in blue, cardinal, white, black, green and turquoise—full 27 inches wide—best $1.25 grade for, yard..... **89c**

Black Silks

Black Japanese Twilled Silk for the waist or suit—full 24 inches wide, pure silk and highly finished—this grade has positively never been sold under 65c, Monday price, yard..... **33c**

Black Taffeta Silk, full 36 inches wide —a good weight and has the crisp finish so desirable for skirt and lining purposes —this grade regularly sells at 89c, Monday price, yard..... **58c**

20-inch Black Luxor, made in France and of an unusual bright finish—correct weight for the dress—worth 99c yard, Monday price, yard..... **59c**

27-inch Black Peau de Sole—a splendid quality—all pure high grade silk—full of rich lustrous beauty—a splendid $1.25 grade for Monday only at, yard..... **89c**

5 pieces more of that guaranteed 36-inch Black Taffeta that caused a sensation among silk purchasers last week. Our competitors wonder where we get them, but here they are and exactly as represented. The best $1.25 silk in the market for only, yard..... **88c**

Colored Dress Goods

All-Wool Albatross—36 inches wide —comes in such desirable shades as rose, tan, reseda, cardinal, brown, national blue, navy, white and cream—these are our best 50c qualities—price for Monday only, yard..... **35c**

Silk Stripe Mistrals, in the different color grounds with a neat silk stripe interwoven in the mesh. They make an exceedingly stylish dress—this grade sells regularly at 65c—Monday price, yard..... **39c**

44-inch Voiles—pure wool—every fashionable shade is represented—these have the crisp, wiry finish and will neither crush nor muss—really worth 99c, for Monday at, yard..... **59c**

English Sicilians, full 1¼ yards wide, in navy blue, grey or black—nothing more serviceable or fashionable for the summer dress or skirt—these have a particularly bright finish, and are worth $1.25—Monday sale price, yard..... **68c**

Figured and Dotted Mohairs, in navy blues and black only—correct styles for the summer shirt waist suit—these are real English goods and are worth 65c, for Monday at, yard..... **47c**

75 pieces of new Novelty Dress Goods—they come in Scotch tweeds, heather mixtures and English suitings—full 54 inches wide and are the right weight for the tailored suit or unlined skirt—nothing like them in the market under $1.25—our price Monday is, yard..... **89c**

Black Dress Goods

Black Storm Serge—full 52 inches wide—made of the finest grade of wool, and is an excellent deep black—in great demand just now for the tailored gown—this grade is regularly sold at 85c—a limited quantity on sale Monday at, yard..... **48c**

Black Nuns' Veiling, Batiste and Tamise Cloth—full 45 inches wide—rich, soft and clinging—grade well worth $1.00, for Monday only at..... **58c**

All-Wool Albatross—38 inches wide —very soft and crepy, nicely finished—our best 50c grade for, yard..... **35c**

All-Wool Black Mistrals and Voiles—44 inches wide—two of the most fashionable fabrics for the Spring costume—these have the crisp wiry finish—regularly sold at 90c—Monday price only, yard..... **59c**

A special sale of black Novelty Dress Goods, comprising only the best efforts of leading manufacturers, in such stylish weaves as Gypsy Cloth, Fanettas, Redona, Crepe, Poplins, Melrose, Armures, Sebastopol, Crispine, Crystalline and Prunella Cloths—42 to 45 inches wide, made of the purest wool, and the color is guaranteed—worth $1.25, for Monday at, yard..... **95c**

Wash Goods

Scotch Madras—32 inches wide—some entirely new effects for the shirt waist suits and gentlemen's shirts — white grounds with neat stripes, dots and figures—our best 25c grade for Monday at, yard..... **18c**

White figured Oxfords and Madras Cloth, in plain stripes, dots and figures—these come full 32 inches wide, and are sold regularly at 50c—our special price for Monday, yard..... **39c**

A special sale of 8,000 yards of fancy Wash Goods, in the very choicest styles of lawns and dimities, light, airy effects for the dress, neat styles for children's wear—pretty black and white effects for ladies of mature years—the most important sale of the season—the goods are worth from 12½c to 15c, Monday special price is only, yard..... **9c**

Exclusive effects in Embroidered Swisses—styles that cannot be found elsewhere—beautiful effects for the fancy gown—our display the most important in this section, and our price range is from, yard..... **28c to $1.50**

Linings

Lining Lawns—full 40 inches wide, in every wanted color, very sheer and firm —worth 15c, for Monday at, yard..... **10c**

Full beetled colored Percaline, soft to the touch and has a high silk finish —our best 15c grade for Monday at, yard..... **11c**

Ekaf Lining Silks—every fibre pure silk, a firm, crisp finish—any color that you may want, including black, cream and white—the very best lining silk in the market—is regularly retailed at 50c—our special price for Monday, yard..... **34c**

Special Sale of Walking and Dress Suits

Smarter styles and prettier materials than ever. But the special prices:

$16.50 for regular $20, $23.50, $25 and $30 Walking or Dress Suits—only 40 in the lot—all are the newest Spring styles—broken lines of our best sellers.

$25 for regular $32.50 finest all-wool broadcloth and novelty cloth Tailor-Made Suits — blue, black, brown and fancy mixtures — styles are new blouse, new frock or fancy Etons — jackets have either single or double cape, and are braid or prettily trimmed—with or without postillion back —new puff sleeve—skirts are new flare or fancy effects.

$30 $35, $39.50, $45 up to $97.50 for Novelty Suits that it is a pleasure to show. These are exact copies of the finest imported garments, and have all their chic style and elegance, but are made in a delicate but substantial manner by skilled American makers.

Peter Thomson Suits

$2.48 for Children's Peter Thompson Suits — made of finest madras cloth, in blue, pink and oxblood — nicely trimmed with white braid — embroidered sleeves and shield — extra full skirt — sizes 6 to 14.

Misses' New Suits

$7.50 for Misses' entirely new Suits—sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16—made in the new collarless blouse style, with cape, new pouch sleeve, new long front and flare skirt—all-wool Venetian—in blue, brown, red and castor.

$9.00 for Misses' entirely new Coffee Jacket Suits—sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16—made of all-wool tweed in a pretty red mixture—collarless, with cape, braid trimmed—silk lined and new gored, flared skirt.

Other new styles in Misses' Suits—sizes 8 to 16, in new colors and styles, at..... **$9.50, $10 & $12.50**

Children's Confirmation Dresses

In lawns, organdies and Point d'Esprit — trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon, at

$3.75, $3.98, $4.50 $5 up to $20

New China and Jap Silk Waists

Are all the rage—$2.25 up to $20—two specials:

$2.25 for regular $3.50 China Silk Waists — made in the newest style, with narrow tucks both front and back —new puff sleeve.

$3.99 for regular $5.00 China Silk Waists — made in the newest style—front and stock collar elaborately trimmed with rows of beautiful Mexican drawn work and rows of tucks and hemstitching — new pouch sleeves.

Specials in Embroidered Vesting Waists

$1.98 worth $3.00, for fine Cotton Vesting Waists, with beautiful silk embroidered front, in grape effects—new fancy side effect, new pouch sleeves—new stock collar — large pearl buttons — a very excellent value.

$3.75 worth $5.00, for finest White Crash Waists, with entire front magnificently embroidered—full pouch sleeve, with tucks—large pearl buttons and fancy stock.

Other new embroidered Waists shown for the first time Monday—magnificent workmanship, at

$3.95, $5, $6 and $7.50

Specials in New and Pretty Millinery

Of course it is unnecessary to tell you that the following Millinery bargains are all new styles, and there are no such values offered anywhere. Monday only at these prices.

50c for black tucked Silk Chiffon Hats—fancy straw crown—new shapes only.

75c for hand made soft straw Dress Shapes or Turbans—the very best shapes that we could have made. Compare these with $1.50 and $2.00 hats—they come in all colors, as well as in all black and white, and with black, burnt or white underbrim.

98c for entirely new Ready-to-Wear Hats — very becoming — made by hand of the new burnt straw, and draped with fancy chiffon —look like hats at $1.50, and worth it.

$1.25 for entirely new Ready-to-Wear Turbans, the "Virot" shape, flat crown, droops in the back and finished with velvet straps, wings and two ornaments—come in white, black or navy, and worth $2.00.

50c for Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—"The Marlowe"—made of fancy Jap. straw, with velvet ribbon trimming and ends and three steel ornaments—real value 98c.

50c for Children's very wide brim, fancy Jap. Straw Sailor Hats, with the new balloon crown and long velvet ribbon streamers—comes in white and navy, and you will look in vain elsewhere for it for less than 75c.

Quite Special

10c for a bunch of fine Rose Foliage of six sprays and six buds; same price for fine Violet Foliage, beautifully tinted and branched—18 leaves to the bunch.

13c Ribbon — comes in every good shade, as well as white and black—a nice black ribbon, which is worth 20c a yard.

All-Wool Albatross—38 inches wide —very soft and crepy, nicely finished—our best 50c grade for, yard..... **35c**

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White figured Oxfords and Madras Cloth, in plain stripes, dots and figures—these come full 32 inches wide, and are sold regularly at 50c—our special price for Monday, yard..... **39c**

We still continue to offer for $2.75, those handsomely trimmed black silk chiffon hats in the new low flat shapes, tastily finished with fruit, flowers, ribbons and ornaments, and every hat becoming.

Other New Things

Now, while these are simply some exceedingly special offerings for Monday, we want to emphasize the fact that in fine and finest Trimmed Hats, Dress Shapes, Ready-to-Wear Hats, Children's and Misses' Hats, our stock and assortment is incomparable. There is not another that approaches us in completeness and choicest styles, nor is there another flower stock like ours—so complete in every detail. In straw braids, fine laces, lace scarfs for hats, as well as ribbons for neckwear, dress trimmings and hats, we certainly take first rank. We do not like to sound our own praises too loudly, but if you would look at the enormous stocks we carry in Millinery, you would soon see the reason why we are so emphatic in trying to bring this department to your notice.

Sale Turn-Over Collars

We have just received from New York the newest styles in silk embroidered Turn-Over Collars in the bishop effect, embroidered in silk and fine lawn, in colors; also pure white, in floral and grape patterns, and hand-made renaissance style—value 50c—special sale at, each..... **25c**

Sale of white Turn-Over Collars, either the one-piece or two-piece style—hemstitched effects, some with black stitching, at, each **9c**

Sale Beaded Silk Belts

Regular 50c quality, made of fancy silk braid, trimmed with crocheted rings, in black, white or colors—some with wide backs—special sale at, each..... **25c**

HOSE SUPPORTERS

Velvet Grip

"Velvet Grip" Supporters

It is claimed that the "Velvet Grip" button holds the stocking most securely and will not cut or tear it. We carry a full line of "Velvet Grip" Supporters and a few styles are as follows:

Plain black or white "Velvet Grip" Side elastics with double ends—all sizes from children's to women's, at from 18c to..... **12½c a pr.**

"Velvet Grip" Side Elastics

25c a pair for "Velvet Grip" Supporters with fancy frilled silk mixed elastic and safety pin top—all colors.

25c for "Velvet Grip" Supporters, extra wide, plain double strand elastic ends, with sateen tops and bows with patent clasps to be attached to corset.

25c a pair for extra long "Velvet Grip" Supporters, made of plain lisle elastic, safety pin top.

25c a pair for "Velvet Grip" Supporters made of extra heavy suspender elastic in all colors.

50c for "Velvet Grip" Supporters made of plain all silk elastic.

Velvet Grip "Sew-On" Supporters

25c for "Sew-On" Supporters with sateen tops and plain extra wide and strong elastic tops with double ends, in white, black and colors.

50c for "Sew-On" Supporters with satin tops and plain silk elastic with double ends.

50c for "Sew-On" Supporters, fine satin tops, with fancy frilled fine silk elastic ends.

75c for extra large satin pad "Sew-On" Supporters, especially adapted for stout people to sew on the front of corset, six strands of extra strong suspender elastic, in black or white.

"Velvet Grip" Belt Supporters

25c and 50c for "Velvet Grip" Belt Supporters with side elastics attached.

"Velvet Grip" Hip Pad Supporters

50c a pair for "Velvet Grip" Hip Pad Supporters, fine satin tops with single strand of pure silk plain elastic—these are to be sewed on the corset over the hips in conjunction with other supporters.

Kleinerts HOOKON CORSET HOSE SUPPORTER DOES AWAY WITH SAFETY PIN. PULLS CORSET DOWN AND GIVES CORRECT STRAIGHT FRONT EFFECT. REDUCES PROMINENCE OF ABDOMEN.

Kleinert's Hose Supporters.

The "Hook-On" which fastens to the front of the corset and has a front pad, is one of the best styles in this class of supporter.

25c for "HOOK-ON" Hose Supporter, with fine satin pad, two non-elastic straps with double ends of fine silk mixed fancy frilled elastic in black, pink, blue, orange and cardinal.

50c for "HOOK-ON" Hose Supporters with large sateen pad and four extra wide heavy suspender elastic straps with covered buttons and fancy nickel openwork buckles.

50c for "HOOK-ON" Hose Supporters with fine satin pad, two straps, with satin tops and double ends of fine pure silk fancy frilled elastic in pink, blue, lavender and colors.

50c for "HOOK-ON" Supporters with sateen pad and 4 strands of fine fancy silk frilled elastic with covered buttons.

50c for "HOOK-ON" Supporters with satin pad, two straps of pure silk non-elastic with double ends of wide silk cable web in all colors.

98c for "HOOK-ON" Hose Supporters with fancy figured silk pads, four strands of extra fine pure silk fancy elastic and with covered buttons.

Kleinert's "Florodora" Side Supporters

18c for "Florodora" side Supporters with fancy safety pin tops—full fancy frilled silk mixed elastic, in pink, blue, orange, lavender, cardinal and black, fancy nickel buckles.

25c for "Florodora" Side Supporters with satin tops with fancy frilled silk mixed elastic, double ends, in black, blue, pink and colors, covered buttons and fancy buckles.

25c for "Florodora" Side Supporters made of extra heavy suspender elastic, 1¾ inches wide, with double ends and covered buttons, black and colors.

Kleinert's "Sew On" Supporters

25c a pair for "Sew-On" Supporters with fine satin tops, fancy silk mixed elastic and with covered buttons.

48c for "Sew-On" Supporters with large satin pad tops and double extra wide and heavy elastic tops, double ends with covered buttons.

85c for "Sew-On" Supporters made of extra wide and strong elastic tops, covered with shirred satin ribbon, with pure silk non-elastic double ends, fine large satin bows, all colors.

Newest in Laces, All-Overs, Etc.

This wouldn't be the store it is if it didn't show all the newest thing as soon as they come out. You can't get newer than what we tell of for Monday.

NEW BLACK SILK CHANTILLY LACE DEMI-FLOUNCING—14½ to 18 INCHES WIDE—grape and festoon designs—the newest dress trimming, yard, $1.25, $1 and..... **75c**

NEW GALLOONS in white, butter and Arabian shades—medallions, motifs, flower, festoon and Paraguay designs in new patterns—⅞ to 4 inches wide, yard, $8 to..... **30c**

NEW SWISS FLOUNCINGS—10½ INCHES WIDE—Mind patterns in floral and conventional designs, special, yard..... **15c**

NEW LINEN CLUNY MEDALLIONS—entirely new square, round or oblong designs, yard, 50c to..... **25c**

NEW VENISE ALL-OVERS—white, butter and Arabian—new floral, conventional and Paraguay designs—yard, $5 to..... **$1.00**

NEW FRENCH VAL. LACES AND INSERTINGS arriving daily—big variety of new designs—½ to 2½ inches wide—yard, 50c to..... **3c**

BEAUTIFUL NEW NET TOP LACES—butter color—3 to 9 inches wide—new combination Paraguay and floral designs, yard, 75c to..... **25c**

EXTRA WIDE ENGLISH VAL INSERTINGS in variations of the Paraguay effect—yard, 25c to..... **15c**

NEW COTTON CLUNY LACES—in white and ecru—the new heavy designs so much wanted are daily arriving—yard, 25c to..... **10c**

BLACK AND WHITE NET TUCKINGS—plain and Point d'Esprit—27 inches wide—so popular now for waists—yard, $2 and..... **$1.75**

NEW DRAPERY NETS—in plain, striped, floral and conventional designs—all black—45 inches wide—yard, $1.50 to..... **$1.00**

Special Sale 10c

for regular 25c and 35c spangled and bead drop ornaments, so desirable at present—they cannot last long at such a ridiculous price.

NEW YOKINGS—new chiffon Yokings in embroidered all-over designs such as grapes and cherries—in black, white and colors—yard, $5 down to..... **$1.75**

FULL LINE OF COLORED "DROP ORNAMENTS"—some people call them pendants—great variety in all shades and black—the largest and best assortment in Western Pennsylvania—each, $1.50 to..... **5c**

NEW CHIFFON TUCKINGS for vests and yokes—with or without lace insertings and pretty faggoting stitching — black or white—yard, $3.50 down to..... **$1.50**

NEW PERSIAN BANDS—½ to 4½ inches wide, big variety—yard, $1.60 to..... **15c**

NEW SPANGLED BAND OR APPLIQUES in black only—large variety.

25c to $1.50

NEW BLACK SPANGLED LACE COLLARS—in many designs, including pears, peaches and grapes.

$1.75 to $4.75

Great Sale of New Curtains, Draperies, Portieres, Etc.

These specials are all in choice new goods. The departments have only been open a week—but the beauty of the designs, the great varieties and the irresistible low prices are causing a furore among ladies who really know and appreciate fine and artistic hangings.

Irish Pointe

$2.08 for entirely new imported Irish Pointe Curtains—value $3.50.

$3.48 for imported Irish Pointe Curtains — value $5.00.

$4.98 for very fine Irish Pointe Curtains — value $6.00.

Imitation Lace Curtains

$1.48 for range of 17 styles of 3½ yds. long by 50, 54 and 60 inches wide Curtains, single and double border —all entirely new patterns.

$2.48 for a range of 20 styles of 3½ yards by 50, 54 and 60 inches wide, entirely new Curtains—value $3.50.

Ruffled Curtains, Portieres, Etc.

$3.25 for Armure drapery, Empire figured, tapestry border, self colorings, reds, greens, etc.—value $4.25.

$1.25 for ruffled Curtains, hemstitched in either pure white or colored border.

$3.00 for cable net Curtains, plain centers, white or Arabian colors—copies of fine renaissance and Arabian—value $4.00.

$1.98 for rope portieres suitable for double doors—solid and combination of colors, entirely new patterns—value $2.50.

Specials

We also have a full line of Furniture Coverings in tapestry, velour, armures and reps, and the latest stuffs for hangings.

Cotton Loops at 3c and 5c a pair

Brass Extension Rods at 5c each

Screens

Entirely new line of Screens ranging in price from 98c up.

75c Monday only, choice of 100 bed quilts—variety of patterns—value $1.00.

ROSENBAUM COMPANY. MARKET AND LIBERTY—MARKET AND FIFTH

Lake Ice Industry.
Easter Lily Girl,
Rich Bridal Gifts,
The Men Behind the Pencil,
Mother Goose and Coon Hollow
and Fifty More Big Features

IN NEXT ISSUE OF

The Sunday Gazette

AMONG THE CLUBS

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

THE activity of club women in the interest of social and civic reform will be the subject of the paper which Mrs. John M. Oakley of Philadelphia will read before the women's conference to be held in Syria temple, April 2. Its title will be "Women Before the Legislature," and the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Oakley to Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg a couple of days ago gives assurance that Mrs. Oakley will be here at that time. Miss Myra Lloyd Dock, it was hoped, would be able to present the subject of "Forestry" to the conference, a subject in which she is actively interested, but it is not now at all probable that she can attend.

Arrangements for the program are completed, and no other meeting will be held by Mrs. Rosenberg, the chairman, and her committees until a day or two before the conference. This meeting will be a very large and representative one, and as many as 500 women are expected to be in attendance, the delegates from the many women's clubs in Western Pennsylvania, increased by the local club women who are looking forward to the conference with a large degree of interest. The movement in the interest of civic improvement has enlisted so many hundred women in its ranks this year that there will be no part of the two cities or of Allegheny county which will not be well represented. Reports of the work will be given in full following the address of welcome by Miss McKnight, who is vice president of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women for the western district. Lunch will be served between the morning and afternoon sessions. Miss McKnight is still in the east, but is expected home the latter part of this week.

Among the chairmen of departments and sub-committees who will address the meeting of club women are Miss Susanne Beatty, abatement of smoke department; Mrs. J. J. Covert, educational department; Mrs. Richard R. Quay, juvenile court and probation officers' committee; Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, tenement house reform department; Mrs. Robert W. Coard, sanitary condition of streets; Mrs. W. W. Wishart, improvement of the condition of public conveyances; Miss H. Elizabeth Cory, public libraries department; Miss Keenan, parks and civic improvements; Mrs. H. E. Longwell, hospital committee; Mrs. Frank B. Nimick, committee on forestry.

Musicale and Tea.

An interesting semi-social event of the present week in club circles will be the musicale and tea which is to be given by the Travelers' club on Tuesday afternoon, March 24, in the assembly room of the Central Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. John M. L'Armour, the musical director of the club, has prepared what she believes to be the finest program she has presented this season before the club. The musicians will include Theodore Rentz and Fritz Stahlberg, first violinists of the Pittsburgh orchestra; P. Victor Laurent, tenor; Miss Louise McMullin, soprano, and Mrs. Henry Mangold, contralto, both students of grand opera under the direction of M. Laurent, and Miss Augusta Abel, pianist. Tea will be served under the direction of the members of the social committee.

Joint Committee Meeting.

The joint committee will hold a meeting on Thursday morning at the Twentieth Century clubhouse to continue its work of planning for the summer playgrounds and vacation schools.

Theatricals for an Endowment Fund.

The Pittsburgh Wellesley College club is taking a great deal of interest in the plan to raise a fund to endow a president's chair, which will be a memorial to Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly a president of Wellesley in its formative days and until her death one of the most distinguished women prominent in educational interests throughout the country. The Pittsburgh club will give a play, Augustin Daly's comedy, "Seven Twenty-Eight," in the Duquesne garden amphitheater on Monday evening, March 31.

The cast includes Miss Elizabeth McMillan, as Mrs. Bargiss, Miss Alice Logan as Mrs. Hollyhock, Miss Anne D. Davis as Miss Florence Bargiss, Miss Cornelia Shaw as Jessie, John Shaw as Mr. Bargiss, Lyon Logan as Mr. Hollyhock, Thomas Leggate as Prof. Gasliogh, and George Flaccus as Signor Tambourine. Those who will serve as patronesses for the affair are: Mrs. Albert Bixler, Mrs. William H. Black, Mrs. William Bond, Mrs. A. P. Burchfield, Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. Josiah Davidson, Mrs. Nelson Ferguson, Mrs. S. F. Gilson, Miss Anna M. Gerwig, Mrs. T. J. Gillespie, Mrs. Dallas C. Irish, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. William M. Laird, Miss Caroline Kopp, Mrs. Andrew Morrison Linn, Mrs. George H. Logan, Mrs. David M. Long, Mrs. J. C. Mabon, Mrs. D. C. Martin, Mrs. H. Lee Mason, Jr., Mrs. George V. Milliken, Mrs. Samuel Moody, Mrs. R. McCague, Mrs. James McCord, Mrs. E. H. Nevin, Mrs. Alexander F. Sawhill, Mrs. Adele Shaw, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Wesley Linford Smith, Mrs. Frank Speer, Mrs. G. A. Stelner, Mrs. John Walker and Mrs. William T. Whitman.

Zoar and the Zoarites.

Dr. Francis Henry Wade will deliver the first of his series of lectures on "Religious Communion in the United States" next Wednesday afternoon, March 25, at the Hotel Schenley, before the members of Pittsburgh Sorosis and their friends. His subject on that occasion will be "Zoar and the Zoarites."

Science and Music.

The Colonial club held its regular meeting last week at the Hotel Henry. Many of the members were present and in addition to the usual papers a good musical program was given. "Il Trovatore" was given by Mrs. McIlvar H. Lichilter and Miss Lichilter. A paper on Humboldt, the great German scientist, was read by Mrs. Ackley. An animated discussion on current events closed the meeting.

Tourist Club Musicale.

The Tourist club gave a musicale last Monday at the home of Mrs. Sion B. Smith, in North avenue, Allegheny. It was conducted under the direction of Mrs. John G. Simpson, Miss Schlciter and Mrs. George B. Ewart. Those who contributed to the enjoyable program were Mrs. Franklin W. Bearl, Mrs. Harry McCoy, Mrs. George B. Ewart, pianists, and Mrs. J. G. Simpson, Miss Eva and Miss Ella Day, vocalists. Assisting the hostess in receiving were her sisters, Dr. Ella Goff and Miss Virginia Goff, together with the members of the committee on arrangements.

Euchre by Ladies of G. A. R.

The ladies auxiliary corps of Post 88, G. A. R., will hold a progressive euchre Tuesday. The affair will be given in Grand Army hall, corner of South Diamond and East Diamond streets, Allegheny.

Colonial Dames Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was held on Wednesday morning in the banquet room of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Officers were elected for another year and reports were listened to with enthusiasm. Miss Kate C. McKnight was present and reported the organization of the Western Pennsylvania Dames, the interest awakened here and the growth in numbers. Other important reports were presented.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt; first vice president, Mrs. C. C. Harrison; second vice president, Mrs. James D. Winsor; managers, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Richard L. Ashhurst, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. Charles M. Conyngham, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens and Mrs. James M. Rhodes.

Organization Celebrated.

Sorosis, the well-known women's club of New York, last Monday celebrated its organization 25 years ago. A birthday breakfast was given at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was attended by two hundred members of the club. The new president, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, presided. Mrs. Wilbur, who has succeeded Mrs. C. H. Dennison, was president of Sorosis 30 years ago. A number of speeches were made, and Mme. Louise Dotti sang.

Maupassant.

A lecture in French was delivered yesterday morning by Monsieur Louis Le Febvre at 11 o'clock, at the Berlitz School of Lamquages. The subject was "Maupassant," and there was a good attendance. After the first of April the Berlitz School of Languages will occupy the fourth floor in the Bijou Building.

Capital and Labor.

The members of the Women's club rose to the occasion in a happy and graceful manner on Tuesday afternoon and one of the most interesting programs of the year was conducted. After assembling for the meeting the women learned that the leader for the day, Mrs. C. P. Wade, could not be present because of illness. The acting president, Mrs. Jane A. Hall, then introduced a discussion on current topics and was ably seconded by the members present, who responded in so cordial a way, presenting facts gathered in their recent readings, that the discussion of "Capital and Labor," to which the members principally confined themselves, was most broad and comprehensive.

A delightful musical program presented by Louis Human, violin, and Oscar Fredericks, piano, both of the Pittsburgh orchestra, added to the enjoyment of the club women. Mr. Human used a Stradivarius of great value, belonging to a famous collection of musical instruments owned by Mr. Robinette of Zanesville, O.

Concert for the Newsboys.

A large and fashionable audience filled the music room of the Hotel Schenley to listen to the annual open concert of the Tuesday Musical Club. An exceptionally interesting program was presented. The patrons and patronesses included the members of the board of managers of the Newsboys' Home, for whose benefit the concert was given.

The Choral club, under the direction of James Stephen Martin, sang several numbers and won new laurels. One of the numbers was "Lint, the Cherubic Host," from Gant's "Holy City," in which the solo was sung by the Welsh basso, J. Gordon Jones, soloist in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Henrietta Keil sang a couple of songs and others who contributed to the enjoyable program were Miss Murdock, Miss Helen Steinert, Miss Thompson, Miss Katherine Ellis, Miss Clark, Miss Wheat, Miss Eva Lippa and Miss Lucy Parsons Hine. Miss Nellie Bender was to have appeared, but at the last moment her place was filled by Henri Merch, 'cellist of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, who was enthusiastically received.

Club Reception.

The members of the McKeesport Woman's club gave a large reception on Thursday afternoon, entertaining in addition to their own number a large delegation of women from the Wilkinsburg, Monongahela, Connellsville, Braddock, West Newton and Pittsburgh clubs. The reception was conducted at the home of Mrs. J. C. Smith, in Market street. Receiving with Mrs. Smith were Mrs. McKinley McMillen, the president of the club, and Mrs. W. T. Miller, chairman of the social committee. Music and readings constituted the informally conducted program. Mrs. Jean Miller of the East End gave a breezy reading, the "Wiggs Family Theater Party," together with several Scotch interpretations. The musical features were contributed by Miss May Larkin and Mrs. Bertha Walsh Sherman of McKeesport, vocalists, with Miss Sarah Edmundson, pianist and accompanist.

Story of Ludlow Castle.

One of the most interesting lectures of the winter at the Twentieth Century club was delivered on Friday morning by Dr. Caleb T. Winchester, president of Wells College. Dr. Wells is a most eloquent speaker and his "Story of An Old Castle" was full of romantic incident and history which has charmed countless people for several centuries with its light of chivalry, its widespread interest, and its brilliant achievements. Ludlow Castle was the center of the story and around it was thrown a background through which moved the figures of Queen Elizabeth and her courtiers with Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Philip Sidney Strong and dominant.

At the Cork Factories.

The Wilkinsburg Women's club, in its study of Pennsylvania history this year, has referred a number of times to the various industries and manufactures which are to be found in this state. On Wednesday morning the members of the club accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Armstrong, the latter a former president of the club, and visited the Armstrong cork factories, which is one of the unique industries for which Pittsburgh is famous all around the world. The women assembled at the offices in Twenty-third street and spent two or three hours in a tour of inspection through the many departments where the bark from tropical and semi-tropical trees is converted from its longitudinal strips into various forms which are then exported to all parts of the earth. There were nearly 75 women in the party, among them a few personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong. As souvenirs of the trip the guests received a picture of the factories stamped on a thin sheet of cork and encased in an envelope tied with violet and white ribbons, the clubs colors. A pin-cushion and thimble holder fashioned of cork were also unique mementoes of the morning.

School Lecture Course.

Mrs. E. L. Mattern is chairman of the lecture committee of the educational department of the permanent civic committee and announces several lecturers already secured for the course of lecturers to be given after the spring vacation in various schools throughout the city. The Rev. David R. Breed, D. D., will give an illustrated lecture on "The Mountains of the East and West," and "Ranch Life" will be the subject of a talk by Robert D. McGonigle. Dr. Breed's lecture will be especially interesting as it will be illustrated with a series of fine colored stereopticon views made from a process which he himself invented and patented. The lectures will be given in the hall of Allen, Bane, Soho and Franklin schools in this city, and in the Fifth ward, Allegheny.

Public Baths Committee Met.

Reports of the public baths of London furnished an interesting feature of the meeting of the public baths committee of the Sanitarium department of the permanent civic committee on Thursday morning. The meeting was held in the Civic club rooms and the vice chairman, Mrs. H. E. Longwell, presided in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Alfred Longmore. Mrs. Longwell, who is an English woman and has been interested in civic work in London, told of the efforts made for public baths in that city, where private bathing facilities are most inadequate. The swimming pools at Westminster are very popular.

Miss Suzanne Beatty gave some interesting statistics on the results of some investigation in the direction of baths in connection with the large manufactories. Word was received from the firm of Jones & Laughlin that the subject would be considered when members of the firm returned from Florida. Other letters had to the owners of other large works in the interests of the public baths movement.

The committee appointed to secure an appropriation from councils for the conversion of the second floor of the Southern market house into a public bath was reappointed to confer with councils, asking that the appropriation of $7,000 made for that purpose and not now needed because of Henry W. Oliver's gift to the city, be transferred to a similar effect in another direction, probably the Negley Run district. The committee consists of Mrs. Samuel Miller, chairman; Mrs. W. J. Askin, Mrs. Alfred Longmore, Mrs. William Shelby Berry and Mrs. Covert.

Open Club Meeting.

The open meeting of the Lawrenceville New Century club conducted on Tuesday afternoon in the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal church, the regular meeting place of the club, was one of the most enjoyable semi-social affairs for club women this season. The special feature of the afternoon was the address of Mrs. Alfred B. Harlow, president of the Sewickley Women's club, who spoke on George Eliot. The great novelist of the Eigteenth century was shown in a graphic word picture which revealed the strong grasp of the writer on the workings of the human mind and heart.

Representatives of nearly all of the women's clubs in Pittsburgh were guests of the Lawrenceville New Century club, and a musical program of an interesting character was presented, the soloists being Master Harry Jordan, cornetist; Mr. Wagner, pianist, and Mrs. William Shelby Berry, reader.

Study Club in Homestead.

The Prytaneum club of Homestead met during the week at the home of Mrs. H. I. McClay in Fourth avenue and discussed a program including the following subjects: "American Caricaturists, presented by Mrs. J. B. Coen; "History of the Nicaragua and Panama Canal Projects," Mrs. R. F. Horner, and "The Boundaries of Alaska," Mrs. G. H. Flinn.

Burton Holmes Lectures.

Much interest will be taken in the series of lectures which Burton Holmes will give in Carnegie Music hall on consecutive Monday evenings, beginning April 13, and concluding May 11. The lectures which will treat of different European countries will be illustrated with a series of superb stereopticon views from photographs taken by Mr. Holmes himself in recent visits abroad. The course will include Portugal, April 13; Denmark, April 20; Sweden, April 27; Norway, the Fjords, May 4, and Norway, the Midnight Sun, May 11.

Judge Fined Himself.

From the Glasgow Times.

An English judge, Gwilym Williams, was a great stickler for form in his court, and especially that robes should be worn by solicitors. He was so insistent upon this that one day recently, when he ascended the bench without being duly robed, all in the court room knew that he must have been unusually engaged to cause him to neglect the matter. When the judge noticed the lack of his robes he stopped court proceedings, made a speech to the solicitors on the absence of his gown and wig, and fined himself 10 shillings, which sum he immediately paid into the poor box.

Train Robber: Come! Shell out!

Rural Minister (sadly)—If I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then I might have something to give you.

Louisa R. de Diaz,

The young daughter-in-law of the President of Mexico, Wife of President Diaz's only son, and a great favorite in Mexican society. This is the first time a genuine photo of the young Mme. Diaz has ever been given for publication.

WILLIAM LOEB,

Private Secretary to President Roosevelt.

Miss Carolyn M. Chambers,

A Baltimore Beauty.

DUMAS' QUEER PLEA FOR LABOR VOTE

Author of "Monte Cristo" Figured Out Clearly Why He Should Be Elected.

MAN WALKED ON HIS HEAD THROUGH PARIS STREETS

French Court Makes a Decision for Encouragement of Prodigals—Odd Suits Against Bank of France—An Audience All in Boxes.

By ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, March 14.—Election posters are very often qualnt documents in France. One of my friends, who has a mania for collecting this particular sort of literature, possesses one in which the elder Dumas announced his candidature for the chamber of deputies in 1848, and solicited the suffrage of his fellow-Parisians. Despite the cogent arguments advanced by the illustrious writer, he was defeated by a workingmen's candidate, who was a notoriously indolent citizen. Dumas' electoral appeal was as follows:

"To Those Who Labor:

"I herewith announce my candidature. I invoke your votes for the following reasons:

"Without counting six years devoted to my education, four years when I acted as a notary, and seven years when I was an employe in a government office, I have worked for 20 years of my life for 10 hours a day, making a total of 73,000 working hours. During those 20 years I wrote 400 books and 35 plays.

"Taking an average of four editions, or 4,000 volumes, the 400 works sold for $1 apiece, or a total of $1,600,000. Out of what was paid for the publication of these books, or what resulted from their handling, the compositors derived the sum of $52,800; the pressmen, $106,800; paper-makers, $126,000; book binders, $24,000; illustrators, $5,600; booksellers, $480,000; middlemen, $320,000; porters, stevedores and freight handlers, $20,000; circulating libraries, etc., $916,000.

"For every hundred performances of my 35 plays a total disbursement of $1,-200,000 was made, which benefits were distributed among our fellow citizens in the following proportions: To the managers, $280,000; to the actors, $250,000; to the decorators, $42,000; to the costumers, $28,000; to the proprietors of theaters, halls, etc., $140,000; to supernumeries, $66,000; to police and firemen, $14,000; to tailors, etc., $10,000; to oil dealers, $100,000; to scene makers, etc., $12,000; to musicians, $31,400; to the poor, from charity benefits, $126,000; to billposters, $16,000, to women who clean the theaters, $2,000; to insurance agents, $12,-000; to ticket takers, $28,000; to stage machinists, $36,000; to barkers and wigmakers, $18,000.

"I may summarize by saying that by my labor, steady employment for 10 years has been procured for 2,160 persons."

Walked on His Head.

A young Danish acrobat who is now filling a month's engagement at one of the Paris variety theaters, has just won a bet in a sensational manner that has proved about the best bit of public advertising on record. The young man's principal stunt at the theater consists in walking entirely around the auditorium on his head, without making any other use of his hands or arms than as a sort of balancing poles. By an extraordinary contraction and sudden expansion of his neck and abdominal muscles, aided by a quick jerk of his legs, he hops over the ground on his cranium, which is shielded by a thick pad.

Yesterday afternoon, when the boulevards were densely crowded with pedestrians and vehicles, a noisy, scrambling, laughing mass of men and boys, turning from the Place de l'Opera into the Boulevard des Capucines, put a sudden stop to the vast tide of traffic. In the center of the oncoming human sea a pair of legs were waving intermittently in the air. Underneath the legs were the body and the ambulatory head of the acrobat. There was no need to ask anyone what the man owning the legs was trying to do, for a big banner was carried conspicuously near the noisy group. It bore the legend:

"THE CELEBRATED BAPTISTE
Now Playing at the
CASINO DE PARIS,
Is Walking for a Wager
ON HIS HEAD.
From the Opera to the Credit
Lyonnais
GET OUT OF HIS WAY."

Though the route of the occipital promenade was right in the busiest heart of Paris, everybody, even the police and the cabmen, got out of his way, for Paris is never too serious to be diverted by a novelty.

Encouraging the Prodigal.

A peculiar principle of economics was suggested in a decision that has just been rendered here in the supreme court. The parents and brothers of a millionaire spendthrift had applied to a lower court to have a guardian appointed for the young man, on the ground of his reckless expenditure of his fortune. The lower court had denied the petition in view of the fact that no wife or children were dependent on the extravagant millionaire, and none was injured by his dissipation of his fortune.

The petitioners carried the case to the higher tribunal, which confirmed the judgment of the court of first instance, and added the observation: "Since the person in question, being unmarried, prejudices no one for whom it is his duty to provide, he is doing a service rather than a damage to the community by putting freely into circulation the riches that he might otherwise hoard."

Suits Against Bank of France.

The Bank of France will shortly be made the defendant in several suits which will raise a point of law that the courts of this country have never yet been called upon to decide. A number of citizens propose to bring action to compel the bank to reimburse them for moneys they have lost through negotiating counterfeit bills pretending to be the genuine issue of the Bank of France. Hitherto it has been the custom of that great financial institution to make restitution to all persons who have suffered losses through bills counterfeited to represent those issued by the bank, but the directors insist that this was done simply as a matter of "courtesy," and in no sense as a recognition of the bank's liability in the premises.

Quite recently there has been such a wholesale introduction into circulation of these counterfeit notes that the bank has refused to remunerate any person who was deceived by the spurious issue. In the United States, and in most other countries, the courts would undoubtedly exonerate the bank of issue from any liability resulting from a counterfeiting of its notes, but many eminent French authorities hold the opinion that an action against the Bank of France for restitution will stand. They argue that it is the bounden duty of a financial institution to make its notes non-counterfeitable, or at least as near that desideratum as possible. That the bank, they say, had not rendered it reasonably improbable for an honest citizen to be deceived, was evidenced by the fact that certain of the spurious issue were presented at a branch establishment of the Bank of France, and, not being recognized as false by the paying teller, were accepted and paid for in gold.

Whole Audience in Boxes.

I was invited to attend a lecture a few days ago before the inmates of the Fresne prison. There was nothing particularly interesting or unusual about the lecture itself. It was the audience that was the main attraction, and a more extraordinarily arranged audience it has never been my lot to see. Viewing the spectators from the stage, one saw about 1,000 heads with no bodies attached, and each head was framed in a sort of wooden hood. It was obvious that of all those physiognomies turned toward us on the platform, not a single one of them was visible to anyone else in the audience. There was something unique and almost uncanny in the appearance of that sea of bodiless heads, arranged there in long tiers before us, yet each head was lonely, as far as its own ideas of companionship went.

It was literally a case of every spectator being his own private box, or in one. They were ingeniously arranged in tiers, just as if a lot of packing cases had been piled up in such a way as to form a long series of steps.

"The theory in the construction of this odd auditorium," one of the prison officials explained to me, "was that the convicts should have the benefit of witnessing a performance or attending a lecture, yet should never lose thought of the fact that they were still prisoners, deprived of the companionship of their fellows. Thus we are humane in the treatment of our inmates, without mitigating the severity of the imprisonment imposed by the courts."

FOR A WOMAN'S STUDY.

A List of Don'ts That All Should Consider.

Don't neglect the daily bath if you want a radiant complexion.

Don't wear a high collar. It ruins the line and curve of the neck and hardens the flesh.

Don't talk when you are hoarse. Your voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Don't ride in an open carriage or near the open window of a car after playing golf or exercising in any way.

Don't exercise one part of the body too much and another part not at all. Let the development be symmetrical.

Don't exercise an instant after you feel exhausted.

Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air. They give bloom and color.

Don't become so burdened with the accumulation of knowledge that you cannot spare time to laugh.

Don't fail to laugh at your husband's jokes.

Don't tell him you wish you hadn't married him. The chances are that you don't wish it any more than he does.

Don't treat your family to a regular morning view of curl papers.

Don't think "any old dress" will do to wear at home. Always wear a pretty and becoming gown, no matter how expensive.

Don't take a long walk or undertake much housework before breakfast. Vitality is at a low ebb in the morning. Strength increases as the sun rises, and one is stronger just before midday.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead, give your face a good bath every night with warm water.

Don't forget that diet, quiet and sleep are the handmaidens of beauty.

It's safer to learn from your enemies than it is to instruct your friends.

HOUSE CLEANING TIME.
Carpets and rugs dusted, scoured or dyed. Quick deliveries.
BRACE BROS.,
Both Telephones—Wilkinsburg 23.

WANTED
Experienced Sewing Girls for our Alteration Department.
High wages and permanent position to right parties.
Meyer Jonasson & Co.

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COSMETIC SURGERY

Beautiful skins are often handicapped by an ugly nose or some slight featural irregularity; lines under the eyes, outstanding ears, birthmarks, tattoo stains, moles, warts and superfluous hairs cannot be overcome by massage. It requires science and art to completely remove such disfigurations. These operations are absolutely painless and devoid of any annoying inconveniences. If you cannot call, write me, and every detail will be sent you free of charge.

The fees for this work are very low and within the reach of all. Come and see me, I will give you the benefit of my advice and experience entirely free. The office is open every week day from 9 to 6. Sundays by appointment.

Address me personally,

FREE FACIAL TREATMENT

Will be given to every lady visiting my office and purchasing a jar of my celebrated skin food or tissue builder for one dollar. It refreshes and stimulates. Electrical Massage preserves the bloom of youth no matter how sallow. If the skin is oily, if the pores are enlarged and filled with blackheads, the proper massage will completely remove them.

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We exract, fill and make teeth and all our work is absolutely painless.
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Our doctors are graduates of the best colleges and have had years of practical experience. You are assured of kind and courteous treatment by our corps of skilled specialists.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Offices in all the principal cities of the U. S. and our guarantee good in any of them.

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Full Set (that fit).....$3 to $5
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HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,
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LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS for permanent and transient guests, at moderate prices.
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Gems of artistic perfection. Cuisine and service really delightful. YOU will say so.
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Ocean Front, Modern Hotel. Open all year. Elevator. Sea water baths in house. Thoroughly warmed and comfortable. Enclosed walk to beach. Capacity 300. Orchestra. Golf privileges. Send for booklet. Telephone No. 22. CHARLES EVANS & SON.

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Built entirely of brick and stone. Steam heat. Elevator service to street entrance. Rooms single or en-suite with or without bath. Special rates for families and parties contemplating a long stay. Further particulars on application. E. S. WATSON, Manager.

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Open all the year. On the Ocean Front at Virginia ave., Atlantic City, N. J., overlooking Boardwalk and Steel Pier. New Fire-proof Hotel. Built of brick, stone and steel. 100 beautifully furnished ocean front rooms, 50 rooms with bath attached. Fresh and sea water. The hotel is a model of elegance and comfort. Elevators, steam heat. Cuisine and service of the highest standard. Write for folder. The terms are reasonable. CHAS. E. COPE, Propr. and of the Grand Atlantic Hotel.

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Under the management of the well-known OWEN KELLY of Philadelphia. Opposite Reading depot. Open all year.

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Missouri and Pacific aves. Steam heat; $3 to $15 per week. J. B. Worthington.

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NOTICE—
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Enlarged, renovated and newly furnished. Commercial House, Mississippi avenue and the Beach. First-Class accommodations; bath houses attached.
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General Agency, 32 Broadway, New York; McCormick & Co., 306 Smithfield st.; First National Bank, Fifth ave. and Wood st.; C. R. Weitershausen, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

RIVER PACKETS.
KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.
STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, master; J. H. Wolfe, clerk; leaves Patterson's wharf, boat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., C. H. Gbriest, agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel. 828.

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Steady positions for men in all lines of business. We have dealings with best firms. You save time and money by calling.

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Watchmen, $15, $18.	Collectors, $15, $18.
Railroaders, $60, $100.	Factory hands, $15, $18.
Street cars, $60, $80.	Janitors, $12, $18.
Engineers, $15,$20.	Porters, $10, $15.
Firemen, $12, $15.	Drivers, $12, $15.
Oilers, wipers, $15.	Shipping Clerks, $12,$18.
Warehouses, $12, $15.	Colored men, $10, $15.
Wholesale, $15, $18.	Private places, $35 mo.

Young men learn trades, $8, $9, $10; if you write a plain hand, wish a position in mercantile house, railroad office, banks, real estate office; chance for promotion; call, positions, $10, $12, $15. Men employed but wishing to make change to better paying positions, call and tell us what you want. Years of constant dealing with business houses enables us to secure opening for men who have no influence themselves.

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"Guarantee Employment Co. never fails you."—G. E. Metzger, success to the Guarantee Employment Co. My position is now paying $125 a month."—S. R. McBurney. "Sent three of my college friends for positions. Mine is satisfactory in every way."—J. E. Metzger.

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WANTED.

Agents.

WANTED—City and traveling salesmen immediately, visiting "up-to-date towns" in territory traveled by professional "baseball clubs," to carry the finest side line. The Official Baseball Schedule and Score Book of the National League (vest pocket size); best advertising novelty known. A soft snap for one month only. Send 10c at once for sample copy, price, terms, etc. Address box 244, Pittsburgh.

AGENTS—Made $12.20 the first hour, writes a new agent selling "The Lodge Goat;" 600 pages of side-splitting humor; 500 original drawings; interests all; 7,000,000 lodge members in the U. S.; no competition; sells itself; agents' terms exceedingly liberal. C. B. Penfold & Co., box G, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—The famous postal card scheme; good for $50 a day, is given complete in the March number of "The Scheme," Alliance, Ohio. Send 50 cents today for a year's subscription and get the March number.

AGENTS—Big line of new specialties offering large returns; quick sellers; sample 10c; catalogue free. John Wallace, 217 Stein st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—We start you selling diamonds; don't accept employment until getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS, Mail-Order Dealers, keep posted; read The Western Monthly, 25c a year. Special—Six months 10c. Western Monthly, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Agents for churn; makes butter in one minute; $250 per month guaranteed; outfit free. Baxter Churn Co., Hamilton, O.

AGENTS for photo buttons, brooches, lockets, medallions; big inducements. Photo Jewelry Co., 195 State st., Chicago.

WANTED—To help everybody make $100 and more per month. "The Schemer," Alliance, O., tells how. Ask for copy.

AGENTS in every town; 250 per cent com. Hammell Medicine Co., 433 Water st., Pittsburgh.

YOU to write for "How to learn watchmaking by mail." O. C. Deselms, Attica, Ind.

WOMEN agents; salary; home paper. Inquire at 435 Water st.

Male Help.

BOOKKEEPER.

A bright, experienced young bookkeeper to keep the books and attend to the general office work in a brokerage office; good wages.

Address in own handwriting, F 23, THE GAZETTE.

BOOKKEEPER—Stock brokerage house wants bookkeeper who is familiar with the business and can furnish bond if necessary; state salary wanted. Address E 27, The Gazette.

BOYS—Two boys about 17 years to learn plating. Address P 23, The Gazette.

BOYS—100 boys. Apply at once. Ward-Mackey Co., 3212 Liberty ave.

BRAKEMEN, carriage painter, drivers ($11), carriage trimmers, cake baker, helper, lathe hands, vise hands, machinists, blacksmiths, helpers, drillpress cornemakers, plumbers, gasfitters, factory laborers, buckers-up, riveters, fitters-up, pullers-out, painters, plumbers, young men for factories, brakemen, conductors, farm hands, dairy hands, bricklayers, non-union rough carpenters, cake bakers, helpers. Unemployed, call at

RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave. Yoder Building.

CARPET SEWERS AND CARPET LAYERS

At once—highest salary paid in the city for competent workmen—only strictly sober and reliable men wanted. Apply superintendent's office, first floor.

KAUFMANN'S

CARPET LAYERS. Six city experienced carpet layers, steady, union men. Apply at once to Greenlinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

CASH BOYS wanted at Arnfelds, 1111 Penn ave.

CHEMIST—Young man with some knowledge of chemistry, to make color carbon determinations. Address Chemist, The Gazette.

CLERK—Assistant for hotel. BANNER AGENCY, 17 East Robinson st., Allegheny.

COACHMAN WANTED. White; single; excellent position. Address M 60, The Gazette.

COAT and pants makers at Arnfelds, 1111 Penn ave.

COLLECTORS, salesmen, drivers, porters, clerks, men for factories, stores and warehouses. NATIONAL, 403 Federal st., Allegheny.

DETECTIVES—Every locality; good ... experience unnecessary. Interna... tive Agency, Indianapolis.

DRAFTSMEN—Experienced ... ing both mechanical and steel ... good salaries and permanent positions ... competent men; state experience and salary expected. Address J 23, The Gazette.

DRIVERS—Experienced drivers for teams for freight depots and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in the morning. Sixteenth st. and Liberty ave., Pittsburgh.

DRIVERS—Must have experience in freight depot and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, 840 West North ave., Allegheny.

EMPIRE BUREAU

wants salesmen, structural draughtsmen, warehousemen, shipping clerks, collectors, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carpenters, blacksmith helpers and many other vacancies now open.

EMPIRE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 425 DIAMOND ST.

ENGINEERS—All stationary engineers to attend the stationary and open meeting of Local 95, I. U. S. E., on Sunday, March 22, 8 p. m., at Moorehead's hall; good speakers and entertainers will be present.

FLOOR LAYERS—Thin floor layers, none but experienced men need apply. Pittsburgh Hardwood Floor Co., Park building.

FOREMAN—Narrow gauge track foreman; must be sober, industrious and capable. Apply to Clarion Steel Company, Clarion, Pa.

JAPANNERS—Several first-class. Apply Employment department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN—Experienced young man as invoice clerk on Fisher book typewriter; must be familiar with this class of work in all its details, especially discount; stenography not essential; for Glassport, Pa., office; salary to start, $12.00 per week. Address P. O. box No. 1145, New York city.

MAN—Experienced young man on Remington typewriter; stenography not essential; for Glassport (Pa.) office; salary to start, $10.00 per week. Address P. O. box No. 1145, New York city.

MAN—Good all round man (white or colored) for general work in workrooms, balcony, shipping, etc. Apply Monday between 9 and 9 a. m., to Greisinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

MAN—Young, with some knowledge of chemistry, to make color carbon determinations. Address Chemist, The Gazette.

MEN—Three men by leading publication in Pittsburgh; work will take them in contact with best class of people; easy work, good pay. Address Mr. Hanson, 320 Third ave.

MEN from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia towns to manage office in home territory; $20 per week on yearly contract; reference and security required. TOTAL abstainer. Experience not necessary; to work under instructions. COLONIAL, Room 2, 120 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

MEN—First-class workmen, experienced in fitting sheet iron lagging on engines; steady employment. Apply Bradley Manufacturing Co., Pennsylvania ave., cor. Grant, Allegheny, Pa.

PAPERHANKERS to buy their tools from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 101-103 Wood st.

PIPE COVERERS (no helpers). Apply early Monday morning. Vallean-Costigan, 27 Imperial Power Building.

PRESS FEEDER—Cylinder press feeder. Steady position, good wages. Jones & Crowe, printers and binders, South Fifth st.

SALESMAN—Leading coffee, tea and spice house (roasters and importers) is open for an experienced salesman commanding trade in Central and Western Pennsylvania. Also one for West Virginia. Substantial inducements to a competent man. State experience, territory covered, etc. Address "Confidential" 379 Greenwich st., New York City.

Male Help.

SALESMAN—Tea and coffee salesman; leading New York house, importers and roasters, offer exceptional opportunity to high class tea and coffee salesman, experienced and commanding trade in Pittsburgh; give full particulars. Address Lock Box 337, New York City.

SALESMEN—Traveling or local; side line; 25 per cent commission; goods new; sell to every business, everywhere; sample case free. Address L. N. Co., 112 E. 125th st., New York.

SALESMAN—Experienced salesman, salary and commission; one with some experience in the building line preferred. Address box 678.

SALESMEN—Road, experienced; give references, lines sold; permanent position; good pay. New England Jewelry Co., Iowa City, Iowa.

SALESMEN—Six experienced shoe salesmen for our retail stores; apply at once. W. M. Laird Co.

SALESMAN—An experienced man to sell real estate. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 432 Fourth ave.

SALESMEN—Have fine seller for side line. Room 405, 94 La Salle st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—Well dressed, educated solicitors to secure new accounts for Franklin Savings & Trust Company; good commission paid to first-class men. B. W. Moore, 2847 Penn ave.

STOCKS AND BOND SALESMAN to represent us in this city; good local industrial propositions; call between 1 and 2, Monday. PITTSBURG SECURITIES AND GUARANTEE CO., 1205-6 Keystone Building.

STONEMASONS wanted. Center ave. and Craig st.

THREE No. 1 shovel runners, two Model G and one Little Giant. Apply Booth & Flinn, Limited, Stewart station, P. R. R.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for Pennsylvania territory to call on retail hardware trade; technical knowledge; exceptional opportunities; established, reliable and well-rated house. Sales department, 21 Atwater st., Detroit, Mich.

VOUCHER clerk; an extra young man as voucher clerk; must be good penman and accurate; for Glassport, Pa., office; salary $15 per week to start. Address P. O. Box 1145, New York City.

WANTED—Person to call on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house; local territory; salary $18.70 paid weekly, and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; business successful; inclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Competent, corteous and thoroughly experienced floor managers for women's depts; excellent positions with prospects of advancement and good salaries. Address, stating references.

WANTED. DOCTOR—IMMEDIATELY, WITH $3000, TO SUCCEED DR. JACKSON, EDINBURG, PA.

WANTED—Grocery salesmen, handling specialties on commission can make $50 to $100 per month; something new; call Monday morning. C. K. Ray, 407 Keystone Bank Bldg.

WANTED—Experienced tailor; good wages and good place for right man. Apply boys' clothing dept., 2d floor, Kaufmann's.

WANTED—Two bright young men for newspaper work. Apply at The Gazette between 8 and 7 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—Tile setter and helper. Apply McGinniss, 551 Liberty st.

WIREWORKERS and grille workers wanted; steady work and good wages for first-class men. Hopkins & Co., 108 West Broadway, New York city, manufacturers of wire railings, elevator inclosures, etc.

YOUNG men everywhere, copy letters, home evenings, $7 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager S 90, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man clerk and stenographer; must have experience; give age, reference and experience; good position for right party. R 25, The Gazette.

YOUNG man stenographer; address stating age, experience, reference and salary expected. N 29, The Gazette.

Female Help.

25 EXPERIENCED ALTERATION HANDS

to sew or make alterations on jacksts and skirts—must have experience in this line of work—best of reference required—extra high wages and steady position to right parties. Apply at once, third floor office.

KAUFMANN'S

CARPET SEWERS. Ten girls with store experience, at carpet sewing; must be competent to take right hold of work. Apply at once to Greetzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

CHAMBERMAID—Colored, 3502 Fifth ave., near McKee Place, E. E.

COOK, chambermaid, waitress, laundress and nurse; wages $5 and $8. MRS. KENNINGTON, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

COPYING letters at home, full or spare time; no names to supply, or addressing envelopes; nothing to buy; $20 per thousand, paid weekly; send addressed envelope for copy and application blank. Imperial Co., Liberty st., N. Y.

CUTTERS for cylinder and job presses. 111 to 121 Second ave., Monday.

FITTERS—Jacket and skirt fitters for fitting made garments; must furnish reference; extra high salary and guarantee of steady position to right parties. Address F 29, The Gazette.

GIRLS—Six experienced sewing girls to work in our suit and jacket alteration room; steady positions for good people. C. H. Rowe Co., E. E.

GIRLS—Experienced sewing girls for our alteration room. Apply cloak department, Gusky's.

GIRL—Collar girl; highest wages. Apply Monday morning. Domestic Laundry, 2310 Center ave.

GIRL—A downstairs girl, small family; reference required. 6121 Jackson st., E. E.

GIRLS—100 girls. Apply at once. Ward-Mackey Co., 3212 Liberty ave.

GIRLS for wrapping department. Apply Brace Bros., West Wilkinsburg.

GIRL for general housework. 1510 Fremont st., Allegheny.

LADIES everywhere, copy letters home evenings, and return to us, we pay $20 thousand, cash, new plan, steady work, send addressed envelope full particulars. Guarantee Co. Dept. S 90, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home, steady work, good pay. Materials sent everywhere free. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Du Pont Dept. S 90, Lock Box 1382, Philadelphia, Pa.

100 HOUSE GIRLS, laundress, chambermaids, dishwashers, pantry girls, cooks, from $5 to $10 a week. Unemployed, call at

RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave. Yoder Building.

PLAIN writers everywhere, spare time evenings, $8.50 week; steady home work; self-addressed envelope, full particulars. Manager Dept. S 90, Box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESLADIES—Ten experienced saleslaides to work in our coat room, notions, trimmings, domestic; steady positions for good people. C. H. Rowe Co., E. E.

SOLICITORS—Ten experienced women solicitors; nothing to sell; good wages. Nice work. Apply after 5 evenings, 705 Rebecca st., Allegheny.

$20 PER THOUSAND paid for copying short letters; several lines of work to give out; $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; enclose stamp for copy of letter, instructions, etc. Address Eagle Wholesale Co., Chicago, Ill.

$30 PER THOUSAND—We pay and supply paper for copying letters, wanted for advertising purposes; highest references furnished. Address Acme Co., 108 Fulton st., New York.

WAIST, sleeve and skirt makers on special order work; cash; first-class need apply. I. G. Rosk Co., 436 Penn ave.

WAIST, skirt and sleeve makers and helpers. Parcell's, 4228 Fifth ave.

WANTED—Experienced saleslaides for women's depts; only those accustomed to waiting on high-class trade wanted; good salary, permanent positions. Apply in person, ladies' underwear dept., 3d floor, Kaufmann's.

WANTED—6 curtain and drapery saleslaides; must have had previous experience and be able to furnish good reference; high wages paid. Apply supt.'s office, 1st floor, Kaufmann's.

WANTED—At once, experienced seamstress; good wages. Apply sporting goods dept., 2d floor, Kaufmann's.

WOMEN—Two bright, neat women by leading publication in Pittsburgh; easy work, good pay. Address Mr. Hanson, 320 Third ave.

YOUNG women to canvass; good pay and steady work. Call after 5 p. m., room 304 Chronicle-Telegraph building, 347 Fifth ave.

Male and Female Help.

CHECKERS—Experienced checkers. 4 Hazelwood laundry, Flowers ave.

GARDENER—Man and wife for East End place. Man must be experienced and fully qualified in the care of greenhouses, etc. Apply D. B. S., 347-349 Fifth ave.

MAN AND WIFE for steward and cook. Country club, near Pittsburgh. Address G 22, The Gazette.

RELIABLE male and female help supplied. NATIONAL, 403 Federal st., Allegheny.

Situations—Male.

BOOKKEEPER; also stenographer; eight years' experience, reliable, honest, trustworthy, wishes to locate in Pittsburgh; 27, married; A1 references. H., 25 Marshall st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POSITION—Japanese wants situation as houseman or waiter. Address E 33, The Gazette.

WANTED—By two energetic young men, a few hours' office or similar work in the evening. Address A 32, The Gazette.

Business Opportunities.

CAPITAL—Man with capital and who can raise more if needed to organize and manage steam automobile manufacturing business; machine thoroughly tested; several finished; many improvements; manufacture all parts; drawings, patterns, templates, all special tools, etc., except machine tools; owner will take stock in company in part payment; cannot take management on account of other interests, but will consult and help in future improvements. Address H. O. Box 1646, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I WISH to purchase a first-class stock of merchandise (drygoods or shoes preferred) in good business location within about 100 miles of Pittsburgh; and offer in payment new modern 8-room brick houses in desirable residence section of city; houses in perfect condition and well rented to good class tenants; would pay some cash; stock to invoice not more than $20,000. Address until March 27, E 60, The Gazette.

THE yearly output of a coal mine; also a working coal mine. Address Washington Coal, Coke and Cement Co., Box 357, Washington, D. C.

THE yearly output of a coal mine; also a working coal mine. Address Washington Coal, Coke and Cement Co., Box 357, Washington, D. C.

Financial.

A MECHANICAL INVENTION

For signal and advertising purposes; $15,000 required, whereby $1,000,000 could be made in one year through this investment.

P. O. BOX 528, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Partner.

MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF BOOKS AND FINANCES of corporation, consolidating two established mercantile firms doing a successful business; applicant must invest $10,000 in stock of company, but is guaranteed return of investment, with earnings at the end of one year, if desired, by ample security. State qualifications, age, etc., in first letter. Address P. O. Box 1055, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A partner with $20,000 capital, in an old established business; in Pittsburgh for 30 years; only those having desired capital and mean business need answer; state where an interview can be had. Address A 19, The Gazette.

AN ACTIVE young partner for good paying business; $200 cash required. Call Room 25, Stevenson building.

Pupils.

PUPILS—RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL, 432 Wood st., prepares students for expert reporting and positions requiring high speed and accuracy. Postgraduate course. Ask for catalogue.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL ALL YEAR for young and middle-aged men and women. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Established 1880. Big Ten-Cent Store building. Positions secured.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES and Bureau of Translation. PROF. SKALWEIT, Director. Send for booklet.

Real Estate.

DOWNTOWN business property; must be in good location; price ranging between $50,000 and $100,000; Penn ave. district preferred. Address E 19, The Gazette.

WE want your property for sale and for rent; we have buyers for all classes of property. Elderkin-Stanton Co., 432 Fourth ave.

WANTED—House, 8 to 10 rooms; large yard, at least 100 ft. front; rent below $60. Address H 28, The Gazette.

WANTED—To rent, small house, good neighborhood. Address L 23, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Inventors, patentees and mechanics, and every one interested in patents and inventions to send for our inventors' guide. This 60-page book sent free; contains full information how to obtain a patent; what to invest for profit and how to sell a patent; this elegantly printed book sent free to any address. O'Meara & Brock, patent attorneys, 620 11th st. N. W., Washington, D. C.

WILL pay liberally for names and addresses of boys of all, mining and other investment stocks, or broker's list. Address Confidential, Postoffice Box 562, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Complete outfit of second-hand office furniture sufficient to furnish two offices; must be good furniture and in good condition. Address box 678.

SMALL and large shoe boxes; can take them in large quantities at good prices; write at once to the Pittsburgh Drygoods Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILITARY land warrants, $5 paid person telling who has one, whether I buy or not. R. K. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Teamster to get good horse bedding in bales free, at 642 Grant st. Standard Broom Co.

PAPERHANGERS to buy their tools from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 101-103 Wood st.

CALCIMINING, whitewashing. Drop postal for estimate. Nelson, 3822 Melwood ave.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

No. 3912 Perrysville ave., rear, Allegheny—Two-story frame dwelling, 5 rooms and bath; possession April 1. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

Amberson ave., near Hazard st.—Three 2-story brick dwellings, containing 12 rooms each and three baths, with all modern conveniences; $125.00 per month each; possession at once. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

No. 4633 Center ave., near Neville st.—Three-story brick dwelling, with 11 rooms, with all conveniences, rental $60.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

Thomas st., between Lang ave. and Murtland st.—Two-story brick dwelling of 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences, front and rear porches with large lawn; rent $70.00 per month. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

No. 2814 Center, near Morgan st.—Two-story brick, 6 rooms, bath gases; $25.00; possession April 1. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

No. 625 Duff st., near Wylie.—Flat of four rooms and bath, bath gases; $20.00 per month; possession at once. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

No. 2028 Forbes st., rear, near Jumonville st.—Dwelling of 6 rooms, bath, bath gases; possession April 1, rent $22.50. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

No. 1611 Liberty ave.—Five rooms, city water; rent $16.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

Bailey ave. (Judge Bailey homestead), near Castle Shannon incline—Three-story frame, 12 rooms; lot 70x100; possession April 1. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

7238-7240 Hermitage st., near Homewood ave.—Two new two-story and mansard brick dwellings, 8 rooms and bath, with all conveniences; $40.00; take Hamilton ave. cars to Homewood ave. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

3912 Perrysville ave., near end of Perrysville ave. car line—A fine storeroom, 25x56; $45.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

5 Coleman st., near Greenfield ave.—Two-story and attic frame, 7 rooms, all conveniences; $28.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

19 Davis st., near Webster ave.—Two-story and attic brick, 5 rooms; $20.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

1 Charles st., near Taggart st.—Two-story and mansard store and 6 dwelling rooms, including shelving and counters in store; $40.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

Atwood st., cor. Boquet st.—A modern two-story brick dwelling, 6 rooms; large lot and shade trees; $25.00. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

Linden ave., near Dewey st., Ingram, Pa.—Two-story and attic frame, reception hall, bath and all conveniences; $27.50. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

A two-story and attic frame dwelling of 12 rooms, cor. Grandview ave. and Republic st. (Duquesne Heights); this house has just been renovated with new decorations and paints; is surrounded by large lawn and holds one of the finest views of Pittsburgh; will sell at a bargain or lease at $50 per month. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

UNION REALTY CO., 312 Fourth ave. After April 1, Westinghouse Building, Ninth and Penn ave.

PITTSBURGH HOUSES FOR RENT.

FIFTH AVE., East End—Two story and attic brick dwelling 12 rooms; hall, vestibule, front and rear porch, lawn——Rent $166.67. Possession April 1.

WOODMONT ST., near Wightman st.—Three-story brick, 11 rooms, reception hall—Rent $50.

FRIENDSHIP AVE., near Mathilda ave.—Dwelling, 10 rooms, hall, vestibule, front and rear porches, lawn——Rent $65. Possession April 1.

CORNER FRIENDSHIP AND EDMOND STS.—Three-story brick dwelling, 14 rooms; hall, vestibule, front and rear porches—Rent $60. Possession April 1.

HERMITAGE ST., near Homewood ave.—Three new brick houses, 8 rooms, reception hall, front and rear porch——Rent $40.

HERMITAGE ST., near Homewood ave.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling, 9 rooms, hall, vestibule, front and rear porches—Rent $40. Possession April 1.

SALINE AVE., near Beechwood boulevard—Two-story and mansard frame, 8 rooms; hall, vestibule, front, rear and side porch; house newly papered and painted——Rent $35. Possession April 1.

ROQUET ST., Oakland, near Wilmot st.—Two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 8 rooms, hall, vestibule, bath, w. c., range, front porch——Rent $40. Possession April 1.

SYLVAN AVE., near Wilmot st.—Brick of 5 rooms, hall, vestibule, front and rear porches, large lot——Rent $35. Possession April 1.

DALLAS AVE., Point Breeze—Brick dwelling of 10 rooms, reception hall, vestibule, bath, front porch——Rent $50. Possession April 1.

JULIET ST., near Frazier st.—Two-story and attic brick dwelling——Rent $55. Possession April 1. All conveniences.

FRAZIER ST.—Four rooms on second floor, cold water, natural gas——Rent $17. Possession April 1.

MONONGAHELA ST., near Mobile st.—Five rooms——Rent $13. Possession at once.

MARYLAND AVE., East End—Buff brick dwelling, 11 rooms, hall, vestibule, front and rear porch——Rent $62.50. Possession April 1.

STRATFORD AVE.—Brick, 11 rooms, hall, vestibule—Rent $75 month. Possession April 1.

FRAZIER ST.—Brick houses, 8 rooms each, hall, vestibule, bath——Rent $27.50 each mo. Possession April 1.

MURRAYHILL AVE.—Brick house, twelve rooms, all conveniences—Rent $70 month. Possession April 1.

CORNER MONONGAHELA AND TULLYMET STS.—Brick house, 8 rooms, all conveniences—Rent $35 month. Possession at once.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES FOR RENT.

BEECH AVE., corner of Allegheny ave.—Brick, 12 rooms, center hall, front and rear porches——Rent $100 month. Possession April 1.

ELLSWORTH ST.—Brick, 8 rooms, hall——Rent $40 month. Possession April 1.

JACKS RUN ROAD—Frame, 8 rooms, attic——Rent $7 mo. (B. 743.) Inquire janitor, 3822 Liberty ave.

SAWMILL, Allegheny—Brick, 4 rooms——Rent $13 month. Possession April 1.

ECKERT ST., near Shady ave. school—Two story house, 5 rooms——Rent $13. Possession April 1.

EAST DIAMOND ST.—Four rooms, hall, bath——Rent $23.

UNION REALTY CO., 312 Fourth ave. After April 1, Westinghouse Building, Ninth and Penn ave.

FOR RENT—Three-room house, Becks run, $8 per month. Inquire RISLEY'S REAL ESTATE CO., 411 Grant st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.
SWISSVALE.
Corner Harrison and Oak Grove aves.
$16.00 and $17.00 each.
Brick houses, 4 rooms each, natural gas for heat and light; gas range, inside w. c., porches, good location.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO., No. 308 Fourth ave.
Or Geo. C. Norris, Stanton ave., Swissvale.

SEWICKLEY.
For Rent—Frame house of 14 rooms and all improvements, situate in the best location in the valley; large lot 140x250 feet; possession April 1. Rent $75.
W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny.

FOR RENT.
10-room brick, Niagara st.....$50
9-room frame, Sheridan.....30
8-room frame, McKees Rocks.....25
8-room frame, Montooth boro.....25
7-room frame, England.....25
8 rooms, Lincoln ave., Montooth.....30
4 rooms and bath, Montooth.....18
These houses are all modern and in nice residence districts.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 431 Fourth ave.
After April 1st, Fitzsimons Bldg.

FOR RENT.
Freeport road, Hoboken, Pa. W. P. R. R.—frame house of six rooms, porches, fine spring water piped into house; plenty of fruit; ½ acre of ground; $11.
ALSO
Frame house of 6 rooms, front and rear porches, fine spring water, large lot; $9 50.
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO., 12 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT.
$17.00—SWISSVALE, HARRISON AVE. Near McClure ave., 12 new brick houses, 4 rooms each, gas for heat and light, inside w. c., gas range, cabinet mantels, front porch.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO., 308 Fourth ave.
Or George C. Norris, Stanton ave., near Bank Building, Swissvale, Pa.

ELYSIAN AVE., 311—Near Fifth ave., two-story and attic, frame, 8 rooms, vestibule, bath, w. c., range, hot and cold water, both gases, tile hearth, laundry, stationary tubs, furnace, front and rear porches. Lot 25x100; stable and carriage house; completely furnished; $60.00. Call Theodore F. Bentel Company, 632 Smithfield st.

FOR RENT.
Send name and address and list will be mailed to you.
All kinds of properties for sale or rent.
W. H. SKIVINGTON CO., 317 to 326 Park Building.

NIMICK AVENUE.
5-room brick dwelling, bath, inside w. c., gas range, etc.; rent $20 mo.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Two houses of six rooms each, at Ingram.
GEO. JOHNSTON, 421 Wood st.

FOR RENT—House of

INVESTMENT IN GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS. THEY

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

ARONSON REALTY CO.

Real Estate and Investments

704 Fifth Avenue.

IF YOU INVEST IN STOCKS YOU MAY LOSE YOUR MONEY.
—A. R. CO.—

IF YOU INVEST IN REAL ESTATE IN THE RIGHT DISTRICTS YOU ARE SURE TO MAKE MONEY.
—A. R. CO.—

OUR CLIENTS ARE ALL MAKING MONEY BUYING REAL ESTATE THROUGH OUR OFFICES.
—A. R. CO.—

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY BY INVESTIGATING TODAY'S ASSERTIONS.
—A. R. CO.—

PENN AVENUE.
The Commission Man's District.
LARGE LOT—60 FT BY 160 FT. TO ALLEY.
3 Modern up-to-date buildings.
CORNER PROPERTY.
Have special price for quick buyer.
THERE IS MONEY IN THIS.
Investigate at once. This is ready money.
Exclusive Agents,
—A. R. CO.—

EIGHTH ST. (NR. PENN AVE.)
In the heart of the Wholesale District, (W. Arbaugh-Stephenson Co.)
LESS THAN $800 FOOT FRONT.
Modern building of 12 rooms.
Now occupies as offices.
PROPERTY IN VICINITY SELLING FOR DOUBLE.
OWNER MUST SELL.
WE HAVE SPECIAL PRICE.
Investigate this at once.
—A. R. CO.—

EAST END VACANT.
HIGHLAND AVE., NR. BOQUET.
Finest Location.
LARGE, BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE.
150x250 to Street.
OWNER WILL SELL CHEAP.
Will Consider trade for improved.
Investigate at once.
—A. R. CO.—

HUMP DISTRICT.
Two Blocks from Court House.
LOT 22x106 FT. TO ALLEY.
Modern ten-room dwelling.
SPECIAL PRICE $10,000.
THIS IS THE MONEY-MAKING DISTRICT.
Get Here First.
YOU WILL MAKE MONEY IF YOU DO.
Exclusive Agents,
—A. R. CO.—

CRAWFORD ST.
FOUR BRICK MODERN HOUSES,
5 rooms and all conveniences each.
CAN BE BOUGHT AS A WHOLE.
And can be sold singly
At reasonable advance.
Lot is 67x80 ft.
HAVE SPECIAL PRICE OF $10,000.
YOU CAN MAKE $3,000 SELLING THEM SINGLY.
THIS IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
For a Quick and Safe Turn.
LOOK THIS UP AT ONCE.
See Exclusive Agents,
—A. R. CO.—

WYLIE AVE. (COR. PROPERTY.)
Lot 80x160 to alley.
Modern 10-rooms—bath and all conveniences.
PROPERTY CAN BE BOUGHT BELOW Market Value.
ALSO 125 FT. BY 110 FT. ADJOINING, Vacant ground almost given away.
See Exclusive Agents,
—A. R. CO.—

A. R. CO.
WE HAVE MANY INVESTMENTS
A. R. CO.
THAT ARE SURE MONEY MAKERS.
A. R. CO.
IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE
THAT WILL MAKE YOU MONEY SEE

ARONSON REALTY CO.

704 Fifth Avenue.

FOR SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

$5,500—Wylie ave., substantial brick dwelling containing 9 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, both gases and every modern improvement. This is a decided bargain and should be investigated at once.

$8,000—Penn ave., Wilkinsburg, 2-story brick dwelling containing 12 rooms, reception hall, furnace, both gases, and every modern convenience. Lot 40x140 feet to alley.

$4,000—Lawson ave., Crafton Terrace, 2-story frame dwelling containing 8 rooms, bath, china closet, cabinet mantels, combination gas and electric fixtures with other modern conveniences. Lot 30x120.

Real Estate Department.

Fidelity Home Assurance & Realty Co.,

Incorporated,
No. 310 Fourth Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SMALL SUBURBAN FARM, 8 acres, 1 mile Larimer, P. R. R., 18 miles city; good 5-room house, good stable, spring water, young orchard. This is choice and a bargain. Price $2,000. (15)

7 ACRES, near Valencia and P. & W. R. R., 21 miles from Pittsburgh; good 8-room frame house, stable, et.; good water, abundance of fruit. This is a bargain at $2,500. See us at once.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

WILKINSBURG PROPERTY.
10 rooms, reception hall, lot 32x120, hardwood finish, two stories, gas, water heater, heated by steam; this property was built by the owner for a home and everything is of the best; this is one of the most desirable residences in Wilkinsburg; three minutes walk to station; four car lines; will be sold at a bargain.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE.
EDGEWORTH.
$3,200—Frame house, 6 rooms, hall, hardwood finish, china closet, slate mantel, tile hearth, bath, porches, laundry, range, chandeliers; lot 70x96 feet; possession immediately.

SWISSVALE.
$2,500—Frame house, 7 rooms, hall, bay window, cabinet mantels, porches, cemented cellar, chandeliers; lot 30x110 feet; possession immediately; terms monthly.

$4,500—Brick house, 9 rooms, hall, china closet, bath, porches, furnaces, laundry, range, cemented cellar, chandeliers; lot 31x110 feet, possession immediately; terms monthly.

$3,000—Frame house, 6 rooms, hall, hardwood mantels, bath, vestibule, tile hearth, furnace, laundry, water heater, cemented cellar, chandeliers; lot 25x100 feet; terms monthly.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave., opposite postoffice.

FOR SALE.
$ 1,250—German sq., 5 rooms, lot 30x214.
1,700—St. Patrick st., 3 rooms, lot 26x165.
1,900—Maury st., 6 rooms, lot 20x90.
2,300—Miller ave., 5 rooms, lot 25x140.
2,500—16th st., 5 rooms, lot 20x60.
2,500—Windom st., 5 rooms, lot 56x160.
2,600—Sarah st., 6 rooms, lot 25x85.
2,650—17th st., 5 rooms, lot 20x90.
2,600—Cobden st., 6 rooms, lot 20x100.
2,650—German sq., 5 rooms, lot 35x100.
2,800—14th st., 6 rooms, lot 18x80.
2,900—18th st., 7 rooms, lot 20x84.
3,250—Linnwood ave., 6 rooms, lot 30x150.
3,300—Sterling st., 6 rooms, lot 25x120.
4,000—Sidney st., 6 rooms, lot 20x70.
4,200—14th st., 6 rooms, lot 20x90.
4,300—15th st., 6 rooms, lot 20x85.
4,300—22d st., 7 rooms, lot 25x80.
5,000—Jane st., 7 rooms, lot 24x120.
5,500—Bingham st., 8 rooms, lot 22x120.
5,600—15th st., 9 rooms, lot 22x65.
10,000—Carson st., 8 rooms and store, lot 24x 85.
SOUTH SIDE BRANCH CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
1411 Carson street.

EUCLID AVE., Allegheny.....$3,000
Near Perrysville ave.—Six-room frame house, good cellar, etc.; good repair; lot 25x100; possession immediately; $2,000 cash.

SOMERSET ST., CHADWICK PLACE, $2,850
New 7-room frame house, bath, finished attic; lot 25x80; 3 minutes Lincoln car line; terms $800 cash.

CHAUCER ST., BRUSHTON.....$3,500
7-room frame house, bath, finished attic and all conveniences, lot 25x100; possession at once; terms made reasonable.

WINSLOW ST., E. E.....$3,800
8-room frame house, bath, laundry, etc.; good repair; lot 23x75; paved street; terms $1,000 cash, balance to suit.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

DON'T PAY RENT

When you can own your own home. 15 minutes' car ride from Fifth ave. and Liberty st. in a well settled residence neighborhood. Streets graded, sidewalks, water, gas, schools, churches, stores within short distance, market house handy. No fog and dirt nuisances. Large lot 25 ft. front. $500 cash all that is required. Balance mortgage.

THE H. L. KIEFER COMPANY,
615 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.
We have several six-room brick Houses located in Fulton st., Griffin plan. On the Hill Top. They are built on large Lots and have all the modern improvements. Prices range from $2,750 to $3,850, and are Sold on easy payments. Come out today. Take a Suburban car to Southern ave And Onyx st.
See agent at houses today or any Day during the week.
ALLEN W. JONES,
501 German National Bank bldg.,
Or D. J. SMITH,
2705 Carson st., South Side.

IF YOU ARE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FINE HOUSE IN HOMESTEAD, WE CAN SELL YOU A 7-ROOM HOUSE ON THE STREET HERE FOR $5,200. THIS HOUSE HAS LARGE ROOMS, BATH, GAS, ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEATING BY HOT AIR, LARGE PANTRY, LARGE ATTIC (FINISHED), FOLDING DOORS, CABINET MANTELS, FRONT AND BACK PORCHES, CEMENT WALKS, HARDWOOD STAIRS, AND IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD. ACTUAL VALUE $5,500.

RATTIGAN & COX,

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE BROKERS, HOMESTEAD, PA.

FOR SALE—AT OAKMONT.

Eight-room brick, with bath, gas, water and electric light; stable in rear; large corner property of one acre, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; 200 feet frontage on three sides and only one block from R. R. station, in Oakmont; new trolley line passes this; stone sidewalks and sewer completed; a fine proposition and well located for sub-dividing; want quick sale to settle estate.

JAS. MARSHALL,
1506 Arnott Bldg.

FOR SALE—A 9-room pressed brick residence on Washington st., Allegheny. Price $6,800.

FOR SALE—A 6-room frame dwelling, with both gases, water, etc.; on paved street; 10 minutes' walk from Allegheny market; possession April 1. Price $2,250.

FOR SALE—An 8-room frame, with bath, both gases, etc.; on paved street; 3d ward, Allegheny. Price $2,900.
Allegheny Branch
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

BELLEVUE—$10,500; the finest home in the town; no better location; paved street, half square to cars, 11-room solid brick, modern throughout; come and see this.
BELLEVUE—$6,800; new solid brick house 9 rooms, near steel mills, corner lot, 75 feet deep; see us before you buy; we have got them down there.
J. A. GIBSON & CO.,
401 Federal st.,
Or 704 Florence ave., Avalon. Both 'phones.

FOR SALE.
Small cash payments, balance like rent.
$ 800—Rubicon st.....2-room frame
$1,000—Millvale ave.....corner lot, 3 rooms
$2,500—Upland st.....6-room frame
$3,100—Hatfield st.....6-room brick
$4,000—Forty-third st., bath, 3-room brick
$4,000—Cedar st.....8 and 3-room frames
$4,500—Fairmont ave.....bath, 8-room brick
$6,000—Hamilton ave.....bath, 8-room brick
$7,000—Pacific ave., corner.....8-room frame
HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st. 228 Pacific ave.

FOR SALE—
THIS IS CHEAPER THAN RENTING.
$500 cash, balance $25 per month
New frame of 8 rooms and 2 rooms in mansard, bath, inside w. c., washstand, cabinet and slate mantels, pantry, hall, cemented cellar, two porches; lot 25x105 feet to a 16-foot alley; within two minutes of cars and Avalon school; price $2,300; see it at once; immediate possession.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

A GREAT BARGAIN
For a physician. Fine 8-story pressed brick house, 10 rooms; every convenience; lot 20x100; owner is retiring from practice and will sell at a big discount. Long time.
UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth ave.
After April 1, Westinghouse Building.

CHOICE RESIDENCES.
SUBURBAN TOWN. SECOND ONLY TO SEWICKLEY. FIFTEEN MINUTES HEART OF CITY.

CORAOPOLIS REALTY CO.

FRANK C. KUNKEL,
Manager.

FOR SALE—Four solid brick houses, 10 rooms, bath, pantry, laundry, cemented cellar each; paved st. Price $5,500, on monthly payments.

Also three solid brick houses, 7 rooms, bath, pantry each; street paved. Price $3,200, monthly payments.

Clark st., two brick houses, 8 rooms, bath and 4 rooms on rear at a bargain.
W. B. M'CREA,
407 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Bellevue—Six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, finished attic; lot 40x120 ft; only 100 feet from paved street; all for $3,500.
AVALON.
New house of 10 rooms, bath, complete laundry, cabinet mantels throughout; in a first-class location, for $4,000.
P. & A. S. H. PARKER. BELL
215 N. 401 Federal st. 1040-J
Remove April 1 to 312 West Ohio st., Allegheny. Both 'phones.

EDGEWOOD PARK.
On the P. R. R.; a new brick house of 9 rooms and every modern improvement; nicely papered, good lot, only $7,000, will arrange easy terms.
UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth ave.
After April 1, Westinghouse Building.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

AT Ben Avon, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., a fine house of 10 rooms and reception hall, gases, bath, water, inside w. c., speaking tubes, slate mantels, furnace, front and rear porches, cistern, outside wash house, large stable, all buildings have slate roofs, lot about 270x250, covered with bearing fruit trees; place must be seen to be appreciated; for terms and particulars address B 33, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.
Frame house of five rooms and attic on Glenmawr ave., Sheraden; bath, slate mantels, sliding doors, both gases; lot 25x107 ft.; front and rear porches; street paved and sewered; price $3,000; possession April 1.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
431 Fourth ave.
After April 1st, Fitzsimons Bldg.

ON LIBERTY AVENUE.
Liberty avenue, near Union Station, 90 feet front by 160 feet deep, to Spring alley, with buildings rented for $3,250 per year; price $45,000, which is only $500 per foot front; this property will double in value in five years, and is at present paying 6 per cent net on the investment. Adress P. O. Drawer No. 919, city.

FOR SALE AT AVALON.
9-room brick, cemented cellar, with furnace, tiled, heater, laundry and extra w. c.; bath, gas, and electric fixtures; cabinet mantels, tile hearths and combination fixtures; corner lot; convenient to trolley and R. R. station.
JAS. MARSHALL,
1506 Arnott Bldg.

ONLY $3,800.
A 7-room frame house in a choice district, near Highland park; front and rear porches, hall, bathroom, both gases and all conveniences; lawn and shade trees; will take a nice lot as part payment.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Six-room dwelling; lot 50x140; all modern conveniences. Price, $2,600.

W. M. McDONALD, Turtle Creek.

SUBURBAN HOME.
1½ acres fronting 209 ft. on street car line; 6-room frame house, stable, fruit and shade trees, good spring at house; price $2,500, $1,500 cash, balance mortgage 5 years.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—$15,000; greatest bargain in 20th ward; center hall brick dwelling; 12 rooms, two baths, steam heat and every modern convenience; fine location; lot 50x150; and is worth $17,500.
ELDERKIN STANTON CO.,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Evaline st.; 9-room brick; fine bath and all conveniences; 3 open fires and 2 slate mantels; strictly up-to-date and a bargain at $7,800; terms $2,000 cash; balance $50 month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
235 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Six-room frame house, Butler st.; water, inside closet, cellar, porch, etc.; lot 30x100; price $2,300.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
431 Fourth ave.
After April 1st, Fitzsimons Bldg.

FOR SALE—A bargain; brand new houses of 6 rooms; bath, laundry, cabinet mantels, chandeliers, tile hearths, etc., in Wilkinsburg; good location; price $2,800; $200 down; $25 per month.
JOHN WESLEY,
216 Frankstown ave., East End, city.

FRAME house of 9 rooms, lot 24x146, on paved street, cemented cellar, furnace, cabinet mantels; this house is all papered and in good condition; convenient to street car station; price $4,500; payment to suit buyers.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Race st., Belmar Place, new brick, 9 rooms, reception hall and all conveniences; lot 84½x301 to paved street; price $6,500, terms $1,000 cash, balance $50 monthly.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
235 Fourth ave.

AVALON, PA.
Frame house of 6 rooms and bath; lot 50x120; one square from cars. Price $3,600. Possession at once. Easy terms.
LIGGETT & GOEHRING,
316 Frick Bldg.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY—SHERADEN.
$3,500—Home of 12 rooms in finest of order; lot 50x100; walks, trees, lawn, fences, etc.; cars pass door; cut from $4,500 for quick sale.
IRON CITY REALTY CO.,
315 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Here is what you want. New brick house, 6 rooms and bath, the coziest little home you ever saw. Paved street, Thirty-seventh ward, and only $3,500, $1,000 down will do.
ELDERKIN STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

WILKINSBURG—$4,500—No less; three-story house, 7 rooms each floor, bath, laundry, cellar, 2 porches, 2 yards; paved street; corner alley; Pennsylvania station and three car lines within four squares; $2,000 cash, balance mortgage. 326 Fifth st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—11-room brick house, center hall, lot 104 by 135 ft.; most desirable part Wilkinsburg; close to cars; can be bought right.
MARTIN & CO., Room 710 Empire Bldg.

COME out to West Pittsburgh; only 18 minutes on electric cars; houses sold for $40 down and $20 a month; you can move right in.
WEST PITTSBURGH IMPROVEMENT CO.,
506 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—A brick house of 8 rooms, Brushton; all modern improvements; paved street; lot 26x150 Spruce st. $4,000; $1,000 down.
WEBER & SCHUMACHER,
146 Frankstown ave., E. E.

$2,200—$50 CASH, $17.50 PER MONTH.
NEW HOUSE, 5 rooms, cellar, water, both gases, chandeliers, porches.
ALBERT H. OYER,
24 Shiloh st. Mt. Washington.

FOR SALE—Corner house and lot, 1372 Monte-zuma st., E. E.; $200 cash, $21.50 per month; lot 22x100; 6 rooms and bath, and all conveniences; inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—Two brick houses 6 rooms and bath, cheap if sold before April 1. Inquire day or evening at 7150 Mt. Vernon st., near Homewood ave., in Belmar plan.

POSSESSION APRIL 1—8-room modern brick dwelling, Homewood district; paved street, E. E.; near cars. $4,100; $600 cash; act quick. Address 5705 Hay st., E. E.

FOR SALE—Good brick Wilkinsburg home; owner wishes to sell before moving time; will make sacrifice. Address M 23, The Gazette.

CORNER property, large frontage; will sell cheap to quick purchaser. 411 California ave., Avalon.

FOR SALE—Modern brick, West Wilkinsburg home at a bargain. Address G 53, The Gazette.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE.
Twelve-roomed reception hall house. Located near Highland Park. Hardwood floors, quartered oak stairways, cabinet mantels. In fact, modern in every way. An ideal home. Price $17,500.00.
This has to be seen to be appreciated.
For further particulars, see
JOHN ROEDER,
Real Estate Broker
404 Keystone Bldg.

FOR SALE.
$10,750—Red brick of 11 rooms, Atlantic ave.
$7,500—Red brick of 10 rooms, Oakland ave.
$8,000—Red brick of 9 rooms, Hoke st.
$7,500—Buff brick of 10 rooms, Frankstown ave.
$12,500—Red brick of 12 rooms, Room st.
$8,250—Red brick of 8 rooms, Mathilda st.
GEO. W. DEWSNAPP,
428 4th ave.
After April 1 at 417 4th ave.

FOR SALE.
In Belmar plan, two six-room brick houses at $4,150 each, and can be bought on easy payments, as these houses have bath, 7 rooms, instantaneous water heaters, cemented cellars and large porches. If you want a nice home see these at once.
ALLAN W. JONES,
501 German National Bank Bldg.,
Or 7240 Monticello st., Belmar place.

$2,000—Will take lot in part payment for frame house of 5 rooms, finished attic, hall, vestibule, etc.; good cellar, city water; lot 25x120 feet to alley.
$4,000—Will buy this neat frame house of 8 rooms and attic, bathroom, open plumbing; heater, natural gas; lot 30x100 ft., near Frankstown ave.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6300 Penn ave., E. E., city.

FOR SALE.
$ 7,000—Cypress st., 12-room reception hall house, cement cellar, instantaneous water heater; lot 37x100 ft.
$10,000—Dithridge st., corner lot 50x70 ft., with frame house, 6 rooms, bath and finished attic; fine corner for apartment house.
E. C. WEFING,
Corner Bellefonte and Walnut sts., E. E.

FOR SALE—$4,000—Travella Boulevard—Modern buff brick, 7 rooms, large attic, complete bath, laundry, range, cement cellar, very fine hardwood mantels, sliding doors, finely decorated, porches, sewered, etc.—lot 23x100 feet—$500 cash—$35.00 per month; possession at once.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$1,850—$200 cash—$15 per month, inclusive of interest—5 new frame houses, 4 rooms and basement kitchen, bath, gas, inside w. c., hardwood cabinet mantels, porch, stone foundation, slate roof, lot 20x120 feet on Mason st., near Blackadore ave.—not on a hill.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$7,600—No. 232 Amber street, brick, 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas, furnace, sewing room, range, laundry, cement cellar, porches, lot 40x115 feet to alley; $3,000 mortgage, balance cash reduced from $5,800; possession in 60 days.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

THIS IS MOVING TIME.
Are You Moving Into Your Own Home?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?
Our Terms are Easier Than Paying Rent.
You'll Be Surprised When You Hear Them.

AT BELMAR PLACE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH, WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PERFECT HOMES WHICH WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND A SMALLER PAYMENT EACH MONTH THAN YOU'D PAY IN RENT FOR A HOUSE NOT HALF AS GOOD.

THESE HOUSES ARE MODERN BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS THAT GO TO MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING. THEY CONTAIN FROM FIVE TO TEN ROOMS. THE PRICES RANGE FROM

$3,000 to $8,000.

BELMAR PLACE HAS ASPHALT PAVED STREETS, GRANOLITHIC WALKS, CITY WATER, BOTH GASES, SEWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC. IT HAS POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION AND EVERY CITY CONVENIENCE.

COME TO BELMAR PLACE TODAY. OUR REPRESENTATIVES ARE ALWAYS AT OUR BELMAR OFFICE. IF YOU CANNOT COME TODAY, COME ANY DAY.

TAKE FRANKSTOWN AVE. OR HAMILTON AVE. CARS. THEY BOTH PASS BELMAR PLACE. THE PENNA. R. R. HOMEWOOD STATION IS LESS THAN A MINUTE'S WALK.

The Beechwood Improvement Company, Ltd.

Times Building or Belmar Place.

$7,000
FOR A PERFECT HOME IN A PERFECT LOCATION—SHADYSIDE.

An 8-room modern brick residence with perfect appointments; the lot is 20x100 feet; everything entering into the construction of the house from cellar to the roof has been of the best.
Laundry with improved tubs, water heater and furnace in cellar; first floor has large tiled vestibule; hall and stairs give a very pleasing reception hall effect; parlor, dining room and kitchen.
Second floor contains three bed rooms and modern bath with sanitary plumbing.
Third floor has two bed rooms, which are large and roomy; there are six hardwood mantels, with gas fixtures in grates; combination gas fixtures, will convey; porches, etc., are features which make this house a home in the truest sense of the word.
The property is on Kentucky ave., one square from Fifth ave. cars; schools and churches convenient.
The price we are asking does not begin to represent the value of the property; it must be seen to be appreciated.
Terms will be made to suit purchaser. For further information write or call on

THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
TIMES BUILDING.

MARTIN & CO.,
Room 710 Empire Building.
PENN AVE., near Homewood, lot 50x350, running through to Mead st., in rear; 12 room house, all improvements, $20,000. Bargain for quick buyer.

FIFTH AVE., near Amberson, new modern colonial house, 16 rooms, one of the most desirable places on street, lot 104 by 300, can be bought right.

WALLINGFORD ST., near Morewood, 55x197, stone front, 16 rooms, thoroughly modern, easy payments, price right.

THREE CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES in Highland park district, up-to-date in every detail, $23,000, $27,500, $30,000.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 16 rooms, lot 80 foot front; most desirable location in vicinity of Fifth and Morewood.

MARTIN & CO.,
Room 710 Empire Building.

A SCHEME

That offers something for nothing should be avoided.

BUT

We offer you five brick and stone Houses in East End for $26,000.
$16,000 cash, balance 6 per cent mortgage.
This is a 13⅓ per cent investment.
Figure it for yourself and see.
COUCH & CO.,
524 Fourth ave.

$6,000 (possession April 1) for this buff brick residence of 10 rooms; modern throughout; good lot; only four minutes from P. R. R. and street cars; Edgewood, Pa.

We have the neatest brick house of eight rooms, hall, vestibule, etc., in the East End, near Stanton and Highland aves; possession April 1; price $6,500.

$5,500—Neat brick house of 8 rooms, hall and vestibule, bath, open plumbing, cemented cellar, laundry, heater, etc.; good lot; paved street; central location; East End.

J. A. YOUNG & CO., 6300 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
—$5,500—
FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace and all conveniences; near Stanton ave.
Possession at Once.
F. H. TREMBLY,
6716 Pacific ave.
Both 'phones. Both 'phones.

FOR SALE.
Seven building lots, 50x150 each, fronting on Frankstown ave., extending back to a 50-ft. street; these are the cheapest lots in the city; price $20 per foot front; terms reasonable, this is a cinch.
3 lots, 40x137, Hamilton ave.
1 lot, 40x137, Kelley st.
1 lot, 40x126, corner Bennett and Wood.
7 lots, 35x110, Wood st., Wilkinsburg.
GEO. W. DEWSNAPP,
428 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$1,750—Brushton ave. extension, near 3Rt. Vernon st.; frame, 4 rooms, hall, bath, gas, 2 hardwood mantels, cellar, water, porch; lot 21x110 feet;—$300 cash, balance to suit; possession in 60 days.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—$12,500—S. Fairmont ave., E. E.; buff brick, reception hall, 10 rooms, built by owner for home; best bargain on street; house first-class in every particular; lot 37x105.
ELDERKIN STANTON CO.,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—1309 S. LINDEN AVE., E. E. New brick, reception hall, 10 rooms, two baths, up-to-date in every particular; finest location; lot 42x120; possession April 1.
ELDERKIN STANTON CO.,
432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Chislett st.—7-room frame house, all modern conveniences, street and walk paved, 25 feet frontage; price $3,000. Terms $500 to $500 cash, balance $25 and up monthly.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
235 Fourth ave.

MARTIN & CO. Room 710 Empire Bldg.
We have several very choice East End residences for sale ranging in price from $6,500 to $11,000; all good value.
MARTIN & CO., Room 710 Empire Bldg.

FOR SALE—Pacific ave.—9-room frame house, all conveniences, 2 side entrances; price $6,000. Terms $1,000 cash and $40 per month.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
235 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$700—Elgin, near Hampton st., E. E.—lot 24x100 feet—$50 cash—$10 per month—balance 4½ per cent interest.
D. REITER & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

Allegheny Residences.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES.
For Sale—Perrysville Ave. District.
Brand new house, 6 rooms ($1,200 needed) $2,700.
6 rooms, porches, bath ($400 needed) $2,500.
6 rooms, attic, porches ($1,250 needed) $2,850.
5 rooms, attic, porches (only $800 needed) $2,300.
8 rooms, bath, hardwood mantels, etc., $4,300.
10 rooms, bath, furnace, laundry, etc., $4,000.
GEORGE S. CARUTHERS,
1104 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—
A bargain for the man who wants to stop paying rent; an 8-roomed frame house, porch, pantry, finished attic, can be had for $250 down; balance from $25 to $35 a month until paid for.
This kind of thing is not offered every day; call and see me; price $2,500.
GEORGE S. CARUTHERS,
1104 Federal st., Allegheny.

MARTIN & CO., Room 710 Empire Bldg.
ALLEGHENY.
FOR SALE—WESTERN AVE.—Most desirable portion of street, 160 ft. front (corner lot); modern house, stable, etc.; one of the most up-to-date residences to be found; price right to buyer who means business.
MARTIN & CO., Room 710 Empire Bldg.

Real Estate—Special.

The Fidelity Home Assurance and Realty Co.,

310 FOURTH AVE.,

Have Unlimited Amount at Their Command.

"CALL ON US."

Co-Operation Is the Watchword of the 20th Century.

WE ARE UP-TO-DATE.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.
208 Fourth ave.
$8,200 for all—Locust st., 2 brick houses of 6 rooms, attic and bath, and one frame; lot 30x112.

$20,000 for all—Seven brick houses in the East End; 6 rooms and bath each; rent, $182 per month; these rents could be increased to $175 per month.

$2,200—Wylie ave., brick house, 5 rooms; $500 cash, balance easy.

$7,500—Maryland ave., brick house of 8 rooms; all modern; corner lot; easy terms.

$6,200—Cottart square, brick 9 rooms; bath, laundry, furnace; lot 33½x99½.

$2,000—Ward st., Oakland; nice level lot 25x100 feet; street paved and sawered; flagstone walk; terms to suit.

$5,500—Cato st., brick house of 8 rooms, bath, laundry, both gases, vestibule, hall, slate mantels, tile hearths, inside shutters, sliding doors, porches; nice level lot; $1,500 to $2,000 cash, balance easy.

$6,500—South st., Wilkinsburg; frame house 9 rooms, bath, furnace, all modern improvements; lot 30x160; corner property.

$1,500—Kirkpatrick st., lot 20x111 to a street.

$6,000—Robinson st., near Fifth ave., new brick house of 8 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, all modern improvements; lot 26x100.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth ave.

PLAN OF LOTS

FOR SALE—Plan of lots containing 111 large lots, situated at Coal Valley, Pa., 1,200 feet from line of Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, only short distance from Clairton. Property is nicely situated and every lot level. Proposed street car line from Clairton to Pittsburgh will pass 1,500 feet of this property. An elegant opportunity for an investment. Will sell all or any part of the plan away below value to quick buyer. Call or write

M. HALL

326 Eighth Avenue.
Homestead, Pa.

WHY PAY RENT

Call and see me how you can have your own house built on your own plans, in a pleasant, refined location on an honest, fair monthly plan.
Have only a limited number of offers to make.
W. A. ZAHN (Owner),
403 TRADESMENS BLDG.

50-ACRES BLACK LOAM; main road, 8-room house and outbuildings; plenty fruit; no nicer home in Jersey; $3,100; easy terms.
A. M. BONIS, Mays Landing, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

FOR SALE—Most desirable country residence of 65 acres, well lying land, 2 houses, large barn, only a short distance from city, on Chartiers Valley R. R., between Bridgeville and Canonsburg. For full information see COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST COMPANY,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

AN ALLEGHENY BARGAIN
Reduced from $45,000 (actual cost) to $25,000; beautiful stone residence on Fayette st.; 13 rooms, 4 baths; first and second floors all hardwood; laundry, furnace, filter, etc.; front porch and terrace; lot 51x141 feet to alley. For permit see
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

A SUBURBAN HOME.
Ten-room reception hall house with 1½ acres of ground; near railroad station; stable and outbuildings, young vineyard and fruit trees; good cistern, natural gas; 9 miles from city; railway fare $4.50 per month; price only $5,500.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

A BARGAIN IN CRAFTON.
A 10-room frame house on paved street, near street cars and Parkanhle R. R. station; 3 porches, stone walks, shade and fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, etc.; lot 55x110 feet; price only $4,250.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

THREE HOUSES CHEAP.
Will sell separately; possession of two can be had April 1; these are bargains; contain five rooms each; a 9 per cent investment; lot 100x190 feet; price of entire property only $6,000.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

ATLANTIC CITY.

If you have Atlantic City in mind as a Renter or Buyer of Cottages, Boarding Houses, Hotels or Real Estate, we can offer you the best and greatest variety and at right prices. Write, call or phone. C. J. ADAMS CO., successors to Israel G. Adams & Co., 2, 4, 6, 8, Law Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Phone 71 A.

ON NORTH HIGHLAND.
$25,000—3-story brick dwelling, 14 rooms, bath, hardwood floors, etc., near Bigelow and Peacock residences; lot 50x130x90 feet in rear to an alley; a fine property.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

$4,750—Easy terms, will buy this plot of ground, 100x200 ft., with two story frame building; this property fronts on paved street and will make a builder money.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6300 Penn ave., E. E., city.

Farms.

FARMS of 10 to 300 acres and upwards; palatial residences, beautiful homes, affording equal, if not unparalleled, healthful, agricultural, commercial, social, moral, educational, intellectual and religious advantages of any home surroundings in the world; business properties, manufacturing plants, coal and oil lands, vacant lots, etc., etc. These properties are variously located, and in form and prices they invite the interest of home seekers, cottagers and others. Earnestly endeavoring to do justice to both buyer and seller, I solicit your patronage, and will show, or minutely describe the kind of realty asked for. Office in residence building, Main street; residence, Wadsworth hotel.
W. D. CUSHMAN, Garrettsville, O.

80 ACRES ½ mile from railroad station, near churches and school; 8-room frame house, bank barn, nearly new, cost $1,500; other outbuildings; 20 acres oak timber, 4 acres of orchard 10 years old; very productive land, and all gently rolling; a field each of growing wheat and rye go with the farm; all underlaid with coal, and can be purchased at $50 an acre; possession immediately; price only $3,600; act quickly.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh
After April 1, Farmers Bank Bldg.

8½ ACRES TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Part of which fronts on car line (ripe for subdivision); adjoining property improved with fine brick residences. The price will interest you.
UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth ave.
After April 1, Westinghouse Building.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.
Fayette county—46 acres; buildings, coal, fruit; $1,800.
Crawford county—53 acres; near Linesville; good buildings, land, fruit, etc. Price $2,500.
Jefferson county—121 acres; near Brookville; 12-room brick house, barn, fruit, coal; 70 acres smooth and in good order. Price $3,000.
ROYAL REALTY CO.,
904 Park bldg.

FARM FOR SALE.
42 acres, located Manor valley; could be made into a garden; near railroad station; handy to a good market; good spring water, orchard, farm house and small barn; this farm is located in one of the prettiest valleys in Western Pennsylvania; would make beautiful home; price $4,200, would exchange for city or Wilkinsburg property or clear improved.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Farm located in Fairfield township, Westmoreland co., 130 acres; 8-room brick house, bank barn, 45x66, and all outbuildings; land rolling; 15 acres timber, spring water in orchard; underlaid with Freeport coal; this farm is offered at a bargain, as the coal is worth the price alone; farm price, $5,000; $2,000 cash and balance to suit purchaser.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

TEN ACRES of good land nicely located at junction of P. R. R. and P. & W. Ry.; close to schools, churches, stores, factories, stations, etc., and conveniently to Atlantic City, New York and Philadelphia; the best markets for poultry, fruit and truck; price only $150, payable $6.50

SUPPLY EVERY WANT, WHETHER LARGE OR SMAL

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS.

Estep & Co., 326 4th Ave.

Real Estate and Business Brokers.

We sell stores and businesses of every description, locate factories and secure capital for extension of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises. Have had years of experience and are well equipped for handling this class of business. We invite correspondence.

GROCERY AND CIGAR STORE—Small store, good Allegheny locations; could be made a large business; doing $20 daily at present; price, including horse and wagon.....$600

BUTTER STORE—Selling tea, coffee and canned goods (could do big trade in poultry if desired); present owner has been here 8 years; is now in other business which demands his entire time; place is well equipped; fine register, scales, mirrors, etc.; rent only $15; just now doing $150 weekly without attention; could be doubled in two weeks; this is a money maker for some one and the price is low..$1,100

MANUFACTURING—One-third interest in established light manufacturing business in city; doing fine paying business and have bright prospects; want active party and additional capital $2,500

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—One-third interest in old established real estate office in Fourth avenue; business in successful operation and making money; one of the firm owns a half other business which requires most of his time, and desires to sell half his interest to live man who will attend to the inside work (good salary will be paid to acceptable man); owner will devote rest of each day to the business; plenty of good business in hand; have excellent location and valuable leasehold; exceptionally good opening in this line.....$3,000

GROCERY—Fine stand in Oakland district; good class trade, doing business of $25,000 annually; could be greatly increased by a hustler; invoice about.....$4,000

MANUFACTURING—A corporation composed of Pittsburgh men of high standing, controlling an extremely profitable monopoly, wishes to sell $5,000 stock to active man of ability and integrity to whom a good salary would be paid, dealing exclusively with builders and contractors; manufacturing line now on the market; big business in sight and immense possibilities $5,000

LIQUOR STORE—Best chance on the market; booming Ohio town, 50 miles from Pittsburgh; sales $5,000 monthly, about one-third retail (no draught beer handled); net profit, $8,000 to $9,000 per year; modern building, dwelling connected; low rent; owner selling because going blind and wants to sell quickly to take treatment; will sell office furniture, register, cooler, sideboard and entire equipment for $1,000 and stock at invoice; $3,000 will handle it; no difference about the money if you have good security. If you want something easy, come at once; stock at present about.....$5,000

LUMBER YARD AND CONTRACTING BUSINESS—Business in successful operation in best town in Monongahela valley; amount of business only limited by capital; can do as much business as desired at big prices; will sell the ground at less than value and stock at cost; rare chance for a builder; total investment about $14,000

SPECIAL—To a man of high character and ability, capable of assuming duties of treasurer of a corporation, we can offer an extremely profitable investment requiring about $20,000. The corporation owns valuable patents in United States and European countries, covering manufacture of staple goods, for which the demand is great and unlimited; profits great. This is the parent company, several sub-companies organized and in successful operation; many more to be organized this year; operating under United States charter, which protects stockholders; chance of a lifetime for the right man.

ESTEP & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

GROCERY—One of the best in city's flourishing residential suburb; old established corner stand; elegantly equipped and doing $700 monthly business, owing to sickness owner will sell at invoice.....$1,700

FISH, OYSTER AND POULTRY STAND—One of the best paying businesses ever offered for sale; elegant equipment, old established place; does $1,500 monthly business; 4 living rooms; cheap rent; a quick buyer can get this for $1,000

MEAT MARKET—On Allegheny's most prominent business street; good equipment; moderate rent; old established; cheap at.....$300

DRYGOODS—Neat, clean, little stand; good city location; doing a good business, which can be increased; rent only $20 for three living rooms and store; price.....$500

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, near park; rent only $56; 10 rooms, best of furniture; filled with paying roomers; best paying stand on the market today; a bargain at.....$750

RESTAURANT—Well situated on prominent street; good fittings, including furniture of 10 rooms, old established and doing good business; rent only $45; owners retiring on account of old age and will sell all for;...$1,000

GROCERY—In Allegheny, in heart of most thickly populated district; old established stand; doing $300 weekly business; 4 living rooms; rent only $25; good horse and wagon; will sell for $1,250 or invoice; will give easy terms.

MILK ROUTE—Good compact route in Allegheny; selling 65 gallons daily; owner has other business out of town and will sacrifice for $600

GROCERY—Neat little stand; old established; 3 living rooms; low rent; stock fresh and clean; will sell at invoice, around.....$400

CONFECTIONERY—Good location in fine suburban town; 4 living rooms; moderate rent; clean, fresh stock; a bargain at.....$200

WE have a large list of small groceries, confectioneries and rooming houses; if you are looking for a good investment call and see us. THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
12 Federal Street, Allegheny, near Bridge.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR AND NOTION STORE—Located in the 4th wd. Allegheny, on a good business street; including soda fountain, all stock and fixtures; clearing $90 monthly; rent only $15, with 2 living rooms and attic. Price .....

CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE—Including all stock, fixtures, etc.; rent $19 per mo., with three living rooms. Price.....$175

MILK ROUTE—One of the oldest and most complete routes in the city; picked trade selling 60 gals daily; sale includes horse, wagon, bottles and complete equipment; if you will investigate this you will surely buy it. Price $750

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Located in the 36 wd., Allegheny; this place has a fine stock of goods and clearing $50 per wk.; all cash trade; rent only $20; will sacrifice on account of death in family. Price..$450

ROOMING HOUSE—Union ave., Allegheny; containing 9 rooms neatly furnished; clearing $100 per mo. Always filled with good paying roomers; rent only $45 per mo. Price.....$400

ROOMING HOUSE of 12 rooms, located on Arch st., Allegheny; nicely furnished; rent $35 per mo.; clearing $75 per mo.; this is a fine opportunity. Price $700

If there is nothing in the above list that would suit you, call at our office, as this is only a small portion of what we have and we are sure to please you. We guarantee protection against all duties to any investor.

SEE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
12 Federal street, Allegheny, near Bridge.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Ohio st., Allegheny—One of the best stands on street; rent $40 mo.; living rooms will bring $18; investigate. About $2,500.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

One of the best investments on the market today. Half interest and management of the affair can be had for very small amount. Will pay for itself in about six weeks.

BROKERAGE.

A nice, clean business and good commissions. A chance to get into something that is seldom offered for sale. Investigate this. $500.

ELECTRICAL BUSINESS.

A big money-making, old-established stand; rent only $8; central location; an excellent opportunity for a practical man to get into business for himself. $500.

THE H. L. KIEFER COMPANY,
615 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

CANADIAN OIL—We own leases on 700 acres within three-quarters of a mile of 17 producing wells; on direct line between two big oil producing fields; price of oil in Canada $2 65 per barrel.

Less than 500 feet to the oil bearing sand. Liberal terms will be made to any one putting down first two wells to develop property.

Address C. C. JENNINGS,
Room 12, Hodgee Block,
Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

Howick Thompson Co., 347 Fifth Ave.

Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bld.

For Sale—Some Exceptionally Good Business Opportunities.

Grocery Store—Located in Homestead, established for 18 years; rent $25 month, including 4 living rooms and bath. Price $500 of invoice.

Grocery Store—Located on South Side, doing business of $75 daily; rent $21.50, including 5 living rooms. This is an exceptional opportunity. Will sell at invoice, about $1,600.

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing and Shoe Stock—In Charleroi, Pa.; fine location, and store room with gallery; best location in town, and doing a first-class, prosperous business, would allow fair discount off invoice; invoice about $5,000. This is worth your time to investigate.

Grocery Store—On Frankstown ave.; fine location; doing a business of $200 a week; good stock and fixtures; rent, store and 8 rooms, $38. Price $850, or invoice.

Grocery Store—Without any exception the best location in Wilkinsburg; doing a business of $750 a week, good lease; rent $50. Price $2,200.

Confectionery and Cigar Store—Doing a nice business; good stock and cheap rent. Price $375.

Rooming House—In Allegheny, near park; 8 rooms and bath, completely furnished; filled with the best class of roomers; rent $40; bargain. Price $600.

Confectionery and News Stand—Located in E. E. This is one of the best and most prosperous stores of the kind in Pittsburgh; has 5 living rooms in connection; rent only $25 a month; will invoice. Price $1,000.

Restaurant—Located in Swissvale; doing prosperous business; cheap rent and good lease. This is an exceptional opportunity. Price $350.

General Store—Located in Vandergrift; stock consists of dry goods, boots and shoes; doing business of $800 week. Will sell at invoice, about $8,000. Would exchange for city property or farm.

Dry Goods Store—Located on Federal st., Allegheny; established for 33 years; last year's sales were $24,000; on account of bad health will sell this business at invoice, about $7,000.

Restaurant—One of the best restaurants in Pittsburgh; doing business of $40 day; rent only $31, including 4 living rooms. Price $1,600.

The above places have been thoroughly investigated and we are as represented. We have all kinds of business places for sale in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburban towns. If will pay, if you are thinking of buying a business, to see us before you buy.

HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

O. A. BURTNER, 320 4TH AVE., room 513.

Confectionery store, in Wilkinsburg.....$ 250
Cigar and confectionery store, in South Side .....$ 300
Cigar store, in Oakland.....$1,200
Cigar store, in Lawrenceville.....$1,250
Grocery, good location; cheap rent; Wilkinsburg .....$ 300
Grocery, paying business; living rooms; Allegheny $1,400
Grocery, cheap rent; Mt. Washington.....$ 800
Bakery, Allegheny; good location.....$1,650
GOOD STAND ON FIFTH AVENUE!

No better location in Pittsburgh; right in heart of business district. The fittings up-to-date and in keeping with the location—THE BEST. The trade, the best families; customers. The sales average over $300 per week and can be materially increased by a bright man. This is a chance of a lifetime. If the proposition appeals to you, don't delay, but come at once; the place may be sold while you hesitate. The price? Say $2,000. If you mean business, see owner's agent before signing.

O. A. BURTNER, 320 4TH AVE., room 513.

BILLIARD AND POOL.

Billiard and pool room in booming city of McKeesport; clearing over $300 a month; will bear investigation; $5,000.

FLOUR AND FEED.

In a manufacturing town; 35 miles from the city; 900 ft. from two railroad stations; large buildings; low rent; good trade; invoice $2,500.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Entire or half interest; in good condition; used only 2 seasons; new canvas; will sell for $800—1,600; cost $3,400.

GROCERY.

Bedford ave., 6 rooms; low rent; sales $300 weekly; nice clean stock; horse and wagon; $850.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

A REGULAR INCOME

Can be safely secured, without speculative risk, by an investment made in our investment department; modern financial methods. Intelligently conducted, insure a regular and substantial monthly income to investors in this department of our business, and does not subject the funds to the risks which are incurred by speculative ventures; to those who appreciate the value of safety and who desire to procure a larger return on their capital than is offered by savings banks and the ordinary mediums of investment; our pamphlet, "A Leader in Finance," will prove most interesting and instructive; it will be mailed free on application.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FINANCE COMPANY,
Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS.

Allegheny Drygoods Establishment.

Federal Street—Large Store—Cheap Rent—Sales Last Year Were
Over $24,000.

Owner must sell on account of illness. If you mean business, see us to-day.

H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.

BUY WHEAT AND CORN.

$100 invested in grain or stocks by our "Safety Valve Plan" should result in a profit of $500 or more within 30 days. Write for particulars and send for our free book, "How to Invest Successfully." Richard Oliver & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

GROCERY.

Most attractive small store in Bloomfield; rent store $18; 4 liv. rooms can be had after April 1 for $12 more additional; price $800; stock and fixtures invoice this amount.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
432 Fourth ave.

GROCERY.

Located in eastern section of Pittsburgh; business est. by present owners 20 yrs. ago; sales average now $2,500 monthly; stock and fixtures invoice about $5,500.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
432 Fourth ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING BUSINESS.

One of the best small businesses of this kind in Pittsburgh; receipts $12 to $15 daily; business netting on an average over $10 day; price $750

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
432 Fourth ave.

AN INCOME of $5,000 per year can be secured by any one who will take the trouble to investigate our plans; no gold mine, old well or gambling scheme; simple straightforward business proposition. The Jumispa Co., 615 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

RESTAURANT.

In section of city where there is little competition; receipts averaging $75 day and business netting fully $360 mo.; price $2,000.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
432 Fourth ave.

PROMOTERS' SYNDICATE—It's a good thing; making big money on Washington oil and timber lands; promoters stock; limited amount at $5 a share. Write for information at once. D. A. Mueller, trustee, 508 Germania Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

GROCERY.

In Allegheny; cash sales $100 wk; stock and fixtures invoice about $500; rent for store and 6 liv. rooms $26 mo.; price $800.

B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D.,
432 Fourth ave.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY." Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars; write for corporation laws, blanks. Byles and Byles, Law Building, Lawrence, Kan., assistant secretary of state, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

AN established cereal food company desires the services of a branch office manager; compensation $3,200 per annum; highest references required and given; opportunity of a lifetime for right party. Address "Cereal," box 2484, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grocery business doing $350 per week, strictly cash; first-class location in city; everything in first-class condition; will reduce stock to suit cash buyer; don't answer unless you mean business. Address D 33, The Gazette.

BUY Bisbee-Arizona Gold and Copper Co.'s stock; rich district, exceptional property, reliable management; ground floor; price for first issue; for prospectus, etc., write today. Investor's Brokerage Co., Tombstone, Ariz.

GROCERY STORE, old established stand, doing a nice business, with or without living rooms; if desired by purchaser, do not fail to see this one; cheap rent; good location.

P. L. BRISBINE, 435 Fourth ave., room 9.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—In town 35 miles from Pittsburgh; old established business; baking two barrels per day; good horse and wagon; price $2,500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GRAND opportunity to make money easy and quick; strictly legitimate; don't delay, but send for full particulars and circulars at once. Union Supply Co., 211 Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia.

MEAT MARKET—In town of 13,000 population; doing cash business $50 day; rent $10 month; fixtures, $300; will sell horse and wagon; price $500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE with soda fountain and store fixtures; good stock; excellent location; a rare opportunity; come soon.

E. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—Business p[illegible] suitable grocery and living spare[illegible] suburban residence section; property [illegible]sing. R. W. & H. E. Johnston, 1305 P[illegible] Bldg., city.

BUSINESS opportunity [illegible]sale cheap; milk route, ice cream parl[illegible]and store fixtures; spot cash produces a [illegible]gain. R. W. and H. E. Johnston, 1305 Pa[illegible] Bldg., city.

COAL BUSINESS—In town 40 miles from Pittsburgh; railroad siding for 2 cars; large dipple; good coal house and office; price $750. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.

KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott building.

DRUG STORE, in rapidly growing manufacturing town adjacent to Pittsburgh; an elegant opportunity. Shipley-Hassingham Co., No. 418 Liberty ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny; centrally located, 11 rooms; all furnished and filled with roomers; price $460. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—Allegheny; Park district; clears $50 00 month; price $750. If sold this week no agents. Address P 38, The Gazette.

BUSINESS man prominently connected as associate in legitimate, profitable enterprise; capital unnecessary. Address S 23, The Gazette.

500 SHARES Star Petroleum Oil stock only to one person at 11½ cents a share. Securities Trading Co., Germania Life bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

GROCERY—In city; good location; doing business $400 week; rent $50 month; price $1,500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MEAT MARKET—In city; old stand; doing business $50 day; rent $10 month; price $1,000. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

Investments.

SUBSCRIPTION books are now open at my office for the sale of $48,000.00 of preferred shares (or 800 shares) in a Western Cemetery Association.

These shares are offered in 10-share lots or more; par value of each share, $10.00.

Each share will cost you $75.00. You are to receive from the first sales of lots the sum of $100.00 for each $75.00 invested, together with 7 per cent on the $100.00, and when you have received $100.00 and 7 per cent interest your shares are to be exchanged for common shares and shall participate in all dividends from the sales of lots.

Each $100.00 worth of stock, costing you now only $75.00, will not only return you $100.00 in cash, together with 7 per cent interest, but will also return you eventually about $921.00 in dividends from the sale of lots and will go on paying dividends forever.

Only 20 per cent is all you need to pay in now on your subscription, and the balance will be called after the first of May at the rate of 20 per cent a month, paid in full.

PHILIP J. LONERGAN,
1107 Arcott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

600,000 TONS OF COAL PER YEAR—A new coal company, whose mines are to have the above output and are located in Marshall county, W. Va., on the B. & O. and Ohio river, is offering for 10 days a small portion of their stock at a discount, investigate at once; this is a good proposition. Address E 23, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice if taken at once; 10,000 shares of the Pittsburgh Consolidated M. M. & T. Co. stock at 25c per share; the par value of this stock is $1.00 per share and is now being sold by the company at 45c per share. Address A 26, The Gazette.

ONE DOLLAR

Invested weekly for 10 weeks will rise in value to $90; best references; legitimate business proposition; thoroughly investigation solicited. Address Standard Proprietary Company, Downing building, New York.

I OFFER 1,000 shares McKinley Mining stock $2.50 the share, guaranteed genuine stock. H. B. Nelson, broker, DuBois, Pa.

I WANT to borrow $5,000 on improved city property. Address P 19, The Gazette.

Machinery.

MACHINERY

On which we will make especially low prices.
1—6x16-in. Stand air Compressor.
1—10x12¼". Hall Duplex Air Compressor.
1—22 h. p. 220-V. Electric Motor.
1—No. 3 Roots Blower, 12" outlet.
1—14" Alligator Shear with Engine.
1—50" Lewis Squeezer.
1—600-lb. Steam Hammer.
1—100-lb. Williams & White Belt Driven Hammer.
1—Mesta No. 2 Pickler.
1—7 Raymond Dry Pan.
1—20-ton Electric Jib Crane, 56' span.
1—20-ton Electric Jib Crane, 35' 6" span.
1—3-story Elevator. Belt Driven.

Our stock of boilers, engines and pumps is always complete.

Write us if you have machinery for sale.

WICKES BROTHERS,
P. O. Box 1077, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offices—808 Frick Building.
Warehouses—Forty-ninth st. and A. V. R. R.

Office: Bell, 793 Court; P. & A., 2435 Main.

ALFRED TOMKINS,
BRICK CONTRACTOR AND FURNACE BUILDER.
210 FERGUSON BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNACES, BOILERS, ENGINE FOUNDATIONS, REPAIRS.

CONCRETING.

FOR SALE—Two 114 h. p. Heine boilers, with a 250 h. p. Webster heater, pump, regulator and injector; all fittings and tools; a complete plant; having installed new and large Heine boilers, and intending to use the space that present boilers occupy for storeroom, we desire them out of the way as quickly as possible; they are in first-class condition; to any one needing a set of extra good boilers for a small steam plant, the foregoing are as great a bargain as anyone can find; will be sold cheap. Call at manager's office, first floor, Joseph Horne Co.

FOR SALE—Complete electro gold, silver and nickel plating outfit; complete in every detail; 3 h. p. gas engine, dynamo, tanks, shafting, polishing lathes; everything pertaining to the business; an elegant opportunity for a young man to open a paying business. Address T. A. Westmyer, Wheeling, W. Va.

COAL MINE MACHINERY.

Haulage and hoisting machinery of all kinds, complete line of wire rope, sheaves all sizes, rope and rubber lined, in stock for quick delivery, prompt attention to repair work. J. & J. B. Mitchell Co., 714 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. B. D. REED & CO., 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—RAILS, MACHINERY.

12 and 16-pound rails, immediate shipment. Boilers, engines, contractors' equipment, etc. Cash paid for scrap iron, brass and copper. POMEROY BOWEN, 911 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone, 567 Grant.

FOR SALE—Two oil well drilling outfits, complete; lot casing, different sizes; pipe, tubing, etc.; one set now handy to Pennsylvania railroad. North Penn Oil Company, Security building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—New 16-lb. rails, second-hand machinery; one 35 h. p. upright boiler, stoves, grate bars, etc. J. E. JONES & CO., Allegheny, Pa. 'Phones 372 North.

GAS ENGINES and wood working machinery. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO.,
Fourth and Liberty Aves.

OHIO GAS ENGINES — Simple and reliable. WM. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Birds and Dogs.

EUROPEAN BIRD STORE.

For canaries, parrots, mocking birds, goldfinches, linnets, French poodles, puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums; breeding cages and supplies.

THOMAS HURST, Prop.
807 Penn ave.

A NEW lot of St. Andreasburg Roller canaries; also Hartz Mountain canaries, $2 each; guaranteed to sing; female canaries, breeding cages and all supplies; goldfish and aquariums; send for catalogue.

NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

BLACK Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks; bulls and fox terrier pups. DECKER POULTRY CO., Parkway.

FOR SALE—Belgian hares; pedigree stock, 710 East Diamond, Allegheny.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75

Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.

P. S. DUQUETTE & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

TYPEWRITERS.

Large stock of machines, new and 2-hand; rentals $2 up, all makes repaired. Philadelphia Typewriter Exchange, 510 Peoples Bank building.

Safes.

GREATEST reduction ever offered in fireproof safes; am the only store giving cut agents' commission; get prices from me before buying safes; sold to ministers, priests, churches and lodges at cost price.

C. W. FRANKLIN,
120 Fourth ave.

SAFES—safes at all prices. WM. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work benches, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Cons, corner Fourth and Liberty streets.

FOR SALE.

Pianos.

REMOVAL SALE.
PIANO.

SAVE $100 TO $200 ON EVERY PIANO.

This is positively the last week of this great removal sale, and the way in which these pianos sold leaves only a few to be closed out at remarkably low prices.

1 Upright Piano, second hand, walnut case, ivory keys; regular price $200; now.....$45

1 French Walnut Upright, ivory keys, latest style, case slightly damaged; regular price $385; now.....$118

1 French Walnut Hoffman Piano, taken in exchange; good condition; ivory keys, full size, latest style; reg. price $400; now.....$170

1 San Domingo Upright, used two years; good condition, attachments; regular price $400; now.....$113

1 Figured Walnut case, brand new, full size, New York make; regular price $450; a genuine bargain.....$185

1 Dark Mahogany, artistic design, latest improved scale; used a few months; good as new; celebrated make; regular price $500; now..$250

SIMILAR REDUCTION ON BALANCE OF STOCK.

Every instrument fully guaranteed; money refunded if piano is not as represented. We are offering the best piano values in Pittsburgh.

CONKRIGHT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
412 SMITHFIELD ST. OPP. SOLOMON'S.

A BEAUTIFUL mahogany upright piano, latest style, with full swing front, three pedals and all improvements, a beautiful tone quality and fully warranted, only $185.00. This piano was made by a famous New York manufacturer and regular price is $400.00. Four months' cash accounts for the big reduction, although the piano is in perfect condition. This is a bargain opportunity in a fine piano as seldom comes to you. Remember, only $150.

HOFFMANN'S MUSIC HOUSE,
537 Smithfield st., sole representatives for Sohmer & Co., Vose & Sons and Behning Piano Co.

HANDSOMELY CARVED CHICKERING SQUARE PIANO, good tone quality, responsive and elastic action; this piano is in elegant condition and only $100 to buys it. Easy payments.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

SEVERAL FINE, GENUINE old hand-made violins, left with us for sale; prices range from $75.00 to $125.00; lovers of old violins are invited to investigate.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

A HANDSOME FRENCH WALNUT CASED SYMPHONION MUSIC BOX, with 56 tuned discs; cost new $900.00, now only $45.00; easy terms.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

PIANO BARGAIN—$450—Extraordinary, renowned, artistic upright, silver mounted, guaranteed ten years, owner's wife has family sacrifices before April 1. Box 1824, Pittsburgh.

A HAINES BROS. SQUARE PIANO, good tone quality, for $50.00; terms, $6.00 down and $3.00 per month.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

KNABE GRAND SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, $75.00; $10.00 down and $5.00 per month.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

ESTEY ORGAN, used, in good playing order, $25.00; $5.00 down and $3.00 per month.

HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, mahogany case, nearly new; patent lock string; price $200; a bargain. 5925 Alder street. Call Sunday.

FOR SALE—Square piano, in good condition; a bargain. Mrs. Morris, 413 Noble st., E. E.

Horses and Vehicles.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19-27 Fifth st.

CUSHION TIRE RUNABOUTS—
SPECIAL PRICE $125.

Has all of the latest improvements and carried in stock in all colors. One of the finest Jobs ever made. A Bargain at the price. Worth $150. $85—SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS—$65

Special Value Rubber Tire Runabouts $65. Just a few of them left—they are selling fast—the best job ever sold for the money. See us quick.

DOCTORS' STANHOPES.

Eight handsome styles to select from. Our stock the most complete in the city.

TOP BUGGIES.

They are coming in favor again. We have a large stock to suit all buyers—from $65 to $185. You cannot afford to buy without first examining our stock.

WAGONS.
WAGONS.
WAGONS.

Hand Made, built for Pittsburgh use. We have them in stock in all sizes both with and without tops—and suitable for all kinds of business.

Our Wagons are fully guaranteed and will wear well—They are well made.

HARNESS.

Our Stock of Pleasure and Business Harness is the largest in the city. Our price beyond comparison.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19-27 Fifth st.

FOR SALE.

Beautiful bay horse, 6 years old, sired by Director, 16 hands high, fearless of steam or electric cars; can be driven by lady; the most stylish horse in the county; took first premium last fall as a 4-year-old in farmers' driving class; would make a fine horse for station wagon. Price $4,000.

C. L. SAXTON,
Shields, Pa.
Telephone, 150 ring 2, Sewickley.

SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116-118-120 Seventh st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Runabouts—Traps.

Our spring styles are all new for 1903. If you have not seen our goods, you should call at once.

Wagons.

All styles, all kinds, lowest prices.

Harness.

Our harness department is complete in all lines. We have the light driving harness or the heavy team harness.

JUST ARRIVED AGAIN—75 head of draught and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. each, consisting of matched pairs and single horses, of all colors and description; these horses have been selected with the best care by ourselves from the best breeders in the state of Ohio, and are the best lot ever shipped to any market; come and see for yourself; buyer, or everyone is welcome to see this kind of stock. ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE, 516-518 First st., Allegheny, Pa. M. MARX, Prop.

MR. T. H. BEAVER, from Perrysville, Ohio, arrived again with a good selection of heavy draught and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs. each. See them at the ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE, 516-518 First st., Allegheny, Pa.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sales, every Tuesday. Next sale March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

A NUMBER of speedy drivers, mated teams and single family horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

A NICE gray team, suitable for hearse or carriage, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

A CHOICE lot of extra heavy draft horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

200 HEAD of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

THE largest run of horses of the season will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, March 24. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

100 HEAD of choice pit and draft mules constantly on hand. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

CLEARANCE SALE—BIG BARGAINS.
High Grade Sewing Machines.
One-Half of Regular Price.
$50 Sewing Machines.....$25
$60 Sewing Machines.....$30
100 Shopworn and Trial Machines. All Makes.

REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
H. Carter, Gen. Agt.
131 Sixth st., next to Bijou Theater.

SEWING MACHINES—SEWING MACHINES.
CAUGHT IN THE FLOOD.
High Grade Sewing Machines,
Slightly Damaged by Water,
Now Being Sold for Only
ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICES.
$60 Sewing Machines for $30 00.
$55 Sewing Machines for $32 50.
$70 Sewing Machines for $35 00.

A few shopworn and repossessed machines, almost good as new, as low as $20. Every machine with full line of attachments and guaranteed.

Don't miss this chance, as every machine must be sold. Come at once and secure one of these great bargains.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
122 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—8 DOZ. NEW CAMP CHAIRS, LATEST PATTERN, 10 OFFICE TABLES, 2 OFFICE DESKS, AND AN ELABORATE HARDWOOD AND GLASS OFFICE PARTITION, FINISHED IN THE BEST CONDITION WITH THE BEST MATERIALS. THE ABOVE GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED VERY CHEAP. FOR PARTICULARS CALL AT FIFTH FLOOR OF THE JACKSON BUILDING, COR. SIXTH ST. AND PENN AVE.

MISFIT CARPETS, FURNITURE & STOVES
Less Than Half Price.

$35 new carpets for $22.
$40 new carpets for $18.
$35 new carpets for $15.
$22 new carpets for $9.

Consisting of Body Brussels, Axminster, Velvets and Ingrain carpets. A big lot of shopworn furniture at one-fourth of regular price.

GOLDSMITH'S
954 Penn ave.
Next to Pickering's.

AUCTION—Furniture, carpets, etc., at 963 Liberty st., Wednesday, March 25, at 10 a. m., contents of two houses; full kinds of household goods and all will positively be sold on this day.

ALSO

100 rolls of fine China and Japan matting from storage house will be sold by the roll only.

ROBERT WELLS & CO., Auctioneers,
963 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

At private sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24 and 25, the selection of the furnishment of a 12-room house. Everything new and modern, and a rare chance to get fine furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., at very low prices. Call at 5924 Stanton ave.

FINE LINE of groceries, bins and shelving, with glass doors, 10 FINE PLATE GLASS show cases, 40 FOOT OF DRYGOODS shelving with 30 in. base, 300 foot of iron leg counters.

PITT AUCTION CO.,
618-622 Wylie ave.

HO, Mr. Businessman! Do you need a typewriter? If so, you want a good one, of course. THAT'S the kind I sell. No. 2 Smith Premier, used a little, practically good as new, nickel plate, cheap, too. Like to look at it? Address Telegrapher, A 29, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Mahogany library secretary desk; $20; White Sewing Machine, nearly new, $20; 2 upholstered rattan easy chairs, $10 each; 75 feet slightly used garden hose and spray, 1 lot pictures, cheap. 5025 Alder st. Call from 9 to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—Fine carpets on double parlor; new hall and stair carpeting; excellent gas range, solid mahogany antique table. 309 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

ROLLTOP and bookkeeping desks, 2 SMALL SAFES, one large safe, revolving bookcases, OFFICE CHAIRS. 418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—850 ft. of 9-inch Swedish iron cable in 1-inch pieces; price low. Address Krut, 1612 Roland st., S. S.

PIANOS, furniture, pool tables, bar fixtures, safes, show cases, goods of every description. 233 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—Two oak beds, mattresses and dresser; also shades 12-room house, 726 N. St. Clair st.

FOR SALE—Show cases, large glass front, office desk and fixtures, at 205 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—A large office, nearly as good as new; cheap. 612 Arch st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL.

MONEY.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.

If you are losing your hair; if your hair is turning gray; if you are bald and want a new growth of hair—use Dr. H. F. Knoblauch's German Hair Restorer. Made after an old German recipe brought from Europe as an heirloom by the death of an old, notable German physician, who used it successfully for many years. It is positively known to cure baldness and restore gray hair to its natural color in three weeks; soothes irritating and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, thus producing luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fail. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured only by Henry Meier & Co., 458 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone No. 3442-4 Court.

PERSONAL—
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
HAIR ABOVE BEARD LINE,
MOLES AND RED NOSE,
BIRTHMARKS, BLACKHEADS,
AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES
OUR SPECIALTY.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
CONSULTATION FREE AT OFFICE, OR BY LETTER.

Electrolysis when properly applied is the only remedy for facial defects.

WE ARE EXPERTS.
NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
606 BIJOU BUILDING, PITTSBURGH.

PERSONAL—
JUST THINK!
THIRTY-SIX LESSONS.

Including instrument; bandolins, violins, banjos, guitars and 36 lessons; 50c weekly; open evenings. Hemisphere Conservatories, 543 Smithfield st.; 520 Federal st., Allegheny. Will move to corner Forbes and Boquet sts., April 1.

ATTENTION—Let us furnish you with our service; store, office and house cleaning; only responsible company.

NATIONAL WINDOW & OFFICE CL. CO.,
707 Third ave.
W. H. Binsinger, Manager.
P. & A., Main 870.

YOU need a bracer; great spring tonic in dainty doses; tasteless tablets; handy package; makes good, red blood; guaranteed or money returned; a specimen free. Address Dept E, Modern Medicine Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.

PERSONAL—Professor Frank Charles, physiologist, can be consulted on business, property, marriage and all affairs of life. Office 510 West Lacock st., near cross streets, Allegheny.

ARBUCKLES and Lion Coffee, 10½c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; fine butter, 15c, 17c, 20c; fine yellow creamery, 25c. Mail your orders. HOUSTON, Allegheny market.

PERSONAL—See Central Transfer large moving wagons; best and cheapest movers in the city.

HORRIBLE STATE IN WHICH SOME PERSONS EXIST IN THIS CITY

Crowded Tenements Whose Occupants Live Worse Than Animals and Whose Owners Clear Big Profits.

CELLARS THAT CONTAIN TWO FAMILIES EACH

Twenty-Eight Beds in One Room—Filth, Misery and Degradation Found by Major R. W. A. Simmons in Local Slums.

The deplorable conditions that exist in the tenement houses in this city are known to few, and most people would be hard to convince of the state in which some people live in Pittsburgh unless they had ocular evidence. A superficial view is sometimes gleaned by "slumming" parties, but many of these crowds are composed of morbidly curious, who make little or no effort to alleviate the sufferings they witness. Maj. R. W. A. Simmons of the Eighteenth regiment, a resident of Knoxville, has made a thorough investigation of the subject and explained what he had seen to the members of the Baptist union last Friday. His paper in part said:

A tenement is a house occupied by two or more families living independently and doing their own cooking on the premises —a place where bath tubs are unheard of and the wash bowl is a dream.

SEEN AT YELLOW ROW.

Most of our citizens have seen "Yellow Row" on Second avenue, near Try street. It is dilapidated outside as well as inside. It looks bad in front, but the rear view is much worse. For years it has been known as the resort of toughs. At one time Yellow Row was considered the worst of all tenements. I have changed my mind on that point. It is bad enough, but I have seen many places that beat it for filth and misery. It consists of 8 houses of 56 rooms; 16 of the rooms being dark, with no light or air except that which comes in through an inside door. At least 20 families live there.

The Eagle's Nest is one of the worst spots in Pittsburgh. It is located at Mulberry alley and Twentieth street. Forty families are crowded into what would be room for 15 families. The whole place is reeking with filth. More than 300 people sleep in the Eagle's Nest. It should be torn down.

Polish Row is in Penn avenue. It is three stories high and has 72 rooms. There is a family in almost every room, and many of them keep boarders. One family of three persons has four men boarders, all living in one room.

HOW POLANDERS LIVE.

We said to a bright Polish boy standing in the door of one of the cellars, "And you have only one room?" He replied, "Oh, there is not many of us; just the old man, the old woman, and three children and myself. Why, next door, in one room is 16 boarders." The beds in this tenement do double duty. That is, the men who work at night occupy them in the day time and the men who work in the day time use them at night.

Basin alley is the home of the Syrian colony in Pittsburgh. They number about 600, and live for the most part in shamefully overcrowded and filthy quarters. Peddling is their only employment, and they refuse manual labor of any sort. With their difficult Arabian language and clannish ways, they have thwarted the efforts of health officers to enforce our American laws of decency. They are well supplied with money, but as an excuse for begging say the Americans like to give.

Basin alley extends from Washington street to Elm street. The first few houses are of good appearance, then comes a row of disreputable wooden shanties occupied by Syrians and negroes. One house of six rooms shelters four families. One family pays $6 a month for a room 10x12 feet. A basement room rents for $4 and is occupied by six people.

CHURCH TURNED INTO A TENEMENT.

At the head of Basin alley is a large brick building which was once a church, but is now subdivided and partitioned off into rooms. It is swarming with Syrians. The destitution in the colony is terrible. In one house of four rooms were found 67 people. Most of the homes are entirely destitute of furniture, except beds, and from two to six beds were found in each room, many of them being only a row of boards.

Rice's Castle is a thing of the past. One of the worst places in Pittsburgh has given way to the march of progress. When we visited it a few days ago the last living tenement found there was a big tom cat.

At High street and Old avenue is a house of eight rooms, a store room and a kitchen. It is rented by a man for $40 a month. He sublets the eight rooms to five families. The rent nets him $40 a month. The entire family of husband, wife, and six children sleep in the kitchen.

In Etna street, Ninth ward, the tenements are in a wretched condition. A whole row contains 12 families, averaging eight persons each, to a room. By the side of this is a row of at least six houses which has just been emptied of its tenants. It is actually falling in—roof, doors and walls.

DISEASE AMONG OTHER MISERIES.

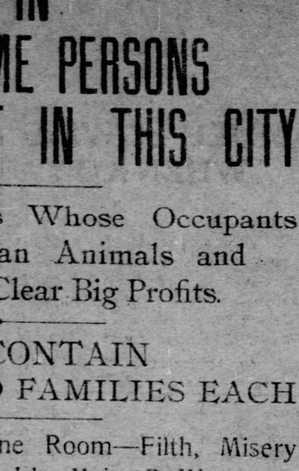
In Zuga alley, in the rear of these tenements, are a half-dozen houses occupied by several families. On the door of one of these were a smallpox sign and a diphtheria sign—a double scourge. In the house were a woman, a man without legs, a man with only one arm, and several small children. In Pike street is a frame row of three houses built on a spot of ground 20x70 feet. The six rooms and three basements are occupied by six families, who pay $452 a year. These three houses when new cost at least $800, and could be built today, when lumber is selling by the pound, for $1,000. The only expense on the property is the tax—nothing being expended for repairs. This nets the owner about 43 per cent. "How shall the love of God be understood by those who have been nurtured in sight only of the greed of man."

In the rear of the lot facing on Etna street is a tumble-down, rattle-trap building falling apart, looking like a stable. It is the home of the Clipper club. The cellar window and walls and doorsteps are caving in. On the side of this house is a for sale sign, and if a good wind should strike it a quick sale would be consummated at once.

FAMILIES LIVING IN CELLARS.

In Etna street, a few doors below, is a brick row of four houses extending back into the yard, containing five rooms each and cellar, with three families to a house. A family lives in each cellar, and pays $6.50 for the privilege. One of the cellar tenants informed me that after April 1 the rent will be $7.50. The families above ground pay $7.50 per month. One of these cellar tenants, an aged woman, had crawled to the top of the steps to get a breath of fresh air, and was sitting there knitting on a many colored stocking, unmindful of the rain which was falling fast.

In the rear of 150-152 Pike street, a



MAJ. R. W. A. SIMMONS.

house of 12 rooms contains five families and 35 people.

No. 66 Water street, a house of 15 rooms, has several women and about 100 boarders. One room has 28 beds in it. This is the house in which Gen. Lafayette slept when he visited Pittsburgh.

Graham's row, 70 to 80 Pike street, has 10 houses, four rooms and two cellars each. The 60 rooms contain 20 families, and the rent paid is $200 per month. The houses cost when new at a fair estimate $6,000. Deduct 2 per cent for taxes and we find the landlord makes 38 per cent, as no money is ever paid for repairs.

In Spring alley in the rear of 1107 Penn avenue there are eight rooms, containing seven families, and all keep boarders. At Spring and Slocum alleys a house of 20 rooms contains 100 Italians. Men rent the floor in spots. Spring alley has three families in one room of a house.

At No. 1330 Penn avenue a German family lives in one room on the second floor. There are five in the family, two children grown.

THREE HYDRANTS FOR 100 PEOPLE.

McKennas court, Liberty avenue, near Thirteenth street, consists of three rows of seven houses each. At least 100 people live there. Three hydrants furnish all the water the tenants get. They stand in line waiting their turn for water. Some time ago a fire burned off the roof of one of the houses. Mr. Hunter, the health inspector, said it took three months to get the landlord to repair it. During all this time the house was occupied.

Almost every nationality is represented in the tenement; hidden away in dingy wretched hovels, in narrow alleys, in cellars 10 feet beneath the ground, in dirty courts, on the river banks, high up on rugged cliffs, hanging in the air on the hillsides, where one would think only a goat could climb with safety; within sound of the throbbing industries of the city they are found by scores and hundreds.

Thousands of Italians are found in Webster avenue and the cross streets of the Fifth ward. A large colony lives in Oakland.

At the Point, once the home of aristocratic Pittsburgh, dwells the representatives of the Emerald Isle. There the old women wear ruffled caps and short skirts and smoke pipes as they would across the sea. We found no German colonies in the tenement districts.

DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES' COLONIES.

The Polish colony is out Penn avenue. There are thousands of Poles; the tenements literally swarm with men, women and children, and the population is growing. Polish row has a record of 26 births in one month.

Then there are Slavs, Russians and many other nationalities. Many of these people are improvident, having no knowledge of making the best use of the means at hand. Charity is not so much needed as training toward becoming independent. This necessity is becoming recognized, as university settlements, industrial schools, cooking schools and kindergartens are increasing rapidly, and should have liberal support and encouragement.

"To teach the poor to use even the small share of goods and talents entrusted to them proves to be almost the only true help that it is possible to give them."

Pauperism is a sin, superinduced by laziness and drunkenness. It grows as naturally as weeds on the hillside. All the surroundings of the tenement favor its growth, and when it once takes root it is harder to banish than the smallpox, for it descends to the third and fourth generations, while the smallpox may be stamped out in a short time. Wasted money makes poverty more than the lack of it.

FACTS HARD TO BELIEVE.

The filth, misery and degradation found in some of these places is beyond belief. Men, women and children sleep on the floor like animals, huddled together in foul smelling cellars and garrets, without the sign of a water connection nearer than the yard, and then many persons are compelled to use water from the same hydrant. Indeed, it is almost impossible to get enough water for the people's needs.

The women fare the worst in these places, as they are compelled to remain indoors more than the other members of the family. If we allow human beings to live like brutes, we must not be surprised to find them sink to their level—without cleanliness, feeling, affection or morality. Where people are herded together vice is bound to thrive.

The boundary line between the good and the bad lies through the tenement. A large percentage of crimes against property and against the person are perpetrated by individuals who have lost connection with home life or perhaps never had any, or whose homes had long ago ceased to be decent and desirable.

These conditions are largely due to the saloon, which is placed in their midst and kept there by the consent of the Christian voters. Men and women flee to it for comfort, then go back to make their homes more wretched than they were.

INDIFFERENCE BY THE PEOPLE.

The pestilence of crime, disease and immorality that spreads from the tenement into our community, our families, our lives, is perhaps, after all a just punishment, richly deserved, by a too indifferent people to the serious condition of these plague spots. In the tenement are found all the influences for evil, veritable hotbeds of lust, nurseries of crime, that send out poor offspring of poorer parents into pauperism, immorality, crime, jail, workhouse, penitentiary, and, last, the potter's field.

Model tenement houses will pay the investor. For 15 years the tenement erected by the Improved Dwelling Association in New York has paid 5 per cent annually. The Riverside buildings in Brooklyn on a weekly rental of 85c a room pay 5 to 6 per cent. The Black buildings, Seventy-first street, New York, on a weekly rental of 80 cents per room pay 6 per cent.

In Boston the Improved Dwellings Association has made 5¼ to 5½ per cent. The Co-Operative Buildings Company of the same place made over 9 per cent. This association has been in business over 19 years.

EFFORTS MADE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A United States government report describes 34 commercial and semi-philanthropic enterprises for improving tenement house conditions in American and European cities of 100,000 inhabitants and upward. The figures prove that improved housing is a paying investment. It appears that only four of the 34 commercial enterprises failed to earn 4 per cent, while 22 earned 5 per cent and upward.

Of 16 semi-philanthropic enterprises only two failed to pay as well as they should. Twelve earned 4 per cent and upward. Out of the total number 6 per cent earned a savings bank rate of interest, while 8 per cent did not do so well, but 88 per cent were successful enterprises in a strictly financial point of view.

We have one society in Pittsburgh, organized under the name of the Tenement House Improvement Company, with a capital of $12,000, divided into 1,200 shares. This is a start in the right direction, and we hope many similar organizations will be formed.

When the people of Pittsburgh find that model tenements will pay 6 per cent and upward, many will go into the business of erecting them, but it remains for the Christian people to aid. The church must lead the way.

GLASSBLOWING MACHINES THAT ARE TO SUCCEED THE HUMAN GLASSBLOWERS

John H. Lubber's Invention Which Has Caused a Revolution in the Industry.

DESCRIBED BY INVENTOR

Importance of the New Methods to the American Window Glass Company and Thousands of Workmen.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—John H. Lubbers' window-glass blowing machine is the newest marvel in the industrial affairs of this country. As the self-binder took the place of the cradle in American wheat fields, as the trolley car crowded out the mule team, as the Merrenthaler linotype machine forced thousands of typesetters out of the composing room of American newspapers, so is the Lubbers invention expected to take its place as the most important factor in the making of window glass in this country.

As did the Merganthaler invention, it will throw thousands of high-salaried men out of work—nearly 4,000 of them in Indiana alone. Six or seven human glass blowers, who have made from $250 to $400 a month, will give way to one man who can operate the machines, and who will do it for much less money than any one blower has been paid.

That the Lubbers machine is a success is shown by the order of the American Window Glass Company to close its 40 factories over the United States, to turn off the blowers and put in the blowing contrivances. The American company further backs its faith in the invention by forming a company with $20,000,000 to make the machines. These moves on the part of the company have resulted from months of experiments with the blowing machines in the plant here.

THE DREAM OF INVENTORS.

Those who are familiar with the machine rank Lubbers with such inventors as Mergenthaler; with Elias Howe, the maker of the sewing machine, and others, who have brought into existence contrivances that have saved time and money and have also increased the output in various lines of industry.

The Lubbers machine has been the dream of inventors, the hope of glass manufacturers, the dread of the men who will be turned out of employment by its operations. Even if it can not blow more, or better glass, than has been made in this country by human lungs, the machine is worth while, because the indications are it will lead to lower prices to the man who builds a home and places windows in it.

To the glass company that controls the patent, it means in time the saving of millions of dollars in wages. Because of this control, it may also mean the ruin of scores of independent and co-operative glass companies over the country, which may not be able to meet the competition that the machines will offer.

John H. Lubbers dreamed of his invention and worked on it for years before he brought it to its present state of perfection. He has protected it with a parent of his own name. He has guarded his secret well, as has the American Window Glass Company, and it is believed that Lubbers, who once worked as a common workman in the glass industry, has his fortune made.

DESCRIPTION BY INVENTOR.

Patent No. 702,017 was granted to Lubbers by the government on July 10, 1902. With his model Lubbers filed the following description of the invention in the patent office at Washington:

"Be it known that I, John H. Lubbers, have invented a new and useful apparatus for drawing glass, of which the following is a full, clear and exact description, reference being had from accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a partial sectional elevation showing apparatus constructed in accordance with my invention. Figure 2 is a similar view at right angles of figure 1. Figure 3 is a sectional top plan view and figure 4 is an enlarged vertical section of the drawing tool, showing the beginning of the drawing operation.

"My invention relates to the drawing of glass cylinders, or hollow glass articles, from a bath of molten glass, and is designed to provide improved apparatus for the manufacture of commercial rollers, or other hollow glass articles.

"To that end the invention consists in providing an inlet for supplying air to the interior of the article and also an outlet therefrom, which allow a current to the interior of the article and, further, in using an outlet valve, which will reproduce a constant pressure during the drawing in connection with the current circulating through the article.

"It also consists in providing means for raising and lowering the pot, thus enabling the same to be heated between drawing operation, and, further, in the construction and arrangements of the parts as hereinafter more fully described and set forth in the claims. In the drawings, in which I show a preferred form of my apparatus, 2 represent the furnace which I have shown of cylindrical form, though other forms may be used, and which is preferably heated by a series of lower burners, each having a gas supply pipe (4) controlled by hand valve (5).

"These burners project through holes in the side walls, and I also preferably provide an upper series of similar burners (6), which are connected to a common supply pipe (7) extending around the furnace and receiving gas from a pipe (8) having valve (9). These burners are used principally for assisting in severing the article from the bath.

"The pot, or receptacle (10), to contain the glass is of angular form with a central hollow boss, or raised portion (11), which extends upwardly above the level of the bath. The pot is carried upon a refractory support (12) which may be rectangular in cross section and is provided with an upper transversally extending refractory block (13) giving a cross-shaped portion across the pot. A gaseous supply pipe (14) extends centrally and longitudinally through the support (12) and is connected at its lower end to a swinging supply pipe (15) connected to a source of compressed air.

THE DRAWING TOOL.

"The support (12) is carried upon an iron block (16), secured to the piston-rod (17) of the motive cylinder (18). A drawing tool (19) is of substantially the form of a glassblower's pipe, the lower end (portion 20) forming a bait, which surrounds the nipple or hollow boss (11), when it is dipped into the bath. The pipe is provided with a ring (21) which rests upon a forked support (22), carried on the frame (23), having side guides (24) sliding upon the vertical guide rods (25).

"The upper end of the pipe is closed by a valve which seeps downward and is held yieldingly to its seat by a spiral spring (27), the pressure of which may be adjusted by a screw plug (28). A drawing rope or cable (29), is secured by yoke (30) to the valve chamber, which chamber is provided with side outlets (30), through which the air may escape to the outer air whenever the pressure is sufficient to overcome the force of the closing spring.

"A water-cooled ring (31) is removably seated within the hole in the top of the furnace, in which the pot fits when in position. This ring, being supported by a suitable flange (32), and having inlet and outlet pipe (33 and 34), a constant circulation of water or cooling fluid is maintained through the cooling ring.

"In using my improved apparatus the pot is heated and provided with molten glass and is held in its upper position, wherein its sides shield the surface of the bath from the heat within the furnace chamber. Drawing tool is then lowered into the bath and air being supplied through pipes (15 and 14), the tool is drawn upwardly. The air pressure is first regulated to form a neck portion (35), as shown in Fig. 2, and is then increased to swell out the glass to the size of the cylinder desired.

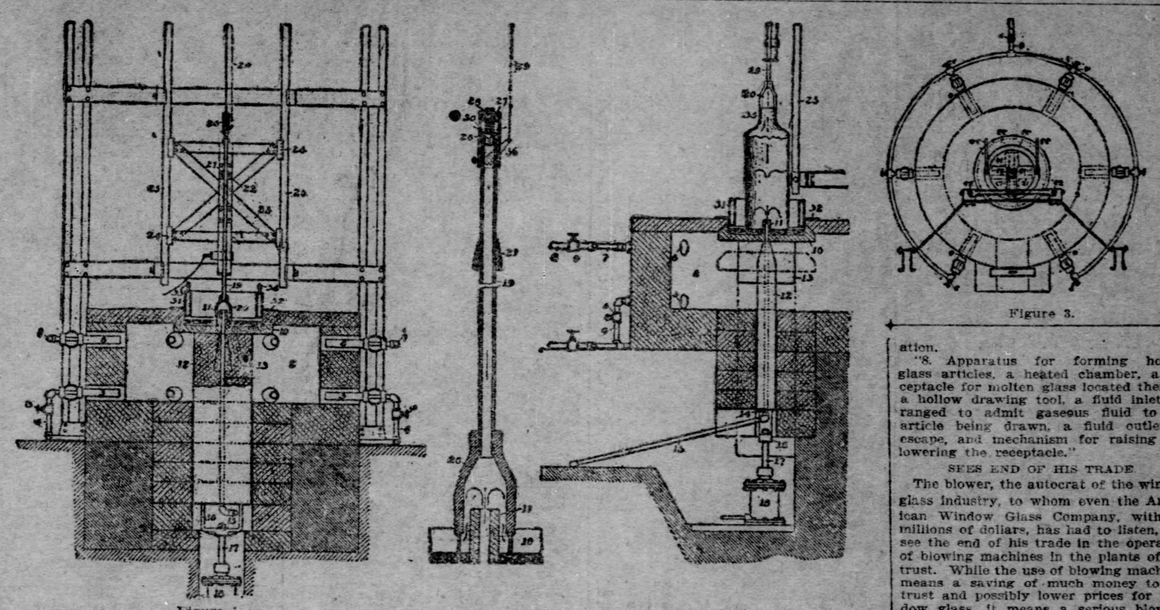


Figure 1. Figures 2 and 4.

Figure 3.

"The air is then allowed to flow upwardly into the cylinder during the drawing operation and a substantially constant pressure is obtained therein by reason of a check valve, which lifts as the pressure rises above a certain limit, the air supply being sufficient at least to hold the pressure uniform as the cylinder increases in length.

MACHINE CHILLS GLASS.

"A circulation of air, or cooling gaseous fluid, is thus allowed through the article, which serves to chill its inner surface while the water-cooled ring chills the outer surface of the article at or near the drawing point. When an article of the desired length is obtained, the air is shut off, which causes the lower end of the article to contract, and the pot is then lowered and the upper burners turned on, thus causing a cutting-flame to impinge upon the lower end of the article and sever it from the bath.

"The water-cooled ring is then removed and a cover placed over the hole, and the heat in the furnace raises the temperature of the remaining glass in the pot and prepares it for the next drawing operation. The glass may be ladled into the pot as needed.

"The advantages of the invention result from the circulating of the gaseous fluids through the cylinder, or article, during the drawing operation and the maintaining of a pressure therein while allowing the circulation, and also from the raising and lowering of the pot for shielding and allowing access of the flame and the simplicity and compactness of the apparatus.

WHAT INVENTOR CLAIMS.

"The air may be supplied through the drawing tool, and the exit part for the air may be either through the pot, or through the drawing tool. The use of the outer water-cooled ring may be dispensed with and the apparatus may be varied in many other ways without departing from my invention. I claim:

"1. In apparatus for drawing hollow glass articles, a receptacle arranged to contain a bath of molten glass, and a drawing tool, said parts, the receptacle and drawing tool, having a fluid inlet and outlet arranged to allow the circulation of gaseous fluid through the article being drawn, substantially as described.

"2. Apparatus for drawing hollow glass articles comprising a receptacle for molten glass having a fluid port, leading upwardly through the glass, a hollow drawing tool, and means for allowing gaseous fluid to flow through the tool and the port during the drawing operation.

"3. In apparatus for drawing hollow glass articles, a hollow bait mechanism for allowing the circulation of gaseous fluid through the article being drawn and a relief valve arranged to open at a sudden pressure to allow the fluid to escape.

"4. In apparatus for forming glass articles, a furnace, a receptacle for molten glass therein, a drawing tool, and mechanism for raising and lowering the receptacle within the furnace.

"5. In apparatus for drawing glass articles, a furnace, a vertically movable pot therein arranged to shield the surface of the glass when in its upper position and means for lowering the pot to allow access of the heat to the surface of the glass.

"6. In apparatus for drawing hollow glass articles, a hollow drawing tool, or bait, means for allowing flow of gaseous fluid through the article, and the yielding pressed relief valve.

"7. Apparatus for drawing hollow glass articles, comprising a receptacle arranged to contain a bath of molten glass, a hollow drawing tool, a fluid inlet arranged to admit gaseous fluid to the article being drawn, and a fluid outlet arranged to allow a portion of the gaseous fluid to escape during the drawing operation.

"8. Apparatus for forming hollow glass articles, a heated chamber, a receptacle for molten glass located therein, a hollow drawing tool, a fluid inlet arranged to admit gaseous fluid to the article being drawn, a fluid outlet to escape, and mechanism for raising and lowering the receptacle."

SEES END OF HIS TRADE

The blower, the autocrat of the window glass industry, to whom even the American Window Glass Company, with its millions of dollars, has had to listen, can see the end of his trade in the operation of blowing machines in the plants of the trust. While the use of blowing machines means a saving of much money to the trust and possibly lower prices for window glass, it means a serious blow to the human blowers and to towns and cities in Indiana where they have made their money and where they have spent it with liberal hands.

In the factory at Orestes, three miles west of here, 40 blowers will lose their places. Andersen, Munice, Matthews, Gaston, Alexandria and several other towns will feel it when the human blower, whose pockets have been stuffed with money, is forced to move away, or invade the ranks of other workmen at less wages.

Most of the blowers are Belgians. Many of the blowers have made from $250 to $400 a month, and these men have been indispensable to the glass makers. For years the blowers have felt secure. They could not look into the future and see the day when a machine could be made that would do the work of human lungs. For years they have looked upon the coming of blowing machines and scoffed at the idea as printers, years ago, scoffed at the coming of a linotype machine that could set type for a newspaper, and do it with the speed of half a dozen men.

It is believed that many of the blowers will form co-operative glass companies, open factories and undertake to compete with the machines. While this will give them employment at their calling, the move is not looked upon as a serious menace to the business of the window glass trust.

Just now the glass window industry is in a most chaotic state, in which both independent manufacturers and blowers are on the anxious seat. The conditions are affecting business in many lines and it seems that the worst is yet to come, when the thousands of blowers will be turned loose on the labor market to begin life over again in competition with the unskilled men.

The flatteners' and cutters' ranks may be invaded by the blowers in search of a position, yet it is hardly probable that it will be a serious menace to these trades which will, in a measure, benefit by the machines. They certainly will not suffer as a direct result, as the more glass made the more must be cut and flattened.

GUESTS OF ROYALTY SHOW DISPLEASURE

Dinner Arrangements of King and Queen Fail to Suit and They Depart.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.—There are likely to be many alterations, I am told, in the future dances at Buckingham palace. The one which took place upon the king and queen's wedding day was, it is true, very informal, their majesties receiving their guests like ordinary hosts, but they were not at all prepared for their guests departing at their own sweet will. About half-past twelve there were not more than 60 people left, much, I am told, to their majesties' surprise and displeasure.

I have heard, too, that the supper arrangements—or rather, I should say, the seating arrangements at supper—were not quite satisfactory to the minds of some of the guests, which may have accounted for many disappearing so early. Including the king and queen's table, there were altogether about 15 tables, which were presided over by equerries.

Considering this number, it is surprising that a cabinet minister like St. John Brodrick should have been omitted from those especially invited. As a matter of fact, he was not invited, greatly, I am told, to that gentleman's annoyance, and even indignation. It may have been an oversight, but cabinet ministers are not, as a rule, given to overlooking such forgetfulness. I am also told that the king was the only man present wearing trousers, every other man wearing the new orthodox knee breeches, silk stockings and shoes.

A famous New York Hatter makes

Otto Oetting's Hats

What sort of a hat suits your face?

We're "specialists" and will not permit you to select an unbecoming style.

If you have ideas of your own, we'll endeavor to conform to them.

Our leading styles are the Court derbies at $4 and $3.

Next best are the Paragon and Acme brands at $2.25 and $1.75.

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SPECIAL! IRON BED OUTFIT BED SPRING MATTRESS. Any Size, Any Color. The outfit for $3.98

H. ROSENTHAL & CO. THE INSTALLMENT KINGS.

3 SQUARES ABOVE COURT HOUSE

816-818 FIFTH AVE.

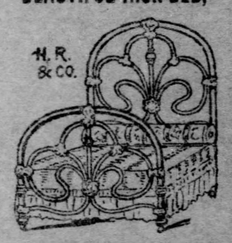
SPECIAL! LEATHER COUCH, A BEAUTY. Extra Long, Extra Wide, Quartered Oak Frame, Hair Filled, $16.50

Never before in the history of our establishment have we been so compelled to offer such great bargains as at present. Crowded! not half enough room to display our goods, and such enormous shipments to roll in on us next week. Read carefully each and every item and compare closely our bargains with those offered at other stores, and remember when you see it in Rosenthal's "ad" it's so—no disappointment here. Sale starts Monday, 8 a. m.

Golden Oak Bedroom Suite, CASH OR CREDIT

A special bargain for this week. The wood is selected oak, finished golden. Carvings are very deep, yet very decorative. French bevel mirror. To duplicate this suite you'd pay $24; our price..... $11.75

BEAUTIFUL IRON BED, MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS

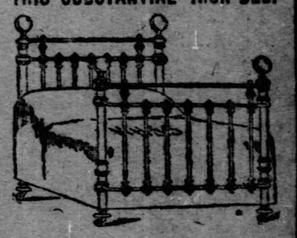


New and attractive. This bed is made of strictly malleable iron and comes in any size or color—a regular $8 value, now on sale at..... $3.50

Mantel Folding Bed, CREDIT IS FREE TO ALL,

Constructed of rich golden finished oak. When we sell this bed we guarantee that the springs are the best made; worth $20, now at..... $10.00

THIS SUBSTANTIAL IRON BED.



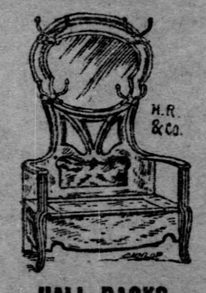
Needs no explanation; to see it means to appreciate it. Heavy brass rod in head and foot, and the most beautiful colors. Sold everywhere at $8; our price only..... $3.75

OAK DRESSER

Swell front drawers, exactly like cut—large French plate mirror; worth fully $14, now on sale at $6.75

SIDEBOARDS

By far the largest selection in the two cities. This Sideboard is constructed of solid oak, has a pattern plate mirror, and worth $22, now at $10.50



HALL RACKS

A complete showing of all that's new and up-to-date. This Rack illustrated is a $20 value, now offered at $9.25

Combination Dresser and Washstand.

A home necessity; exactly like cut; sold regularly at $12; our price $5.98

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New and pleasing design; rubber tires and full reclining back; also a beautiful parasol; worth $12.00; our price $5.75

POPE'S JUBLEE IMPRESSIONS. THE MUSICAL TRIBES OF WESTERN AFRICA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS LETTERS THE LABOR WORLD THEATERS AND BOOKS.

FOURTH SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903. — EIGHT PAGES

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE ENACTED IN ST. PETER'S

Emotion That Swayed Fifty Thousand at the Sight of the Venerable Pope.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COULDN'T GAIN ENTRANCE

Black Rivers of Living Humanity Poured Through Streets of Rome at Early Morn—Gorgeous Pageants of Middle Ages Revived.

By ALBERIGO DONATELLI.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ROME, March 12.—"We live in an era that will remain vapid and uninteresting in history. Whatever its achievements in the realms of science, of material development, it is absolutely devoid of the entrancing glamor, of the stirring incidents, and of the brilliant scenes that invested past ages with such a conspicuous halo of picturesqueness."

This emphatic dictum I found the other day in a German savant's recently published history of the middle ages. The captivating work assuredly presented a most bewitching series of pictures of men and things in those remote days, and I could not help agreeing with the writer's lament that in this utilitarian age of ours future generations would sadly miss the sights that so glowingly illuminate the history of other epochs.

My views have undergone a change. I no longer agree with the eminent writer whom I have quoted, that picturesqueness is irrevocably banished from the record of our times; that this era of machinery and money-worshiping is incapable of a splendid public pageant; that the making of our modern history is inconsistent with one of those stirring scenes so frequent in the middle ages, when vast masses of people, swayed as by a single impulse, rose in their might, and proved the thrilling power of sentiment. I no longer agree with the historian, because I have just witnessed such a spectacle.

The revelation came upon me in St. Peter's. It was quite by chance that I happened to go there. It is rare indeed that the Roman finds his way into the great basilica. It is the foreign visitor who is usually attracted there—on ordinary days to inspect the magnificent temple, and on especial occasions to witness some imposing ceremony.

I had arisen early that morning, intending to go out upon the Campagna to resume some archeological explorations I had begun several days previously. But the rain was coming down in torrents as I looked out of my window, and I knew that the Campagna was out of the question that day. Despite the earliness of the hour and the forbidding weather, the streets were alive with people. A long file of cabs was heading toward the Tiber, and the sidewalks were thronged with pedestrians, most of whom were monks and strangers.

Bound for St. Peter's.

It was evident that the hurrying crowds were on their way to St. Peter's for the celebration of the pope's jubilee. I dressed hurriedly and resolved to go there too. In the street I mingled with those on foot and made my way along the Via Tor di Nona and across the Ponte St. Angelo. It was not yet daylight as I passed over into Trastevere, but I was genuinely glad the rainy weather had changed my day's program, for the scene was a most unusual one. The street lamps were still lighted, and one might have fancied that it was the dead of night.

As I crossed the bridge the crowd on the footways grew denser, and the vast procession of vehicles moved at a snail's pace. All about me I heard the blending of many tongues, that seemed natural to those strangely conglomerate throngs, in which all the races of the earth appeared to be represented. It was only rarely indeed that I caught a word of Italian, and I might have fancied I was in some distant land but for the familiar sight just ahead of me—the towering pinnacle of the Castel S. Angelo and the muddy waters of old Tiber that dashed against the bridge.

As I listened to the babel of voices I found myself wondering for an instant if some foreign horde had once more swept down upon Rome. But the thought lasted for an instant only. These were no hostile warriors, but peaceful pilgrims whose reverent enthusiasm was visible in their faces. Perhaps the majority of them were women, young women, and many of them were beautiful, of the types that characterize their various nationalities. Young or old, rich or poor, from whatever corner of the world they came, they were all attired alike—at least, all who were not in the robe of religieuses. Every woman was dressed entirely in black, and in place of bonnet or hat she wore on her head a black lace mantilla, such as is donned by the women of Seville when they go to early mass.

All Dressed Alike.

It was no caprice or coincidence that all the women in that vast throng were dressed alike, but was in conformity with the etiquette of the vatican, which requires, for all occasions at which the pope is present, such a garb as I have described for the women, and evening dress with white ties for those men who do not wear military or diplomatic uniform, or the priestly robe.

Through the narrow parallel streets leading to the Piazza S. Pietro it was necessarily a slow journey, and daylight—a dark, rainy daylight—had broken over Rome by the time I reached the enormous square. Here an extraordinary sight burst upon my vision. Before me was a veritable sea of black-robed humanity, ebbing slowly from the surrounding streets toward the great church. In the distance, just before the edifice, the human waves washed upward over the inclined plane that stretches to the vestibule.

The doors had evidently just been opened, and through them poured the vast tides. But those that went in seemed to make no lessening of the limitless sea. The huge semi-cycle in front of the church was still massed with living beings, and behind me, as far as the eye could reach, those other parallel estuaries were flowing onward with their surcharged billows.

I stood there for an hour watching the enormous throngs, moving slowly toward the open doors. Then, finally, I noticed that the great doors were closed, and I knew that 50,000 persons had already entered the building, and that no more would be admitted. The same sight was visible to every one in the Piazza, and a great sigh of disappointment moved like a rolling thundercrap across the place. Many women near me wept bitterly, and I heard some of them declare that they had dreamt for years of seeing the holy father, and had come thousands of miles in the hope that had been suddenly crushed by the closing of those doors.

There were at least 100,000 men and women massed there in the Piazza when I left the spot, and moved over to the little street that runs behind the south wall of St. Peter's back toward the vatican stables and gardens. It was by that entrance that I had hoped to make my way into the church, for I had come unprovided with an entrance card. I knew that on special occasions the members of the Noble Guard entered the vatican precincts through the garden gate, and I was confident of meeting some of those I knew. My expectation was realized. Shortly after I reached the gate the Marquis del T—— came up and allowed me to enter with him.

Crowded With Human Beings.

When at last I reached the interior of St. Peter's I beheld a sight that I shall never forget. The stupendous basilica, that I had never before seen even half full, was massed to its utmost capacity, save for a little narrow line of space, walled by the Swiss guards in their dazzling uniform, that stretched from the great altar down the center of the edifice to a certain point, and thence ran at right angles to the closed iron gate in front of the chapel of the most holy sacrament. I knew that this was the lane through which would pass the pope when he made his entry and exit.

From my point of vantage I could sweep my eye over the colossal temple. I saw the pontifical throne erected near the bronze repository of St. Peter's chair. I saw the three tribunes erected near the corner of the high altar, and in one of them all the members of the diplomatic corps; in another, all the great nobles of Rome; while in a third were many members of reigning houses from all parts of Europe, and many of the foreign nobility.

The brilliant uniforms and jeweled decorations worn in these tribunes afforded a striking contract to the somber tone elsewhere prevalent throughout the great edifice, which was only broken now and then by the scarlet and yellow tunics of the Swiss guards and the glint of the light on their fall halberds, or by the white robes worn by monks and nuns scattered here and there throughout the church. Everywhere you looked you saw human countenances aflame with interested expectations.

Gazing thus upon 50,000 persons gathered from every corner of the universe, there was so much of keenest interest that the time of waiting seemed none too long. Finally there was a blare of trumpets in a distant part of the church. This was almost instantly followed by the echoing command of officers, and the noise of the halberds striking upon the marble floor, as the various squards of the soldiers came to "attention."

Entrance of the Pope.

It was a thrilling moment. That giant temple was suddenly hushed to the utmost stillness. All the vast concourse was swayed by a single emotion—the desire to see the aged pope. Presently, out through the chapel gate, into the church, came the head of the procession. In the van marched a company of the vatican guards. Behind them came a long file of canons from St. Peter's and the other three basilicas. Next followed a band of hooded monks of all orders, some wearing costumes not seen twice in a century even in Rome. Behind them marched two or three stately, white-bearded men, wearing massive crosses suspended on their chests by heavy gold chains, and plainly bespeaking, in their appearance, their eastern priesthood. Following them walked a group of purple-collared mousignors and household prelates.

A flash of scarlet next caught the eye of the watching thousands as the cardinals, walking two and two, came down the low steps from the chapel. Then, in the distant vista one saw the tall flabelli, or ostrich plumes, waving gently by the side of a high moving platform. "It's the pope! It's the pope!" went whispering through the crowds.

In another minute the white-robed figure of the venerable pontiff appeared. As he came forward toward the center of the church, the dense crowds through which, like a forest road, ran the narrow aisle, fell on their knees and gazed up reverently at the passing figure.

The instant the pope, on his sedia gestatoria, turned into the straight aisle leading up the church, every eye fell upon that wonderful face and figure. Even the crimson-liveried court servants, and the gorgeously uniformed troopers of the Noble guard, marching past before the moving throne, failed to divert for an instant the universal gaze from that death-white visage capped by the blazing mitre in gold and precious stones.

Swept by Emotion.

High over the heads of every one the sovereign pontiff was borne along, and as he came into the center of the edifice, the sun suddenly blazed forth, and flashing through the windows of the mighty dome far overhead, made an aureole around the head of the venerable pope. As he passed along, he turned first to one side, then to the other, and raising his feeble arm, that shook tremlously from its weakness, made the sign of the cross toward the kneeling people. There was something so extremely gentle, and radiating such profund love, on his countenance that it seemed beatific, showing there as it did in the sudden sunlight.

I, who am not easily moved, was thrilled by the impressiveness of the spectacle, for I saw not only a man of patriarchal years—only a few years less than a century old—who is the sovereign chief of over 200,000,000 souls, but I beheld all around me every sign of the most intense devotion for that little, frail old gentleman whose life is nearly done.

And as I gazed in wonder upon the scene, the tense feeling of the moment that possessed all that vast throng, suddenly broke its bonds. Unable longer to repress their emotion, several men near me, in a frenzy of enthusiasm that made them forget the sanctity of the edifice, rose to their feet as the pope passed and cheered him with tears in their eyes. Like a sheet of flame in a fierce hurricane, the cry spread on all sides and rose with the mighty, unresisting force of thunder until the walls of the huge basilica shook with the fury of the storm.

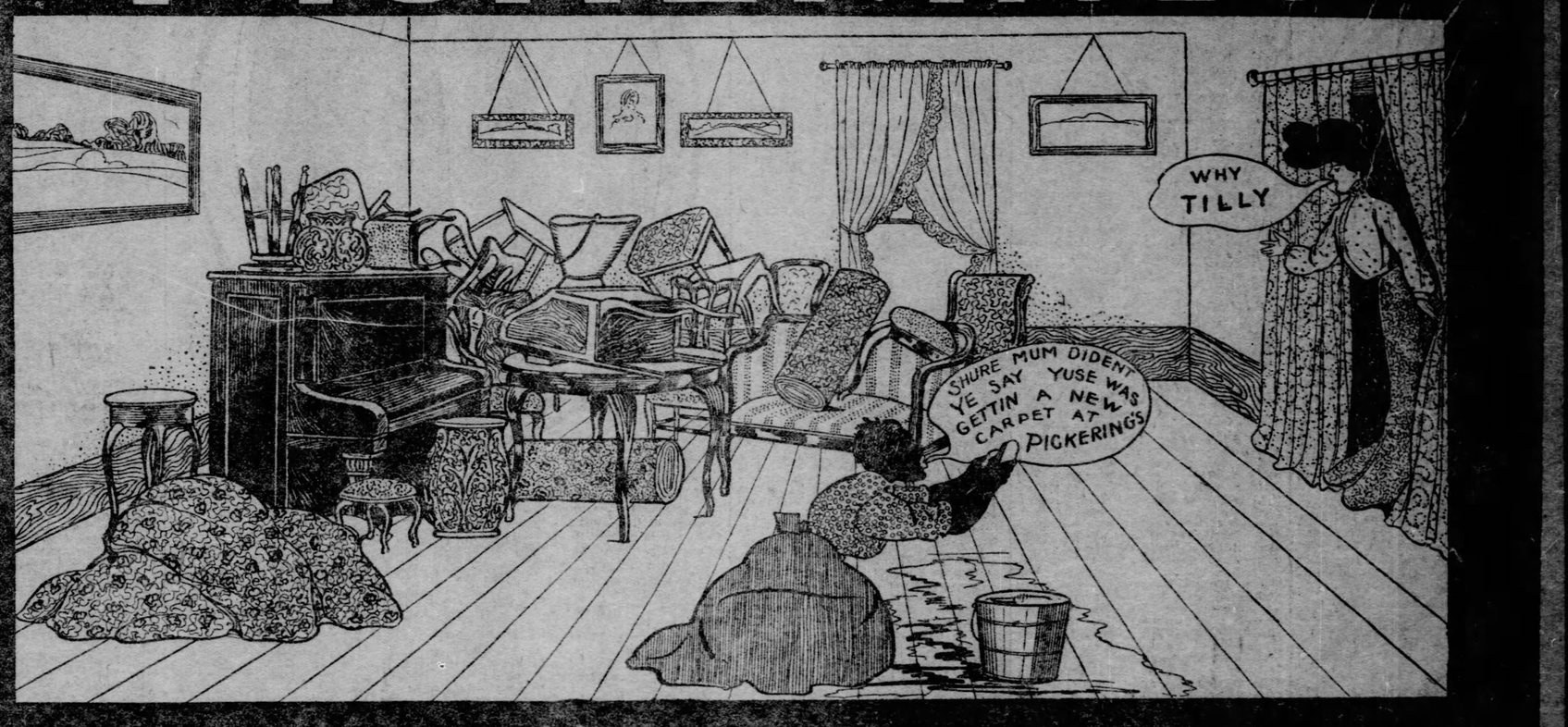
I looked at the pontiff. Two tears fell from his eyes, but the feeble arm was still uplifted distributing his blessing. I looked upward and downward through the great church, and the sight was amazing. It was no longer a placid human sea, for it was swept by a fierce tempest of emotion, and the rolling waves carried their roar out into the piazza, where a hundred thousand other throats echoed the thunder.

Yes, it was an extraordinary scene, from every viewpoint; solemn in the immensity of the great temple, massed with its countless thousands; picturesque in the spectacle there unfolded; stirring in the intensity of the sentiment aroused by the sight of a feeble man who controls no armies, but only rules by love—and that is why I no longer agree with the German historian that such scenes as were enacted in the middle ages are no longer possible in this era of the utilitarian.

Mistaking the Bird.

Little Marion was highly delighted at crossing the new viaduct during the recent visit to Atlanta, and when she returned home and her grandmother asked her what she had seen, said: "And oh, grandma, I crossed the new viagoose, too."—The Little Chronicle.

PICKERING'S



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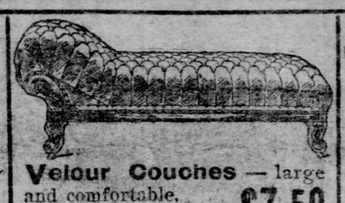
Handsome 3-piece Parlor Suites—like above illustration and several other styles—tasteful hand carvings, well upholstered in fine veronas $32.00
Fine Parlor Suites of 3 and 5 pieces, various styles, upholstered in veronas, imported velours and silk damask,
$15.00—$20.00 and $25.00


Velour Couches — large and comfortable, full spring $7.50
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This Handsome Leather Couch—carved quartered oak frame, genuine leather upholstered, fancy ruffle, guaranteed indestructible springs $35.00
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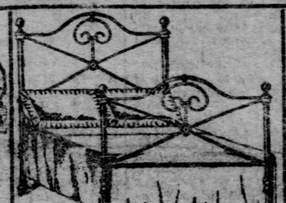
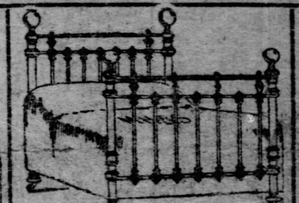
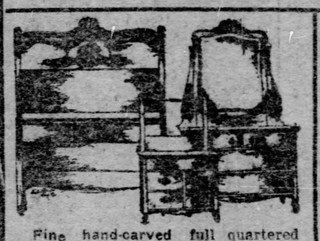

This Enameled Bed—11-16 in. post, brass trimmings, all sizes, the kind usually sold for $4.00. Price $2.25


Brass Beds—just as illustrated, 2 in. posts, massive husks, 5-ply lacquer. Price $30.00

Box Seat Diners—quartered oak, piano polish, saddle or leather seats $2.25


Fine hand-carved full quartered golden oak Bedroom Suites, as illustrated above; also several other styles, serpentine front, 28x36 in., French bevel mirror; piano polish; price $40.00
3-Piece Bedroom Suites, nicely designed, strongly constructed, French bevel mirror $16.50

Superb Extension Tables
Center pillar, round or square, extend to 8 ft., hand-wrought carvings; price . . $22.00
DINING TABLES as low as $3.75

Extension Tables
6 ft. round or square, solid golden oak, 5 in. legs; regular price $7.50
6 ft. table, well made, gloss finish $4.75

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Oak or Mahogany, with glass feet $2.25

Chiffonier.
Golden oak, just like cut, at $3.75
Others up to $30.

LEATHER SEAT ROCKER.
$10.00
Others as low as one dollar.

5-SHELF BOOKCASE,
$12.50

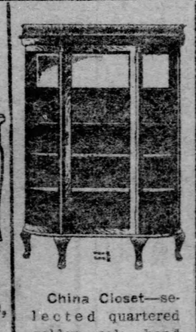
Hall Racks—Several splendid styles, quartered oak, hand carved, French bevel mirror; price $18.00

Refrigerators, $6.50, $7.50, $10
Ice Boxes, $5 up.

FOLDING GO-CARTS, $3.75, $5.75, $7.50

This Dresser, solid golden oak, three large drawers, French bevel mirror, price $10.00

Beautiful Dressing Table, $10.50 up to $25.00


China Closet—selected quartered golden oak, hand carved, piano polish, price $18.00

Handsome Sideboards—Like above, piano polish, 18x40 in. French bevel mirror—price $22

Morris Chairs—Quartered golden oak—spring seat, upholstered in five-tone velours or corduroys, 5 in. box hair filled reversible cushions—price $7.50

Kitchen Cupboards—Panel doors—large drawers—price,
$7.50

Double Door Wardrobes—Large size, golden oak, carved top, two small drawers at bottom—sale price $12.00

The Big March Sale in the Queensware Department Goes Merrily On.
Never Such Selling in Pittsburgh As Seen Among Our China and Porcelains, and the Best Part of it—For You—is the Little Prices For Which We Are Selling the Very Best Ware.

50-piece (white) Dinner Sets . . $3.00
Special 10-piece Toilet Sets, (gold band), $3.
Etc., Etc.

A lot of fine China Sets will be offered this week. Prices range from $18.25 to $40. Prices cut on all.

YOUR CREDIT'S GOOD. PICKERING'S, Tenth and Penn, Pittsburgh. We Trust People Out of Town. Write for Catalogue.

CHERRY BLOSSOM DINNER SERVED A LA JAPANESE

Pittsburgh Tourists Entertained by a Celebrated Japanese Artist of California—Was a Most Unique Affair.

By GRACE HORTENSE TOWER.

A CHERRY blossom dinner which cost the little Japanese host $700 and took many weeks to prepare, was the unique function given recently at Pasadena, Cal., that western Mecca of the eastern millionaires. The dinner was given in commemoration of the cherry blossom festival, one of the principal fetes of Japan, the host being T. Aoki, a famous Japanese artist, and was attended by about 75 of the most wealthy residents as well as a number of distinguished tourists, the guest list including such names as Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George Pullman, E. A. Ford, a prominent railroad owner of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburgh and Washington, Col. G. G. Green of August Flower fame and owner of the famous Green hotel, and many others of prominence.

For a week, Kobashi, who prepared the dinner, had been working day and night over the strange viands, many of which came from Japan, having been ordered for the occasion. Artists and carpenters had spent many days in fact weeks, in preparing Aoki's studio for the affair, and the scene presented was like a bit of fairy land. Shoots of the cherry blossom had been carried out in all the details and the room was bathed in a soft rosy glow from the scores of pink lanterns, caught about the walls and pillars and in every available place.

Blossoms from Japan.

A large natural cherry tree had been placed in the center of the room and upon its spreading branches had been wired 6,000 artificial blossoms, sent from the land of the chrysanthemum for this occasion. The space beneath the tree was strewn with the blossoms and surrounded by a fence of bamboo, upon the pickets of which were caught at intervals pink lanterns. Around this tree was an oval table capable of seating nearly 75 guests. The fine cloth was painted with cherry blossoms which took the little host just one hour to do. The place cards bore water color sketches of the dainty flowers with the rising moon peering over the corner, while in the opposite corner was stamped the monogram of the host.

One wall of the great room was entirely covered with the exquisite leather tapestry for which Aoki is famous—showing wonderful patterns of chrysanthemums, peonies, fleur de lis, begonias, grasons, serpents, gods and demons beautifully wrought upon wild goat skins. Above these was a frieze of a rare Japanese matting, made of the fibre of the Japanese pine, the scarlet being painted in iris blossoms and the green in wisteria. At the back of the room were immense screens 15 feet high, pointed with cherry trees, naturai size.

The cherry blossom is to the Japanese the synonmy of female beauty, and when they wish to pay a native belle the highest compliment possible, they say she is a little cherry blossom. In the glad springtime, when the cherry trees are bursting into bloom, the people congregate from all quarters and hang upon the cherry branches little poems dedicated to the blossoms and the trees. To carry out this pretty idea little vari-colored booklets were hung upon Aoki's cherry tree and poems to the cherry tree were inscribed in Japanese upon each pillar of the room. The intervening spaces were filled with paintings of gods and quaint Japanese characters. The windows of the room were painted with iris, cherry blossoms and wisteria. The Japanese and American flags were draped over the table and a curtain inscribed with the coat of arms of the Flowery kingdom was hung at the entrance way.

Oriental Caterers.

The dinner was served by six Japanese men and during its progress Yakamura, a friend of Aoki's, who come from Fugiama, Japan's sacred mountain, played wierd music upon the Japanese flute—a straight piece of bamboo, hollowed out and polished smooth as glass.

Kuramaga, another friend of the host, told the guests of the cherry blossom festival in Japan, explaining its significance and the meaning of the symbols used. The host explained each course as it was brought in. The dinner lasted from 8 to 12.

The first course consisted of tea and a delicious sweet wafe, made in Japan, and very expensive. Next, small wooden trays containing thin slices of pounded fish; slices of halibut, an egg preparation, something like an American omelette; entrees made of eggs and rice in the form of mushrooms; slices of pink and white pudding and the two halves of an orange, the while garnished with the pink roots of a water lily, were placed before the guests. After this came a soup with mushrooms and other odd ingredients in it, the vegetables being rolled in little bundles and tied with grass. After this there was raw oyster salad garnished with flakes of a seaweed that is found clinging to the rocks on the Japanese coast; then there was a plate of omelette in which was rolled a soft, pink substance of the consistency of custard. Alcohol was poured upon the plates, and when they were brought in the effect of the burning fluid with its green and blue light playing about the gold and pink dainties, was exceedingly pretty. Another, still stranger soup, followed this. Then there was braized chicken with a spicy Japanese sauce, and following this rice wine was served in the daintiest of pink and gold china wine cups, which the host informed his guests were to be taken home as souvenirs. Then there was "excellent palace rice" garnished with fried eels and eaten by all with chopsticks, which also were saved as souvenirs. Pistachio ice cream and strawberries frozen in meringue, gave an American touch to the dinner, which was a triumph of the Japanese culinary art. Vegetables carved in the forms of peonies (the emblems of wealth), iris, and other flowers, were placed at each place and gave a most brilliant effect to the whole table. Each lady received a miniature jinrikisha while the men received porcelain mandarins, as dinner favors. The courses were served upon blue and white Japanese china and the napkins repeated the tint of the cherry blossoms. Instead of flowers there was at each place a fanciful hair ornament which the ladies wore in their hair and the men in their buttonholes.

The host, his little daughter and a few Japanese friends, including the cook, sat at table, wearing the picturesque costume of Mikado land.

The cloth, which was painted especially for the dinner, has been purchased since by Mrs. George Pullman, the widow of the car manufacturer.

The little host was the soul of politeness, and as he greeted each guest or said good night, and bowed low over the extended hand, he bent almost to the floor, as he assured them of his great happiness in their presence.

Entertainer an Artist.

Aoki is among the best six artists of Japan, and his work is raved over by all the wealthy easterners who visit Pasadena. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Elkins and Mrs. Pullman are among those giving him large orders this month. He was decorated by the late Queen Victoria, who conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in recognition of an order which he completed for her in such a short space of time. She had ordered him to paint some large fish designs, for which he was famous, and the work was done in a few hours. As a brush he used a broom, which swept the canvas with lightning strokes. The czar of Russia and the emperor of Japan have each given him a gold medal for excellence of work.

Years ago he married a beautiful French girl, and they resided in Paris till her death several years ago. For about seven years he has lived in Pasadena. He studied for 20 years, during five of which he studied anatomy in connection with his art, and five years were spent in the study of chemistry, so that he is able to make all his own paints.

With him lives his little adopted daughter Tsuru, aged 11 years, whom he is giving every educational advantage. She is attending a Catholic academy, and paying especial attention to music, for which she shows great aptitude. She is a merry, saucy, captivating little maid, and quite drives her foster father to distraction at times.

Aoki receives fabulous prices for his work, as high as $25 per dozen being paid for the artistic little dinner cards he conceives. Wealthy tourists spending the winter at the hotels often spend whole days in his quaint studio, fascinated with watching his magic brush. He says he does not know how old he is, but he is not far from 45, as a few silver hairs appear among the black ones that cover his sagacious little head.

CAUGHT A FISH THAT WEIGHS A TON

Caliornia Men Make a Remarkable Catch, But It Proves Worthless.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEWPORT BEACH, CAL., March 18.—The biggest fish, other than a whale, ever caught on the California coast has been landed at this point. It is a sunfish and it weighs a ton.

The fish was discovered by Harry Guthrie about five miles from shore. It was floating on the water sunning itself, and was evidently asleep when discovered. Guthrie was fishing for tuna and sharks and had a full equipment of tackle in his boat, when he discovered the monster fish. He pulled cautiously up to within striking distance of the fish and then threw his gaff into it and called to his companions in two other boats to come to his assistance.

His comrades pulled rapidly along side and sent two other gaffs into the giant, and then began a brisk battle which lasted three hours. Finally the three boats managed to tow the monster into the bay and a cable was brought out and slipped over his head. Two teams drew the captive ashore and there secured it so that it could not struggle back into the sea. Forty-eight hours later it ceased to live. The fish has no commercial value and it will be carried out to sea where it will serve as food for the gulls.

Stone That Bends.

"Firm as a rock," "unbending as flint" are phrases often used, but as a matter of fact, there is a sort of stone that is as flexible as wooden fiber. It is, of course, very rare, and the few specimens known are now in museums. One of the finest is in the Hartley institution, in Southampton, England, having been found near Delhi, India. It is lath-like in shape, about an inch thick and two feet long. It is a particularly flexible specimen, and can, with the hands, be curved several inches from the horizontal. Otherwise it is hard and mineral-like, having the grain of ordinary gray sandstone.

PHOTO SPOILED A WEDDING

The Artist's Daughter Who Has Sued for Damages.

ROME, March 10.—Sales of celebrities' photographs to the general public is a business that has not yet invaded Italy, so that it is difficult to get pictures even of the king, queen and royal family, and consequently almost impossible to buy a photograph of a private person, be she never so beautiful.

However, vanity is found here, also, which has led to dire and unexpected results in the case of the Signorina Ida Biglotti. This daughter of a noted artist of Genoa became engaged, and in the first blush of her happiness went to have her portrait taken. Being uncommonly pretty, the result was highly satisfactory, and everybody was happy, until the serpent entered this Eden in the person of the photographer, who asked to use one of the pictures for an illustrated postcard.

Was the permission accorded? The serpent says "yes;" Eve says "no."

Not long after, the young lady's fiance, wishing to make sure of not being forgotten, went into a shop to buy an illustrated postcard to send to her. Suddenly he started, grew pale, made frantic gestures and fled the shop, where he was taken for a dangerous lunatic. He jumped into a cab, drove to the Signorina Biglotti's residence and frantically threw her plighted troth in her face. High words followed and the young man left the house, exclaiming: "Marry an illustrated postcard! Never!" As breach of promise is not punishable in Italy, the young lady's injured feelings are taking effect in a suit against the photographer for 70,000 lire damages.

FARMER PADEREWSKI WON'T TALK MUSIC

He Is, However, Writing Another Opera in His Swiss Home—The Good H. A. Jones Emerges — Magdalen and the Censor.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 16.—"He will talk for hours about cattle, but the moment you mention music to him he shuts up like a trap." So observe the Swiss peasants in the neighborhood of Morges, near Lausanne, concerning Farmer Ignace Jan Paderewski. The famous pianist sold his wild Galacian estate not long ago and betook himself to his Swiss home at Morges, where he means to have his local habitation henceforth. Paderewski is fond of Morges, because there he has every opportunity to ride his greatest two hobbies which are—cattle raising and dairy farming! To Paderewski in a bucolic mood, the moo of one of his prize cows is sweeter music than the instrument of man ever caught, while the quality of his best butter is of considerably more interest to him than the advertising lures of piano makers.

A large part of the musician's Morges estate is entirely given up to a model farm, and whenever he is at home he makes a point of overseeing its management himself, and it is delightful to behold him pottering about among his beeves and churns, just as if there were no such things in the world as symphonies and grand pianos. Every single morning he makes the rounds of his farm from end to end, asking all sorts of questions of his help, and occasionally sitting down for quite a long conference on some agricultural subject. The latest additions to "Pad's" live stock are several magnificent specimens of short-horn cattle, sent to the musician by King Edward from the royal farm at Balmoral.

M. Paderewski bought his farm in Galacian Poland with the idea of making it a home for his crippled son; but after the poor boy's death last year the sorrowing father had no use for the place and withdrew from the real estate agents his offer to sell the beautiful house at Morges.

In the intervals of butter making the pianist is said to be working on another grand opera, in eager pursuit of his hope that his compositions will be remembered after his fame as a pianist has faded.

* * *

The bad Henry Arthur Jones having had his turn with "The Lackey's Carnival" and "The Princess' Nose," the good Henry Arthur Jones now comes up smiling with "Whitewashing Julia," produced by Arthur Bourchier at the Garrick. A certain charming Julia has been in some sort of a morganatic matrimonial mess with a duke, and there have been racy whisperings about it, so that when she comes back to England her old friends in a fashionable country town cut her. By wit, tact, good will and good luck she wins the battle with them, without ever telling them what they try, throughout three acts, to learn, viz.: Exactly what happened in that affair with the duke. She captures the brother of the premier grande dame of the place and offers to tell him the whole story—really not a very bad story, she says. But the bridegroom-to-be burns her confession without reading it, and all ends well.

Now, the funniest thing about it all is the attitude of the public toward this play. The people in front of the footlights grow as eager to know what that little buried episode in Julia's life really was as are the lovely Julia's fellow-townsfolk on the stage, and when the curtain comes down without any explanation of that mystery they leave the theater in high dudgeon, to judge by written and spoken criticism. With a skill worthy of the author of "The Liars," the playwright has filled the piece to the brim with wit and entertainment. There is not a dull line in it, or a situation that isn't alive with dramatic interest. And Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh and their company make the most of it. The plot concerns only the "whitewashing" of Julia, and has nothing to do with what happened before the story began,—yet the critics, amateur and professional, are predicting that the play will have only a short run, all because the contrary Mr. Jones thought it would be beside the point to tell what it was that had really happened to Julia.

* * *

It was not so long ago that hard things were said of the London stage censor for refusing to allow Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" to be acted in public, and now Berlin's censor is in hot water because he has declined to permit the performance in Prussia of the new drama which Paul Heyse has written on the subject of Mary Magdalen. Feeling on the subject is really intense, and the minister of the interior has been called upon to explain to the Prussian diet why the play, which has been produced successfully in Hamburg and Stuttgart, should not be given in Berlin. In reply the minister stated that by the action of the piece the crucifixion was made dependent on the will of a loose woman, a circumstance which he considered likely to violate the religious sensibilities of the audience. Several Liberal speakers immediately responded, describing the play as religious in the highest sense, and now an active agitation is being started against the ministerial prohibition. Meanwhile, the play, in book form, has passed through two editions.

* * *

London seems to be the soil in which musical comedies are most successfully reared, and it is seldom that a piece of this kind reaches the metropolis from abroad. That, however, is the case with "Madame Sherry," the new piece of comedy and music which is to follow "Three Little Maids" at the Prince of Wales. The play, the chief character of which, by the way, is an American "hayseed" named Sherry; was produced in Berlin not long ago and made a famous hit. George Edwardes has had the English version made, and, therein, James E. Sullivan, who was the original "polite lunatic" of "The Belle of New York" will play a German dancing master.

* * *

Genoa, birthplace of the great Paganini, is about to be placed in possession of a magnificent collection of mementoes of the famous violinist. These were bequeathed by Paganini, the musician's grandson. The collection includes presents from many sovereigns, numerous autographs of distinguished men of Paganini's time, all the works of the violinist, and several valuable violins—one especially old one, upon which Paganini himself used to practice.

* * *

Sir Charles Wyndham will be a trust before long if he keeps on. After burrowing successfully for fame and fortune in the underground Criterion theater—whose topmost gallery is down below the sidewalk of Piccadilly—he built the handsome Wyndham's theater, which he opened some two years ago. Now, in addition to the others which he still manages, comes the New theater, which Sir Charles has built back-to-back against Wyndham's, facing on St. Martin's lane just above Charles Frohman's playhouse. I had a private look at the place today and found it passing handsome, in white, gold and old rose, with tapestry-covered orchestra chairs, and no pillars to obstruct the view. Sir Charles and Mary Moore open the "New" on March 14 with a revival of "Rosemary."

A King's Conservatory.

King Leopold II. of Belgium is intensely fond of flowers, and often rises early in the morning, in order to get through state business quickly and have more time for his gardens and greenhouses. He has over a mile of conservatorius connected with his palace at Laekin. One conservatory is fitted up as a church, and during service birds fly about among the foliage of the palms.

Advanced ideas are not necessarily advanced in the right direction.

How I Study My Roles

Written for The Sunday Gazette by JULIA MARLOWE.

JULIA MARLOWE.

THE mere act of memorizing is a very unimportant part of my preparations when I am about to produce a new play. I follow the same system now that I did from the days of my novitiate, and I have found it so satisfactory that I see no reason why I should make a change. In preparing a role in a classic drama I first master thoroughly every detail of the life of the author and of the period in which the play is laid. If the heroine has been taken even indirectly from the pages of history, I absorb every book pertaining to the times and person until I have gained an intimate knowledge of the spirit, manners and personality.

Having thoroughly grasped the atmosphere and any minor details which can be unearthed by systematic reading and study, I then feel that it is time to read the play. I have often read a new play over and over again for 50 times, which means that for days and days I have done nothing but read my new play. These readings not only constitute the learning of the lines, but the preliminary building up the character study as well. I never sit down to the deliberate memorizing of a line, but while I am studying the play and saturating my mind with the narrative, the lines and cues seem to take care of themselves. I have always felt that learning lines is the smallest part of the task of creating a new role. The rehearsals assist one to develop the character and to ascertain definitely the relation between one character and another.

It is only in the actual performance, however, that a part is really perfected. Before a sea of critical eyes I can put on the finishing touches in a manner much more satisfactory than at rehearsals. In "The Cavalier," for instance, it was only after playing the role several times that I commenced to give a portrayal which partially satisfied me. I am still working on Charlotte Durand, and I begin to believe that she is really and truly a part of my repertoire and played quite as she should be. Night after night I have achieved the same effects differently, altering a gesture, a tone, or a bit of business which seems to me might be given in a better and more convincing manner.

An interviewer once asked me whether in playing a part I have ever seemed to feel that I was actually the person portrayed. No such nonsense ever clouded my mind either on or off the stage. I do try to feel as keen an intellectual sympathy with the heroine as possible, but as for feeling myself to be her—never. Even if I cry when she is involved in an affecting situation, it is purely with sympathy and not because I believe I am suffering with that particular grief. Does anybody, whose eyes fill and whose voice talks when he is reading a pathetic story, think he is the character? Certainly not. He weeps with sympathy—that example furnishes the last word on a long-mooted and rather tiresome question, so far as I am concerned.

No, I never live my parts, I simply act them. The nearest I ever came to "living my part," was when I was studying Prince Hal in "Henry the Fourth." In my enthusiasm I decided to wear a suit of armor in my apartments so that I would become accustomed to the encumbrance. The armor pinched me unmercifully, but I determined to wear the metal costume. Several stage directors suggested that I have a suit of imitation armor made of papier mache. This would have served all stage purposes, but in my enthusiasm I refused and declared that I would wear what the men wore. But after several efforts I gave it up in despair and had the armor padded on the inside.

But it was awfully heavy and many times I was so encumbered by the weight that when I fell upon reaching the wings after a hurried exit, as I often did in this precious suit, it required the help of two or three men to lift me to my feet again.

THE CITY TEMPLE'S NEW HEAD

Rev. R. J. Campbell, M. A.

LONDON, March 17.—In spite of all the talk that Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago would be called to the famous City Temple pulpit left vacant by the death of Dr. Joseph Parker, the choice has fallen on the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, a remarkable orator, half Irish and half Scotch, who is only 36 years old, but who would look like a boy of 19 if it were not for his premature gray hair.

The best evidence of Dr. Campbell's unusual qualities as a clergyman is the fact that the City Temple's congregation—educated up to about the highest standard of the preachers' art by Joseph Parker—claimed him as their own with hardly a dissenting voice after having heard him only a comparatively few times. So, despite the loss of the magnetic orator who occupied its pulpit for so many years, the "Temple" seems likely to continue a place to which visitors to London—Americans especially—will go instinctively to enjoy pulpit teaching of a decidedly uncommon kind.

Mr. Campbell is not one of the clergymen who have had to wait for years before being recognized at their true value. He was hardly out of college before engagements to address congregations in various parts of the country became so numerous that he could not fill them all. The Union Street church at Brighton finally captured him, and since then his fame has grown both as a pulpit orator and an uncommonly sympathetic spiritual counsellor.

Although Dr Campbell is the son of a Free Methodist and the grandson of a Congregationalist minister, and although his affiliations are entirely with Non-Conformists, as church people are called here who are not members of either the Established or the Catholic church, the new encumbent of the City Temple pulpit was educated for the Church of England. He entered Oxford with the idea of studying for the ministry, but before his course had been finished, he had declared that he could not conscientiously take orders in the Established church. After talking over his dilemma with the famous Canon Gore—now bishop of Worcester—he decided to join the Congregational church at Oxford. It was soon after this that his rare oratorical gifts brought him into such prominence.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

THE Pittsburgh Orchestra season is over. The brilliant Wagner concert made a fitting close. It was good—it was very good—it was the best we have had this season. Best of all was the playing of the Tannhauser overture, and next to that was Mr. Witherspoon's singing of the "Song of the Evening Star." These were the greatest of and most satisfying numbers of an unusually fine program. Mrs. Ford did not seem to be in particularly good voice. Her tones in the middle register were pleasant, but in the upper register she seemed to sing with closed throat, giving the tone an unpleasant thin and sharp quality. Moreover, she is distinctly not a Wagner artist. The comprehension and the "divine fire" are not there. But Mr. Witherspoon was superb. He was surprisingly robust, a quality which he who sings Wagner must have. And he sang with such thorough understanding, such feeling, and, withal, with such a perfect production and mastery of tone. His voice possesses a lyric quality found in few of our bass singers. We would like to hear Mr. Witherspoon in grand opera. We congratulate Mr. Herbert upon the successful close of a very good season.

* * *

The usual free organ recital by Edwin H. Lemare will be given today at 4 o'clock in Carnegie music hall. Mr. Lemare's Sunday programs frequently contain a Bach number, and the composition from this composer chosen today is the great G minor prelude and fugue, in many respects the most notable organ work by this—the greatest of classic composers. Modern composers for the most part are represented in the balance of the program, the opening number being Liszt's march, "From Crag to Sea," transcribed for the organ by W. T. Best. A charming group in fine contrast is Wagner's "Dreams," the principal melody of which he afterward used in "Tristan and Isolde," and the intermezzo in D flat, by Alfred Hollins. Closing the first part of the recital is the Allegretto Grazioso, by Robert Fuchs, a Viennese musician.

There are three numbers in the second part, one by Elgar—"Salut d'Amour." Elgar is in many respects the most noted English composer of the present time, and Pittsburgh has already heard his march, "Pomp and Circumstance," and the overture, "Cockaigne," through the medium of the Pittsburgh orchestra. Mr. Lemare's own pastorale in C has place in this section, which closes with the brilliant "Euryanthe" overture by Weber.

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The Mozart club presented Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Saint Paul," on Tuesday evening, March 17. The soloists were Miss Margaret Fry, soprano, New York; Mrs. John A. Hibbard, contralto, Pittsburgh; Nicholas Douty, tenor, Philadelphia, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft, bass, New York. The chorus numbered about 150 voices and was directed by J. P. McCollom, and assisted by the Pittsburgh orchestra.

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The opera announcement issued last Monday has been pretty well digested by this time, and it is felt that the season of five performances at the Duquesne garden April 22 to 25, will take equal rank with any Pittsburgh has had by the Maurice Grau opera company under Mr. Wilson's management. Study of the repertoire shows how widely contrasted are the works chosen as to manner and epoch. In the six operas to be given in five performances we have a delicious example of the early Italian school in the "Daughter of the Regiment," the most intense of modern Italian operas, in Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The Meyerbeer opera, "Le Prophete," represents Parisian taste of half a century ago and has not yet lost its vogue. Then we have Mozart's "Don Giovanni," one of the greatest classic works abounding in humor of a delicious kind and with a tragic ending enormous in purport. In addition two of the great works of Wagner, "Siegfried" and "Die Meistersinger." "Siegfried" has never been given here by the Metropolitan opera company, and the cast announced is finer than could be arranged at the present moment in any European city.

* * *

A number of social entertainments are being arranged for this week in honor of the talented Pittsburgh girl who is concert mistress of the Fadettes women's orchestra, of Boston, which is to fill an engagement at the Avenue Theater. Mrs. Wilzcek, or, as she is more familiarly known to Pittsburghers by her maiden name, Mamie Reuck, was born and reared here, and the elementary training she received in the mastery of the violin, prior to a long residence abroad, was given by Pittsburgh instructors. Upon her return from Europe, where she studied unturn from Europe, where she studied under the world's greatest masters, Miss Reuck made her debut as a professional violinist, appearing as a soloist at a number of the highest class musical events. Subsequently she took up violin teaching as a profession, and many of her pupils are today numbered among the city's best musicians. Concurrently she was engaged for a tour of the principal cities under contract with the amusement bureaus that make a business of securing talent for public entertainment. After her marriage to Mr. Wilzcek, himself a gifted violinist, the Wilzcek concert company was organized and toured the country successfully.

Mrs. Reuck-Wilzcek comes of one of the oldest families in Pittsburgh. Her mother was a West, a member of the pioneer family of carriage builders of this city; her father for many years conducted a tobacco business in Liberty avenue at the foot of Fifth avenue. The heroic wooden Indian that stood in front of his store at the spot where the cars now come through Cecil alley was one of the familiar sights of the city. A sister of the clever violinist is Ruth Reuck, a popular young actress who for a time was in the supporting company of Richard Mansfield. The Reucks have a wide connection here, and they will doubtless make Mrs. Wilzcek's stay in Pittsburgh a very pleasant one.

MRS. REUCK WILZCEK.

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On Friday evening, March 27, at the Conservatory hall in Dithridge street, the last of this season's concerts by the Kunits quartet will be given.

Victor Herbert will appear at this concert, the only time this year that he appears in any capacity except that of conductor of the Pittsburgh orchestra. In honor of his appearance the program will consist of the Mendelssohn octet, a work of great importance, requiring, in addition to the regular string quartet, four other players of string and wind instruments. These four will be drawn from the Pittsburgh orchestra.

A quintet by Schumann will be played also, so that the program will be one of especial importance and opportunity. Such a work as the Mendelssohn octet is rarely heard, requiring as it does the co-operation of eight players of the finest artistic rank. With such players as the Kunits quartet and the orchestra provide, and with Mr. Herbert in charge the result must be one of rare pleasure.

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Invitations and tickets are being issued for a musicale to be given Friday evening, March 27, at the Duquesne garden theater by the Duquesne Garden School of Opera, assisted by Helen Logsden Gilmore, Miss Lent Baschkopf, C. C. Corcoran and Harold Rehill. Selections from the new Cuban comic opera "Anita" are to be rendered. This opera (the music by Charles Wakefield Cadman of this city and libretto by Avery H. Hassler of Indianapolis) is to be given an elaborate production in Pittsburgh the latter part of May under the personal direction of C. A. Parker.

EASTER MADRIGAL.

Easter-glow and Easter gleam!
Lyric laughter from the stream
That between its banks so long
Murmured such a cheerless song;
Stirrings faint and fine and thin
Every woodsy place within;
Root and tendril, bough and bole,
Rousing with a throb of soul;
The old ecstacy awake
In the briar and in the brake;
Blue bird raptures—dip and run—
And the robin-antiphon;
Tingling air and trembling earth,
And the crystal cup of mirth,
Brimmed and lifted to the lip
For each one of us to sip.
Dream!—'tis something more than dream,
Easter-glow and Easter-gleam!
Prescience 'tis, and prophecy
Of the wonder that shall be
When the spirit leaps to light
After death's dismal night!
—Clinton Scollard, in Leslie's Monthly for April.

MILLIONAIRE MINSTREL

Says He Owes His Good Health to Blood Wine

Probably no one in the theatrical profession has been more successful, has made more friends, or is any better known than Hi Henry. From one end of the United States to the other he is called the millionaire minstrel king. Mr. Henry is wise in a great many things, one of which is the keeping of his health. Loss of sleep, irregular meals, all kinds of weather, and the mental anxiety necessary to successfully pilot his large and expensive company, last year almost cost Mr. Henry his health. He did not linger one moment in determining what to do. He took "Blood Wine" and it completely drove out of his system the tendencies to sickness and disease. These are Mr. Henry's own words:

"I have been asked so many times lately the cause of my good health and general improved condition, that I feel like letting you know that it has been brought about by the use of your 'Blood Wine,' which I consider a most remarkable remedy.

"The remedy is one of sterling virtue, and withal devoid of that nauseous or drug taste one expects to find in medicine, it being what might be termed a very pleasant beverage, while its moderate cost places it within the reach of all.

"I feel quite certain that a trial will convince the user of its wonderful powers in the recuperation of wasted energy, the awakening of dormant functions and its general building up where a vital tonic is needed. Though not much given to the use of remedies I can most cordially recommend your 'Blood Wine' as being of great value."

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Here is another case where "Blood Wine" restored a person to health that was all run down. Mrs. Warren Lamphier of 32 Mudge Street, Lynn, Mass., makes this statement:

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No. 31

UGANDA'S BLACK TRIBES ARE MUSICAL

Beating of Drums Is the National Sport and They Can Make Drums Talk.

By EMMA SHAW COLCLEUGH

Bamboo Flutes and Pan-Pipes Common Magic Whistles to Bring or Stop Rain.

MOMBASA, Feb. 28.—The passionate love of music, which is common to most African peoples, finds expression not only in solos, choruses and weird war chants, but in various kinds of instrumental music. The musical instruments generally seen in Uganda may be divided into three classes, those which are blown, stringed instruments and those which are struck. In the latter class are included the "madinda," a kind of harmonicon, and a great variety of drums. The harmonicon is a scale formed by placing a row of flat pieces of board transversely on two parallel logs. The cross pieces are cut and chipped till they give out the correct tone in the scale; they are played by being struck with sticks, and there may be either one or two performers.

Another curious instrument occasionally seen, is a section of bamboo something like an organ pipe. Graduating the size, according to the thickness of the reed, the performer produces the musical notes by striking the reeds vertically upon the ground.

Drums of all kinds and all sizes, from the great war drums to the little hand drums, beaten by women—are by far the most important instruments which Africans use. The drum plays a prominent part at all native functions, and is such a feature in all pertaining to the political life of the Waganda that in several sections of Uganda the announcement that a certain man had been elevated to a chieftainship would be worded, "So-and-So has eaten his drum."

Each great chief or "Mikungu," has his own drum, with a peculiar beat, with which all his subordinates are perfectly familiar.

Sir Frederick D. Lugard—than whom few are more familiar with the Waganda—says: "Their proficiency on the drum is truly marvelous, and they appear to be almost able to converse by means of drum-notes. Every popular order, from cleaning the roads to preparing for war, is conveyed by drum-note, which every child appears to understand. A somewhat similar use of the drum is found in West Africa. Mikungu has his own drum and call, but lesser chiefs have not this privilege. The notes used by the Waganda consist of whole tones only, but they can readily distinguish semitunes."

To lose a drum in battle is esteemed the most disastrous thing that could possibly happen.

A Nation of Drummers.

In visiting Uganda, one literally finds drums to the right of him, drums to the left; in fact, all about him. Fortunate is such a visitor who escapes without unconsciously violating some of the many strict rules of etiquette connected with them. Ashe tells of unwittingly placing his sun-helmet upon one of the great sacred drums, and finding, by the general outcry at the desecration, that unless abject apologies were quickly made and accepted his life would be endangered.

In describing his approach to Mtesa's court, Stanley gives a glimpse at the number of drums in use when he says: "The enormous drums, 52 in number, ranged outside, enabled us, from their very appearance, to guess at the deafening sounds which celebrate the new moon or deliver the signals for war."

Another visitor, evidently not so fortunate as Stanley, comments in his diary upon the musical welcome awarded him as follows: "On entering this court, I am greeted with a frightful uproar; a thousand instruments, each one more outlandish than the other, produce the most discordant and deafening sounds."

Drums are beaten upon all special occasions; war, of course, being the most important, and beer-drinking, feasting and dancing the next in order, although there are not wanting in traditions of all-night drumming services, accompanied by certain religious ceremonies. On these occasions, which prefaced some hostile expedition, all who took part had little beauty patches (?) of white clay plastered here and there over their faces and persons.

For the drums used east of Victoria Nyanza, a trunk of a tree, possibly a foot in diameter and four feet high, is roughly hewn, and the top covered with a lizard skin, which is beat down over the rim of the trunk and fastened to the wood of the drum with small wooden plugs.

In Uganda the drums are manufactured by shaping a section of a tree trunk like the upper part of an egg cup, hollowing it out and stretching hide tightly over the open ends of this wooden shell. The hides are laced down with cords of narrow twisted thong, which are frequently arranged in points about the upper or larger end.

Use Discovered for Snakes.

It might be noted in passing that snake and lizard skins are especially affected in the manufacturing of all musical instruments, python skins being considered quite the correct thing for the drumheads.

Stringed instruments show such a variety of types that by a glance one familiar with the country can tell the section from which a specimen has been procured.

A large instrument, like a guitar, with eight strings, is typical of the province of Uganda. In making this a piece of bent wood is fastened to a hollowed-out oval sounding or bottom piece. This is covered with thin skin, which is firmly stretched and fastened on the back with fine cords of different colors. The strings connecting the bent wood with the bottom piece are wound up on turnable pegs. About the bent wood, between these pegs, if the owner belongs to the aristocracy, it is permitted him to use as ornaments the entire skins of as many tiny lizards as there are pegs.

Such an one came into my possession, the donor assuring me that it was made by the man retained as "guitar maker to his highness, the Kabaka of Uganda."

My servants were not quite happy until they had secured my permission to bring to me one of the native musicians. As they evidently considered the result all that could be desired, I, conscious of certain defects in my musical make-up, refrained from all criticism, and furnished the expected fee.

It is suggested that from Egypt came, long ago, the designs for musical instruments found in certain localities in the Uganda protectorate. Sir Harry H. Johnston finds in the Uganda harps an exact duplicate of those depicted upon Egyptian monuments.

These harps, found, not only in Usoga, but also in the Sesese archipelago, have the sounding bottom piece covered with lizard skin. To this is fastened a triangular wooden frame. From the apex to the base of this radiate the eight strings. A tuft of the long hair of the colobus monkey fastened at either end of the stick, holding the strings, is supposed to put the proper finishing touch to all instruments of this type.

Some stringed instruments have a long, hollow sounding board of wood, over which the strings are stretched. The handle is carved in the figure of a woman. The musician sits on the ground and holds the sounding board pressed against his feet, his fingers working the strings in accompaniment to his song.

African Wind Instruments.

There are many wind instruments—reed flutes, pan-pipes, horns and the long necks of bottle-gourds, which form trumpets.

In Usoga there are pan-pipes, with 12 pipes made of bamboo. Flutes vary, both in their construction, material and use. In Kisiba the commonest form of bamboo flute is held horizontally when being blown, while others, enveloped in brass or copper wire, covered with leather and ornamented with cowrie shells, tufts of hair and bead work, are held vertically in the protruding lips.

The flutes commonly used by the Waganda are made of cane in which holes are burned. Horn-like instruments are also made of the long necks of bottle gourds. These are held horizontally by the blower; both ends are open; the smaller hole turned toward the mouth is alternately opened and shut by the right forefinger, and the sound is thus modulated. The blow-hole is placed at a short distance from this.

Small antelope horns are also in use as instruments of music, and for signaling. These are open at the ends, and the narrower aperture is closed and opened with the forefinger. Larger signal horns are sewn about with lizard skin.

Magic whistles made of antelope horn are considered effective either to bring or to stop rain. One white visitor, who possessed the by no mean rare accomplishment of being able to whistle through his fingers, so timed his use of this (watching the clouds) as to win the reputation of being an infallible "medicine man."

Like many of the South Sea Islanders, the Waganda improvise readily and their songs, though extemporized, are eminently dramatic. When the chorus is caught up and reiterated again and again it makes the hills ring with strange, wild harmony.

All work is customarily accompanied by song. I have seen men carrying loads of stone, bunches of bananas, bundles of sugar cane, or baskets of earth. As they go, one man runs regularly in front or by the side of the men, singing and dancing to them. They in turn joining in the form of chorus.

Some of the songs, tinged with melancholy, had, in spite of their monotony, something in them of melody.

A Porter's Song.

One such was improvised by a native porter, who, after his long journey from Uganda to the coast, was returning to his lakeside home.

Every morning ere he took up his load he placed his hands to his mouth to increase the volume of sound, and cried, directing his voice toward the Victoria Nyanza:

"Kabule, kabule, kelaga, kabule, kwa majo; pshagulal nizere."
Wind, wind, carry wind, to mother; sweep! I'm coming.
"Tongaka, kemga, kabule, kwa majo; pshagulal nizere!
"Precede, carry, wind to mother; sweep! I'm coming."

When, after weeks of traveling, he neared his native village, he suddenly heard from an enclosure an answering trill, and an old woman rushed out and locked in her arms the son whose voice she had recognized.

Another singular song translates:

"Sing, O friends, sing; the journey is ended.
Sing aloud, O friends; sing to the great Nyanza.
Sing all, sing loud, O friends; sing to the great sea.
Give your last look to the lands behind and then turn to the sea.
Long time ago you left your lands,
Your wives, your children, your brothers, your friends;
Tell me, have you seen a sea like this
Since you left the great salt sea?"

For eight or ten verses the singer continues, each being followed by the portertrain in wild, ringing refrain:

"Then sing, O friends, sing; the journey is ended.
Sing aloud, O friends; sing to this great sea."

Johnny Comes Marching Home.

When warriors return from the field or porters from the march, they are welcomed by their wives with a widely known and quickly recognized trill with the tongue. They smear their own faces with white paint as they start out to meet their liege lords, whom they pelt with grains of rice—a custom suggesting the possible origin of a similar one practiced in more civilized lands.

One of the chief amusements of the Waganda is dancing, to the beat of a drum with bells, rattles and flutes as an accompaniment. Usually a drummer is seated in the middle, and a crowded circle of men and women dance round him. The common dance is best described as a series of writhing contortions, the body being thrown into many postures while the feet maintain a slow shuffle only. For war dances in grand style, hundreds of men arrange themselves in files of five or six, led by either katekiro or general. Singing, he begins slowly to move forward, and the whole troop follows, singing incessantly and holding aloft sticks, clubs and lances. In some cases, the dancers have little bells, or hollow balls filled with shot, tied about calves and ankles, keeping time with their tinkling sound to the motion of their bodies. Thomson describes a Masai dance, in which, as he says, "A warrior hops a few steps forward; then, with rigid body, arms held at the side and unbending knee, he jumps straight up in the air a number of times, indulging occasionally in a hitch forward of his long, black hair over his face. While one is thus performing, the others with the most serious of faces chant in a ludicrous manner a song of welcome" (to be plundered).

Such dances I had fortunately no opportunity of seeing, but that dances are popular as amusement I had abundant opportunities of learning by personal observation, not to mention the times when the sound of a drum beat in the distance furnished the clue to Bushire's occasional mysterious disappearances.

THE COMPOSER

Being the Eighth in a Series of Nine Articles on "Music and Musical Training."

By ANNIE W. PATTERSON, MUS. DOC., B.A.

IF the young enthusiast, bubbling over with music and musical ideas, thinks that, as a composer he will likely make a fortune, the sooner he courts disillusionment the better. The wealthy genius is a rara avis. John Sebastian Bach, the mightiest of contrapuntists and most profound of musical thinkers, lived remote from the world, and almost unknown to his contemporaries, upon small earnings which were, at best, a miserable pittance. Mozart died in the full zenith of his gifts as the greatest of melodists, and left not enough money behind him to save him from interment in a pauper's grave. Franz Schubert passed away on the threshold of his prime, having disposed of only a few of his famous songs, and having been obliged to accept the patriest of sums for some of the noblest and best of them. If Handel, Haydn and Beethoven made a small, if—considering their gifts—exceedingly modest competence, this came to them at the close, rather than at the start and middle of their strenuously fought art battles; and those who are acquainted with details of the life of Wagner know through how many privations and disappointments he was obliged to pass before he at last attained an almost belated recognition.

These are facts. Instances of the same kind might be multiplied if the truth were known of the struggles of the creative artist of all epochs. It is the fate of the sower that he does not always live to reap the seed sown.

Oratorios.

Some forms of musical creative work are doubtless more lucrative than others; but in all cases much depends upon the circumstances, as upon the temperament and peculiar gifts of the composer. We will now briefly consider a few departments of original composition. In the oratorio, when we have named, perhaps, the "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt" (even now seldom heard on account of its demand upon a double choir; "The Creation," "St. Paul," "Elijah," and, we might add, "The Redemption," we have almost exhausted the list of really great works that the public never tire of hearing. Narrowing the list still more, we might say that, to match with Handel's "Messiah" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," there are no other oratorios deemed worthy of such repeated performance in festival programs.

It may well be said then, why does not some American composer stand forth and give us a home-built Tone Cathedral, worthy to be placed side by side with the two great master edifices of oratorio? Ah, why? In spite of the allegations of pessimists, it is quite certain that most aspiring composers try their hand at oratorio, and in the music cabinet of many a now hard-working teacher is to be found the full score of a sacred work, written in the early enthusiasm of youth and budding talent. Only the great music publishers, the organizers of festival programs and the impresarii of musical undertakings know of the existence and rejection of these compositions; and they are the last people in the world to account for the real reason of this rejection. Occasionally an ambitious composer, produces, publishes and generally finances his own work. But the experience often only leaves him a sadder and poorer, if wiser, man.

Operas.

It might be thought that opera, from its wide attractiveness and popularity, would afford a fruitful field to the composer wherein to win both fame and competence. The stock operas figure over and over again on the repertoire programs of even the foremost organizations and companies. Is it possible that in "Faust," "Carmen" and "Tannhauser" with, say, half a dozen other "favorites," the rising generation will be content to the end of their days? How badly we want a really good, tuneful "ballad" opera is attested to by the perennial favor accorded to Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Wallace's "Maritana."

Yet of these it is safe to say that the habitual opera-goer has had his share. It is always pleasant to hear old familiar excerpts; but in song, as in all other matters, progress is the order of the day. But, so strong is the power of the well-conceived if simple melody in the works named that managers aver that, if the box office coffers need replenishing, the readiest means to adopt is not to mount a new work, but to put on the apparently ever-youthful "Bohemian Girl" and the magic works. With all due respect to the famous Gaelic (Irish) spontaneity and invention that gave birth to these props of the operatic stage, it is only fair to say that their melody and general harmonic constructiveness can scarcely be said to offer "the last word" in output of that caliber. Were it possible to find a musical genius who had grasped the fusion of Saxon stolidity with Celtic enthusiasm, were he gifted enough, he might surely take to writing people's operas, and so benefit his own purse and that of the operatic community. Does such a composer exist? Who can tell? What if his soul is being quenched within him by the present day procedure of operatic production. Listen, reader, and learn a dark secret of musical martyrdom.

Fancy a great manufacturer being not only compelled to retail his own goods, but even turn purchaser if he wishes them sold. Much the same thing happens when theatrical managements and opera extrepreneurs tell the composer who has spent years over a devotedly conceived score: "We will produce your work with pleasure if you provide the expenses of production." As the cost of producing opera ranges from three to four figures, the impecunious one carries his score home with a sad heart and commits it, with a sigh, "to the shelf," turning, with what resignation he can muster, to teaching, usually, as a leadier means of making "the wherewithal." Does this happen often? you ask. Yes, over and over again. Only such tales are not pleasant telling for those concerned. Nor is the agent or manager really to blame. He is seldom a man of independent means; and, even if he have unlimited command of the money of others he prefers to expose it to the least risk possible. For risk and outlay are inevitable in the exploitation of the unknown and untried. What the languishing opera composer wants is the friendly aid of a musical millionaire—even Wagner had to wait almost a lifetime before the king of Bavaria made his Bayreuth operatic performances a possibility.

In the realm of light, or comic opera, there is more hope of financial return for a composer who can happily adapt himself to the penning of such music. Sir Arthur Sullivan's work in this department has been unique, and, so far, he can scarcely be said to have a successor. The numerous companies now performing musical comedies show that such kind of farcical drollery united to facile melody and rhythm, and especially when combined with brilliant scenic accessories, is much appreciated by the theater-goers. To make music of a more solid and lasting kind to such productions would be out of place.

Those who write for the light opera stage, unless they have the genius, as Sullivan had of striking out in a new vein, must bring down their dignity to the requirements of a frivolous, or at best, sprightly humor. There is a "trick," people say, in being successful at such class of work. Be that as it may, we cannot call it the highest type of musical endeavor, though as a factor in the entertainment of the people, as long as a healthy tone of banter is preserved, it fills a needed gap.

Song Writing.

Turning to less ambitious spheres of output, one might imagine that song writing would be, to those who have qualifications for it, a very fruitful source of income. Well-known ballads like Tosti's "Good-Bye," or Cowen's "Better Land" have represented, doubtless, a steady source of income to composer and publisher; but the life of a song is uncertain, and the fashion in such matters is always changing. There are some classes of melody we may well call immortal, and these include the patriotic songs of a people, and the Folk songs of the country. But the authorship of these is hard to trace, and, as we know them, they have become a kind of national property. Any publisher who chooses can bring out editions of his own popular airs, and any composer may take them as his themes, and weave round them the wealth of his musicianship.

Even when the composer is known, the output has been so much in the nature of a jeu d'esprit, usually improvised to suit a specific occasion, that neither he nor his heirs often reap any pecuniary benefit thereby. There are some who even dispute Carey's claim to having written "God Save the King"—the melody is traced to an ayre of John Bull's, a Scottish carol, and a Gaelic folk song—and even Rouget de l'Isle, of Marseillaise fame, scarcely gets the credit that is his due in having produced one of the most rousing of patriotic march songs. The most inexperienced of musical dabblers think they can write or invent original melodies, and constantly inflict their more experienced friends with a string of commonplace and worn-out tune-phrases. Even the most accomplished musicians approach melody writing, pure and simple, with diffidence, and prefer to throw the strength of their scholarship into harmony and tone color. The secret of writing an air that will live is still a mystery—as much a mystery as is the growth of a diamond of the first water.

The Royalty System.

Of all song forms the ballad, as we know it on the vaudeville stage—the narrative of a well-defined incident or sentiment adapted to a more or less melodious setting for one voice is that which offers most possibility of remunerative return to the composer. But, as in the case of the young and unknown singer who desires to obtain public engagements, so with the untried and obscure composer—there is a royal road to speedy notoriety which sometimes, but not always, brings genuine fame in its train. We refer to the proceeding known as the "royalty" system, under which eminent singers receive fees for including certain songs in their concert programs, it being alleged, not without some show of justice, that each time an accomplished vocalist renders a number, a good advertisement is thereby given to the composer and publisher of the item in question with a possible impetus to its sale.

This brings about a tendency to flood the market with gilded rubbish—the well-to-do amateur, who thinks he can write but cannot, being best able to win a hearing for his effusions; and it tempts even some real artists to sacrifice their own taste in choice of a repertoire. After all, if my Lady Nobody chooses to pay Signorina Trillo a couple of guineas every time she sings "The Butterfly's Bridal Song," how is one to find fault, even if the public applaud the magnetic personality and charming vocalism of the artist, rather than the selection she has elected to sing? The harm really exists where genius, no matter how deserving and persevering, must stoop to bribe exponents before a hearing can be obtained. When will all publishers and singers learn that to permanently maintain their clientele and audiences, the music issued and rendered must, per se, be of the best?

If one can get into the right groove, and have ability to fill it, the composition of playable church music, and attractive instrumental music, the drawing up of "arrangements" of popular works for various instruments and combinations, the editing of classical editions, may be made a worthy source of livelihood. The writing of popular songs, and so on, would certainly benefit if always placed in the hands of a cultured if facile composer. There is no reason why such ephemeral music should not be good of its kind, and there is no doubt it might be made much better and more wholesome as well as agreeable than it often is. The subject deserves more thought than has hitherto been given it. We commend it to our musical readers.

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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh. I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

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FAVORITE SEASON OF POPULAR AUTHORS A SYMPOSIUM.

By GILBERTA S. WHITTLE.

NOTHING in the divine economy plays a more important part than the alternation of the seasons. To the worldly even—the man of business, the pleasure-seeker or money-getter—the advent of seedtime and harvest, or winter and summer, is the harbinger of new occupations and amusements, quickens or retards the pulse of commerce.

Upon the highly-sensitized artistic temperament, the phenomena of nature make a deeper, more direct impression, and in reading the answers of a few distinguished writers to the question: "What is your favorite season, and your reason for the preference?" one may read between the lines something of the authors themselves.

The author of "The Leopard's Spots" says:

I love spring best for the same reason that 999 out of every 1,000 do—it is the season of love, of the miracle of renewed life, the never-failing symbol of immortality, and the time of all times when it feels most worth while to be here. Sincerely,
THOMAS DIXON, JR.

The author of "The Voice of the People says:

My favorite season is the autumn. Why, I hardly know, except that to me it is the most beautiful of them all, and for some reason I seem to be most in sympathy with the time of the falling leaf. Cordially yours,
ELLEN GLASGOW.

The author of "The Cavalier" likes vernal breezes best:

Put me down for spring; it is the season both of release and of promise.
Yours very truly,
GEORGE W. CABLE.

"Mrs. Wiggs" voices her own philosophy on contentment thus:

I really haven't any favorite season. Every one seems best when it is here. Very truly,
ALICE HEGAN RICE.

The Poetess of Passion likes the hot summer season:

My favorite season is midsummer, because mentally and physically I am at my best during the hot weather.
Faithfully yours,
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The author of "Red Rock" gives cogent reasons for his preference:

Spring is my favorite, and if I must give reason as well as season, I know of none better than that summer is too hot, winter too cold, and autumn too near winter. Sincerely,
THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

The author of "The Amber Gods" says:

I cannot say that I have a favorite season. I love the whole round year.
HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Another poetess of renown also has no preference:

There is no one season that I prefer to another. Sincerely,
LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Another well-beloved poetess prefers the waning of the year:

While I am fond of all the seasons, and find something to enjoy in each one of them, I greatly prefer the autumn. I think October the loveliest month of all the year, when it is simply a joy to be alive. The air is then both soft and bracing, and when a little later the trees array themselves in beauty, the whole world seems to wear an air of festival.
Very sincerely yours,
MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

The author of "Francezka" pictures a winter that anyone would enjoy:

Winter is my favorite season, for then I am at home in Washington, the most agreeable city in the world. I have a wood fire, a comfortable chair and a cup of tea for a friend in the afternoon. In the morning I am hard at work, which keeps me out of mischief. Cordially yours,
MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.

The author of "Literary Landmarks" agrees with her in this:

Winter is my season of the year, for then nature is to me most beautiful and then I can enjoy the society of my open fire, my best inanimate friend, except my books. My name is
LAURENCE HUTTON.

Most of the women writers seem to think that it is not in the season but in ourselves that true enjoyment lies. One well-known writer says:

There was a time when I should have said that summer was my heart's delight; but now all seasons are equally indifferent to me. I have found that it is the temperature of the spirit, the thoughts and pictures—one might say the scenery of one's inner life—which makes or mars one's happiness or pleasure. "The winter of our discontent" may prevail over the sunniest of summer days, and if all is well with our inner selves, the north wind may whistle his fiercest around our eaves—he cannot chill us.
Very truly yours,
JULIA SCHAYER.

In the Kentucky Blue Grass region it seems that all seasons are summer:

It has never been possible for me to have a favorite season. Each is best in its own way, and for what it alone possesses. I suppose if nature forced me to make a choice I should choose; but since she does not, neither do I. With best wishes, yours,
JAMES LANE ALLEN.

The author of "Carlotta's Intended" likes the season of color:

I love the day, that is when the day loves me, be it a day of gray mists or of golden splendor. As I sit now and write I look out upon a landscape of snow-covered roofs, and the vine skeletons upon the neighboring walls are as lifeless in color as the wires that hold them. The foghorns are blowing upon East river and the sound of the snow shovel comes in at my window. Winter viewed thus in New York upon the fozen surface of things is not what is called beautiful or attractive, or inspiring; but, taken even thus, I like and enjoy it. It is in such days as it brings that I find life in the air, and the assurance of comfort from my cozy vantage ground inside my study window. Abstractly I believe I should say I love the autumn best, but perhaps this is chiefly because of my love of color. Indeed, since I ask myself the question seriously, I may say that, had I to lose half the year, were I condemned to sleep for six months, I should ask for my slumber portion in the spring; do my hibernating, with the dictionary's permission, in the sultry days, and beg to be waked at the yellowing of the first leaf. I shouldn't mind having a Bob White sent to wake me either, or, perhaps, the farmer's man might kindly turn his rattling mowing machine and come driving in a jog-cart by my window.

Faithfully yours,
RUTH M'ENERY STUART.

Without saying which season he prefers, one of our noble poets tells which he abhors:

I think that, like "Death" in Mrs. Hemans' poem, "I have all seasons for my own." But no! I must except this horrid time from New Year's day until April, when the grip is in evidence and Death a little more kingly than usual.
Very truly yours,
EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

And one of our wittiest wits bursts into song to bewail the insufficiency of things as they are:

In winter days I long for spring;
In summer for the fall;
In April I'd be summering
If I'd my way at all.

And in the gorgeous autumn time
I deem that season blest
When 'neath the snow and frosty rime,
Fair nature lies at rest.

'Tis thus I'm always happy, for
My spirit's upward led
By thoughts of those good things in store
For me in days ahead.
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Side Lights on Natural History

By OTTO BEHN. DER GEEZER.

SUM volks haf much enchoymend vhile vooling mit der veelings off oder volks, und drying to tesdroy der goot names off der same. Id vas a sat gomendarys on der life off mans as vell as vimmens, vhich is do vid—der Geezer vas der vursd snaix vhich drafels town der bike. Der male Geezer vhich enchoys der same sicks, as I do my shame pelonged, he should getted runned ofer py a sdone crusher or a building should vall on him: dose vould haf peen vise, as well as a gamblemend do der voridt vhich vould loaf der hole he leafed pehind him. Der Geezer off der veak sicks loafs do pud schveed borvumes on her schlim person mit oder garments, und go oud mit a long bovine knifes town her lily-vide neck; und vhile she pud her blumb arm aroundt der neck of der oder, she schlip dose bovine knifes into der heardt.

Id vos easiness vor der Geezer do gid in his vine vork, unde he loaf der brocess mit a touble-cholnted choy as he saided cashually:

"I haif hearded rummages on der shreed vhich hindts pad veeling petween Schmitberg und his vife. Id vas saided dey ton'd enchoy von oder as much as ushually."

"I could nod peleef id if I tin'd hearded ofer do bresend a cigarood so as do keeb der subjecdmend in goot vorking orter.

"Yes, id vas doo drue. Schmitberg vas bale der lasd dime he gone py der clup; und id vas remarkded id vas likaly he haf a row mit his vifes; id vas also saided he vas going do der Hod Sbrings vor der burbus off invesdionmend py a tervorce as vell as a cold mine."

"My! my! I nefer could haf dinked id. Fud der pad news nefer go no verdermend I assurance you. Und der Geezer as he hurriet avay he viped a dear oud off his eye, he veel so much symbidy vor poor Schmitberg; pud he ton'd forgetful himself do hided der segred indo ter posem off his frient Baumgrass, who valled ofer his veeds do hasden und dell his vifes all apoud does sat dings. Id makt pad veelings all around. Vhy Schmitberg vas bale vhen he gome do der club vas pecause he haf nod tichesdenmend a lopsder sollo vhich he haf vor tinner, und he vas bale mit oxcidemend apoud der engagemend vhich vas going on unter his tiagrams. I peleef you id dook fifty years pevore Schmitberk vas aple to lif town der gruel und mean misdook vhich der Geezers madt.

Vonce, anoder Geezer saided as a loafy girls py der name off Schnitzer vas bassing town der valk:

Id vas so sat, she trinks—"
Good heafens! she trinks?
I vas sorry, pud she trinks—"

Und pefore der speaker could exblenashunmend his meaning, der vull mean off his gruel vords, der oder runneded avay und abreaded apoud der down der noose—Miss Schnitzer trinks! Id vented like vire, und volks vas sorry der likevise. Der girls vas called pevore der Suntay school und convronded mit der derriple vords—"You trink!" She loosed her easy chop py der ribbon gounder pecause—"She trink!" Her loafer gif her ub mit der sat remark—"You trink!" Vinally Miss Schnitzer vas opliged do go vesd und marry der richesd mans in Omahox pecause she tit trink—vasser.

Id vas meaned only as a harmless choke do pe surely. As ushually, der Geezer enchoy leafing der key und companishun off his choke ad home vhen she sbringed his meannesse. Der Morals do der Geezer vas he haf not got vone. I vould like do meed der Geezer unter a tark pridge und say do him: "Do der sandpag, williams!" as I schvipped him vonce, only vonce, vhere Ole Pull hugged der little; vhen I berry him in der mut py der Allegany rifer, und bland olt donadoe gans ofer his crave, I pud dis ebbeydaff on a poard, und id readed py ret ledders dosevise:

Bevare, kindt vriendt, der Geezer schleebs pelow;
Ton'd shet no dears, pecause id vas nod vise.
He haf gone hense vhere Sadan's vires glow—
I hope he's happy in dose baradise.

If he vould chokey, vhy led him choke mit hell,
Vor Sadan loafs dose choaker mit relisbid,
Vhile doasding him outside und in as vell—
Kismed, 't vas vade; peleef me, id vas righd.

A Dully Duo

Butcher's Bill Unpaid

By DULLY, JR.

THE Lenten season is not much more than half over; by rights we should still abstain," said Mr. Dully in penitential tones as he carved the roast beef.

"Again, Mr. Dully? Again, did you say? The seasoning wrong and the roast half done? You speak as though this were a daily occurrence, as though it were the confirmed habit of your cook to bring to the table food not properly prepared, wrongly seasoned and always under or overdone. The real fault is with you, Dully. You have cultivated a capricous appetite along with a habit of complaint until now you so far forget yourself as to vent your ill humor at the table and in the presence of your patient wife and children. Again? Rash man! Did you ever taste beef cooked like this? Did you know the meaning of boeuf a la mode, beouf braise, fillet de beouf pique, or even hachis de boeuf? Dully, were you ever in the neighborhood of store meat at all? I think not. If I remember rightly your folks were poor, you ran away from home and lived on scraps like an outcast and a mendicant. I am not disappointed in you, Dully. It is just this class of people who in later years pose as exacting epicures. Perhaps you would have me cook as your mother cooked, turn back the pages of culinary history for a half-century and begin right there. Perhaps, Dully, perhaps. But all this reminds me, Dully, that the price of beef is still soaring skyward and you are in debt now to the butcher to the extent of $100. Some arrangement must be made to meet this bill, or this is the last roast, from that quarter at least. Settle that bill, Dully, and settle it speedily."

"The cooking is perfect. I said we ought to abstain, Mrs. Dully. You always fly off like gunpowder."

"Abstain, indeed! Gluttonous man reveling in your roast beef day after day, boasting about the expertness of your cook, and then trying to lay down the law of abstemiousness for your hungry family. Fly off like gunpowder! Boo-hoo! No, thanks, I never eat such tough, rare beef, and if this be your ideal of a perfect cooking, I can only weep for your taste. And there is the bill, Dully, the butcher's bill; it must be paid at once."

A Matter of Seasons.

De Style—Was Eve a summer girl?
Gunbusta—Well, not exactly; but she was very prominent in the fall.

AMERICA'S DESERT HAUNTED BY THUGS

Eleven Victims Have Been Strangled to Death Within Forty Days.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 15.—The great Mojave desert holds many hard mysteries and many tales have come from its vastness, but none more gruesome and mysterious than that which is now causing apprehension among those who have occasion to cross its sands.

There is a mysterious murderer operating in the desert. He is known only as "the strangler," for his victims all bear the mark of a rope or cord about the neck. Who or what he is no man can say, for none have seen him and lived to tell the tale. Within a space of 40 days 11 of his victims have been found.

Jack Doyle, the latest victim, was known to have had a considerable sum of money upon his person. That was missing, as also his watch. A man named Harmon started across the desert some three weeks ago for the purpose of examining some mineral claims. He had several hundred dollars with him, intending to buy the claims if satisfactory. He was found with the marks of the cord about the neck and his money gone. One or two other of the victims are known to have had sums of money about them when they rode out into the desert, but upon their bodies nothing of value was found. This leads to the conclusion that the object of "the strangler" is robbery.

In all instances but one, the victims have gone out alone. A little more than five weeks ago John Carmen and Andrew Frotham rode away from San Bernardino together. They were starting on a prospecting tour, and were therefore not expected back at any definite time. Three men returning from the mines last week found the bodies side by side 25 miles from Daggot. The peculiar atmosphere, dry and hot prevents the decay of the bodies of men who meet death in the desert. They dry up and become like mummies. These two bodies were easily identified as the bodies of Carmen and Frotham. The strangulation marks were upon their throats. This deepens the mystery, for it is argued that one man could not thus overpower two brawny men, and it leads to the suspicion that there are at least two, and perhaps a gang of stranglers preying systematically upon desert travelers.

Easily Calculated.

An Irishman was filling barrels with water from a small river to supply a village which was not provided with waterworks. As he halted to give his horses a rest, a gentleman rode up and asked:

"How long have you been hauling wate', my good man?"

"Tin years or more, sor."

"An! And how many loads do you make a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, accordin' to the weither, sor."

"Well, Pat," said the gentleman, laughing, "how much water have you hauled til together?"

The Irishman jerked his thumb in the direction of the river, at the same time giving his horse the hint to start, and replied:

"All the wather that yez don't see there now."—Chums.

An Inanimate Conversation.

Mr. Phonograph Album—Won't you play me a tune, Miss Phonograph?

Miss Phonograph (bashfully)—I am very sorry, but I cannot play without my records.

FREE FACE BLEACH FOR COMPLEXION!

I will send free trial bottle of my **FACE BLEACH** to any lady sending name and address.
Mme. A. RUPPERT, 6-E-14th St., New York City.

HOW TO OBTAIN A LOVELY COMPLEXION CLEAR & BEAUTIFUL

It is every woman's duty to be as youthful and good looking as possible, and there is nothing which adds more beauty than a lovely complexion, and there is no remedy which will restore the complexion and give one that youthful appearance like **Mme. A. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach.** This grand remedy clears the skin of every discoloration and impurity, including pimples, freckles, moth patches, brown spots, liver marks, comedones, flesh-worms, blackheads, oiliness, sallowness, muddiness and skin diseases. It accomplishes these wonderful effects by drawing the impurities and discolorations to the surface of the skin and then removing these blemishes by gradually scaling off a slight surface of the outer scarf-skin. It does this in so natural a manner as to be entirely harmless to the most delicate complexion, and, having this action, it cannot fail to produce excellent effects.

Most marvelous results are obtained when Face Bleach is used according to my new Special Directions in conjunction with my Egyptian Balm, which nourishes and feeds the tissues and glands of the skin, and adds the finishing touch which refines, purifies and preserves the skin in its pristine splendor, giving it the glow of youth.

Now, in order that every lady reader of this paper may obtain the highest possible effects from the use of my preparations, I will make the following stupendous offer to all callers at the below address: A bottle of my **Face Bleach,** a trial jar of my **Egyptian Balm,** a bar of my most exquisite **Almond Oil Complexion Soap,** my **New Special Directions,** my book, "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL"—all for $2. The price of Face Bleach alone is $2 per bottle, hence you receive the other articles absolutely free.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

In and Around the Industrial Center

Edited by Sam F. Luty

WILL BENEFIT WAGE EARNERS

Various Comments Are Made on the Passage of the Weaver Labor Bill.

SIMON BURNS FAVORS IT

The Chief Executive of the Knights of Labor Declares the Measure Will Prove of Great Value to the Working Classes.

The passage of the Weaver bill providing for the creation of a department of labor in Pennsylvania, in the lower house of the legislature, during the week has caused considerable favorable and unfavorable comment. The measure has been criticised by some leaders in the labor movement, but the most prominent advocates of trades unionism strongly commend it. There is now no doubt but that the bill will became a law as it was approved by the house by a vote of 135 to 23. The ease with which a bill was put through that is supposed to be in the interest of the workingmen is probably the only grounds opponents to it have for holding their opinions, as assertions have been made that "there must be something wrong with the bill or it would not have been passed so smoothly."

Simon Burns, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, one of the most prominent men in the labor movement in the country, has read the bill carefully and studied it. He is enthusiastic in his indorsement of the measure, and is confident that if it does not accomplish all that is intended it certainly will prove a great benefit to workingmen. In speaking of the proposed new law yesterday Mr. Burns said:

"There has never been a labor measure introduced or passed in any state in this country but some people have declared it to be defective or have questioned the motives or sincerity of those who framed and assisted in the passage. Wage workers have often condemned such measures without any good reason or before the efficiency of the new law had been tried. There are a number of men today who say the Weaver bill just passed in the lower house of the state legislature will not benefit labor. How any person can consistently make a declaration of this kind before the measure has been given a trial is a mystery. There is little doubt in the minds of many actively connected with organized labor but that the intent of the framers of the proposed new law and those who voted for the bill is to benefit labor, protect the rights of the masses and to avoid conflicts between capital and labor. If the wage workers of this country had full power to prepare and enact a law of their own it would take them a long time to agree on one, if they ever did, and it would be far from perfect or as good as some of the labor measures introduced for their benefit by others.

SHOULD CONSIDER ALL INTERESTS.

"One great trouble with labor organizations in making demands, or asking for legislation, is that they do not give proper consideration of the interests of others affected. Every wage earner in Pennsylvania should appreciate the good intentions of the persons who framed and voted for the Weaver bill. Gov. Pennypacker's friends declaring during the campaign that he was in favor of all legislation that would benefit labor, and I have no doubt but that the governor will do all in his power in the interests of the workingmen if their wishes are laid before him. The Weaver bill should receive the earnest support of all who toil for a living and of all fair-minded citizens who advocate the elevation of labor and the prevention of trouble with employers. I would advise workingmen to give the Weaver bill their support, and if after a fair trial it is shown to have some defects, there will be ample opportunity to remedy them. The bill is undoubtedly the foundation for something that will materially prove of great benefit to the working classes. The success of this labor measure or any other depends largely upon the attitude of the wage earners; and if it is a failure it will be their fault, and organized labor particularly will be to blame."

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The first section of the Weaver bill declares its purpose as follows: "That there be, and is hereby created and established, a department of labor, the business and purposes of which shall be to aid in the adjustment of disputes between employers and employes by conciliation and arbitration, to render assistance to labor in securing employment and to employers in securing labor, and to impartially investigate all questions disturbing the conditions of labor."

The bill plans for a department headed by a commissioner of labor and a deputy commissioner, to hold office for four-year terms, one of these two officers to be selected from some bona fide labor organization. In addition to this, there is to be organized a state board of conciliation and arbitration, consisting of the commissioner, his deputy, and a third person who shall not be an employer of labor or an employe. The duties of this board are defined in the first section of the act. The measure provides in detail a means of intervention in disputes or proposed differences between employes and their employers; states when investigations shall be made, and how on petition of either side or both, and what methods shall be followed. Provision is also made for the establishment of free employment offices, but such offices shall not furnish employment to persons to go to any place where there is a strike or labor trouble.

The annual salary of the commissioner of labor is fixed at $5,000, and that of the deputy at $2,000. The commissioner shall appoint, with the approval of the governor, one clerk, at a salary of $1,200 a year, for the general office at Harrisburg, one clerk at $720, one superintendent for each branch free employment office at an annual salary of $1,200, and one clerk for each branch at an annual salary of $720. The compensation for the additional member of the board of conciliation and arbitration shall be $10 for each day of service rendered, including traveling and other necessary expenses.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS.

No. 3 furnace of the National Steel Company at New Castle will be rebuilt and the capacity brought up to 500 tons a day.

After being closed since June 28 of last year, the Pennsylvania tube mill of the American Tin Plate Company at New Kensington were put in full operation on Monday.

A charter has been issued by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to a lodge at Indiana Harbor, Ind., which is to be designated as Harbor lodge.

A smoker was given on Tuesday night at No. 129 Sheridan street under the auspices of local union No. 228 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. The guests were entertained with music and refreshments.

Organizer A. W. Messer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths will form a local union of blacksmiths, hammermen and forgemen at an open meeting to be held in Mendelli's hall, Braddock avenue and Ninth street, Braddock, on Monday evening, March 30.

At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railways' Employes in Pittsburgh the week beginning May 4, there will be over 300 delegates in attendance. Division No. 85 has elected the following delegates: John Dooley, Chestnut street barn; John L. Sauers, W. H. Emerick, Sharpsburg barn; Samuel Reeves, Lee J. Selser, Homewood barn; W. B. Ewing, Herron avenue barn; W. J. Viers, Oakland barn, and H. C. Williams, West End barn.

Directory of Labor Organizations

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE WESTERN PENN'A.

Meets on the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. President, R. Eckles; vice president, W. T. Hamilton; recording and corresponding secretary, W. J. McKittrick, financial secretary, E. W. Hambleton; treasurer, George Miller; trustees, Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts.

IRON CITY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL.

Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. at Fifth avenue and Market street, J. A. Keeler, president; George Hess, vice president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; R. J. Carew, financial secretary; J. M. Fink, treasurer; R. J. L. Black, reading clerk; Robert Schroder, sergeant-at-arms; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Unions represented in the council are: Typographical union No. 7; German Typographia No. 161; Local unions Nos. 3, 31 and 64 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America. Regular meetings of the council are held on the first Friday of each month at Moorhead hall, President, T. H. Dolan; vice president, T. C. Neeson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McAfee, No. 17 Woodland avenue, Allegheny; T. A. Means, T. C. Neeson and R. Lewis, trustees.

International Typographical Union.

Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at No. 238 Fourth avenue. Headquarters, room 53 Shannon building, No. 326 Fourth ave. President, George R. Dabney; vice president, John Crammond; secretary-treasurer, James B. Culley; trustees, Calvin Wyatt, J. C. Higgins and A. V. Adler.

German Typographia No. 16—Meets last Tuesday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, Charles Schwartz; secretary, Herman Lattien.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

Local Union No. 9—Meets first Monday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, B. F. Bailey; secretary, Thomas A. Means.

Local Union No. 64—Meets fourth Saturday of each month at Moorhead hall. President, J. Powell; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Yentsch.

Local Union No. 31—(Feeders)—Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month at Painters' hall, No. 1 Ross street. President, John Miller; secretary, Thomas C. Neeson.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North American.

Local Union No. 56—Meets second Monday of each month at German Benedicial hall, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. President, Bert Bollman; secretary, W. A. McCullough.

BUILDING TRADES' COUNCIL.

HEADQUARTERS—No. 425 Diamond street. H. W. Legleitner, president; Edward F. Welch, secretary. Meets every Saturday night. The council embraces most of the organizations in the building trades. The hours of labor in all building trades are eight hours a day. The following organizations are affiliated with the council:

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Headquarters, No. 416 Wood street. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone, 1824-d. Meets every Friday evening. Frank E. Smith, business agent; Edward B. Wolfe and William E. Bryson, secretaries and assistant business agents. The district is composed of 16 local unions, as follows:

No. 5—Meets every Monday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Edward B. Wolfe and Oscar McClelland, secretaries.

No. 72—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 416 Wood street. Sherman Trask, secretary.

No. 84—Meets every Tuesday evening at Atlas cafe, Sixth avenue, Joseph Beck, secretary.

No. 108—Meets every Wednesday evening at Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny. Edward A. Elsel, secretary.

No. 201—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at McClure hall, Homestead. J. H. Bossert, secretary.

No. 252 (paperhangers)—Meets every Thursday evening at No. 416 Wood street. George L. Frasch, secretary.

No. 417—McKeesport, D. B. Waltman, secretary.

No. 457—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Third and Main streets, Carnegie. J. C. McKown, secretary.

No. 458—Meets every Tuesday evening at McNally's hall, Braddock. John Waltmeyer, secretary.

No. 462—Meets every Monday evening at Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. John G. Miles, secretary.

No. 551—Meets every Tuesday evening at Vilsack building, East Liberty. D. S. Omo, secretary.

No. 605—Meets every Thursday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. L. W. Green, secretary.

No. 647—Meets every Thursday evening at hall on Main street, Sewickley. J. P. McCutcheon, secretary.

No. 698—Meets every Monday evening at Fifth hotel, Mt. Oliver. M. Smith, secretary.

No. 765—Meets every Monday evening at McKelvey's hall, Main street, Sharpsburg. W. F. Yerkins, secretary.

No. 860—Meets every Wednesday evening at Kidd's hall, Turtle Creek. A. B. Lewis, secretary.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

Local Union No. 27—Office, No. 425 Diamond street, room 4. Meets every Tuesday evening at Old City hall. Edward Welsh, president; L. Lawler, secretary, and James J. McKee, business agent.

Local Union No. 218—Meets every Monday evening at Old City hall. William Condon, president; George Hayward, secretary; E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Building Marble Polishers' and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 1—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at G. A. R. hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny. O. J. Seiler, secretary and business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustics Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.

Local No. 40—Meets every Tuesday evening at No. 404 Smithfield street. Thomas Williams, president; Howard Brown, corresponding secretary.

Local Union No. 26—(Tile layers' helpers)—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Young Men's Institute hall, No. 410 Smithfield street. H. J. McDermott, president; J. M. Donaldson, secretary, G. Schaffrath, business agent.

Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance of America.

Local Union No. 12—Meets in Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street, every Friday night. John McDermott, president; David Quinn, secretary; M. O'Sullivan, business agent.

Marble Cutters and Setters' International Union.

Local Union No. 24—Meets in Moorhead hall every Tuesday evening. C. B. Myler, president; W. B. Wilson, business agent.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. 5—(Inside Wiremen)—Meets every Friday evening at No. 404 Smithfield street. Tom Connelley, president; Ed Allman, secretary and business agent.

The following local unions are not affiliated with the council:

Local Union No. 14—Meets every Thursday at No. 404 Smithfield street. George Schmatzinetz, president; S. B. Young, secretary.

Local Union No. 210—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Knights of Labor hall, No. 535 Smithfield street. W. H. Verner, president; George E. Wheeler, secretary.

Local Union No. 161—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, First National Bank building, Uniontown. W. P. Franks, president; Walter Keys, secretary.

Local Union No. 326—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Old Borough building, Connellsville. Ale x Angus, president; Frank Buttermore, secretary.

Local Union No. 32—Meets every Wednesday at Dushane hall, New Castle. James B. Dygert, president; Paul Gaston, secretary.

Local Union No. 342—New Brighton. W. H. Irons, president; George J. Wolf, secretary.

International Association of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths.

Local Union No. 1—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Thomas Burgess, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary; Henry W. Legleitner, business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

Local Union No. [illegible] Monday night at Me[illegible]ardley, president; W. F. Desmond, secretary; H. P. Smith, business agent.

Local Union No. 56—(Stationary Engineers). Meets every Sunday evening at Moorhead hall. John Anderson, president; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary; Walter Wright, business agent.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Local Union No. 3—Headquarters No. 510 Wylie avenue. Meets every Thursday night. C. P. Fitzgerald, president; J. P. O'Connor, recording secretary; W. C. Bennett, financial secretary; J. P. Kelley and J. Coakley, business agents.

National Elevator Constructors Union of the United States.

Local Union No. 6—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at No. 535 Smithfield street. George W. Porter, president; James Hilands, secretary; Robert Bell, business agent.

Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers Assembly No. 1588, K. of L.

Meets second Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street; Albert Hutchins, secretary and business agent.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Local Union No. 98—Meets at No. 404 Smithfield street. R. S. Bridge, president; C. E. Langland, secretary and business agent.

Stone Cutters' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of every month at McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. George Miller, president and business agent.

International Slate and Tile Roofers Union.

Local Union No. 1—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Electricians' hall, Grant street and Third avenue. Bert McCorkle, secretary; P. Mulvehill, business agent.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,476—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 416 Wood street. F. M. G. Cialcella, secretary and business agent.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers Union.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Moorhead hall. Thomas Holland, president; Thomas Sent, secretary.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Meets every Monday night at No. 404 Smithfield street. J. H. Wesley, secretary and business agent.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

DISTRICT COUNCIL—Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Office, 313 Chronicle Telegraph building. No. 347 Fifth avenue. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. H. C. Whitfield, president; W. Donaldson, recording secretary; W. F. Willock, financial secretary, R. J. L. Black, treasurer; A. M. Swartz, N. F. Storm, business agents. The district embraces 29 local unions, as follows:

No. 142—Meets every Wednesday evening at No. 537 Smithfield street. C. C. Douglass, president; William P. Patton, recording secretary; H. Kaufman, financial secretary; Edward Nick Packard, president; H. Gottschalk, recording secretary; Peter Geck, financial secretary.

No. 165—Meets every Monday evening in Geyer's hall, Frankstown avenue and Station street, East End. M. Cochran, president; Donaldson, recording secretary; J. H. Steffler, financial secretary.

No. 202—Meets every Saturday night in Hartman's hall, Frankstown avenue, near Station street, East End. William Lesner, president; R. J. L. Black, recording secretary; George McKusiand, financial secretary.

No. 211—Meets Wednesday evenings in Sutmeyer's hall, Federal and Erie streets, Allegheny. Samuel Lindsay, president; C. R. Steele, recording secretary; M. M. Wills, financial secretary.

No. 230—Meets every Thursday evening at Fourteenth and Carson streets, South Side. William Lensner, president; W. F. Willock, recording secretary; W. J. Richey, financial secretary.

No. 237—Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Chestnut and O'Hara streets, Allegheny. Emil Auth, president; George Walter, recording secretary; A. Weitzman, financial secretary.

No. 254—Meets second and the first and third Monday evenings of each month at No. 537 Smithfield street. Harry Miller, president; Frank Park, recording secretary.

No. 385—Meets second and Fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows' hall, West End. William Wilkins, president; E. Mitchell, financial secretary; Oscar Glockler, recording secretary.

No. 402—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Schaffner's hall, South Twelfth street. John Karrenbauer, president; Matt Thomas, recording secretary; Louis Panker, financial secretary.

No. 403—Meets every Friday evening at Christian's hall, McKees Rocks. R. H. Neyhardt, president; A. W. Horner, recording secretary; C. McElhatten, financial secretary.

No. 1156—Meets every Friday evening at Carpenter's hall, Homewood avenue, East End. J. C. Carnahan, president; William Remley, financial secretary; John Hann, recording secretary.

No. 246—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at New Brighton. William Dalby, president; Charles McClain, recording secretary; A. Burry, financial secretary.

No. 258—Meets every Monday evening at Seventh and Amity streets, Homestead. J. J. Elwell, president; James Kephart, recording secretary; R. Rowe, financial secretary.

No. 293—Meets every Thursday evening at New Kensington. A. J. Kaufman, president; M. Mainwaring, recording secretary; J. A. Wissinger, financial secretary.

No. 309—Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows hall, Wilkinsburg. E. A. Fleming, president; H. C. Whitfield, recording secretary; W. F. Miller, financial secretary.

No. 571—Meets Wednesday evenings at Broadway and Main streets, Carnegie. George H. Turner, president; W. J. Smith, recording secretary; John G. Garhart, financial secretary.

No. 696—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Wylie avenue. William Dewis, president; C. G. Swearingen, recording secretary; W. H. Bradt, financial secretary.

No. 773—Meets every Wednesday evening at Eleventh and Washington streets, Braddock. C. E. Couter, president; W. O. Tests, recording secretary; Charles Kearns, financial secretary.

No. 827, McKeesport—Meets every Tuesday evening at Fifth and Market streets. Thomas Leezer, president; F. P. Boyd, recording secretary.

No. 852, Verona—Meets every Thursday evening in G. A. R. hall. H. Whitehouse, president; W. P. Wilton, recording secretary; James Davis, financial secretary.

No. 936, Wilmerding—Meets every Monday evening—M. S. King, president; W. S. Long, recording secretary; R. D. Walizer, financial secretary.

No. 1050, Tarentum—Meets every Monday evening. Charles King, president; G. G. Atterman, recording secretary; H. Hazlett, financial secretary.

No. 1079, Clairton—Meets every Monday evening. George Wilson, president; H. R. Norman, recording secretary; L. A. Cooper, financial secretary.

No. 974, Monessen—Meets every Wednesday evening. William S. McCreary, financial secretary.

No. 1252—Meets every Friday evening at Arlington and Southern avenues. W. H. Harvey, president; Joseph F. Spinnewebe, recording secretary; Carl Kaufman, financial secretary.

No. 1273, Coraopolis—Meets every Wednesday evening in McBryer's hall. L. B. Moose, president; C. F. McGahan, recording secretary; H. Trautman, financial secretary.

No. 1382, Sharpsburg—Meets every Wednesday evening in Forsythe's hall, Main street. P. Lowy, president; Elmer Dicks, recording secretary; William C. Pfuch, financial secretary.

No. 890, Hazelwood—Meets every Saturday evening at Second and Hazelwood avenues. G. Barr, president; D. F. Imler, recording secretary; Robert Van Gassen, financial secretary.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.

Local Union No. 10,737—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Old Fellows' hall, No. 1130 Arthur street. John Hancock, president; Robert Spinner, secretary.

RAILROAD ORDERS.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby Lodge No. 7—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 7 p. m. at Webber's hall, Twenty-seventh and Sarah streets, South Side. C. D. Herzb, master; W. N. Byers, secretary.

Iron City Lodge No. 179—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Monday at 10 a. m. at Moorhead hall. P. R. Hurton, master; J. T. Bishop, secretary.

S. B. Neff Lodge No. 225—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and third Sunday at 6:30 p. m. at Schohn's hall, Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. Edward Carroll, master; G. M. Frank, secretary.

Glenwood Lodge No. 244—Meets second Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 270 Second avenue. C. L. Davis, master; R. Yam's, secretary.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 321—Meets first and second Sunday of each month at 6:30 p. m., and third, fourth and fifth Sunday at 12:30 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. E. R. Beegle, master; F. C. Roark, secretary.

F. R. McFeatters Lodge No. 534—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month at Russell's hall, Braddock avenue, Braddock. R. C. Jackson, master; T. M. Rhoads, secretary.

Chartiers Valley Lodge No. 571—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and fourth Saturday at 7 p. m. at Junior O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. W. C. C. Johnston, master; M. M. Manning, secretary.

McKeesport Lodge No. 518—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Elks' hall. P. M. Butler, master; J. W. Mills, secretary.

Monongahela Valley Lodge No. 274—Meets first Sunday of each month at 7 p. m. and third Sunday at 2 p. m. at Red Men's hall. H. Laird, master; W. L. Tuman, secretary.

Wall Lodge No. 439—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9:30 a. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at Bonelt's hall, First street, Pitcairn. C. Brown, master; H. McDowell, secretary.

Good Will Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 8 p. m. at I. C. O. F. hall, Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny. Henry Pressl, master; C. P. McClelland, secretary.

Twin City Lodge No. 495—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. J. M. Adams, master; J. C. Regan, secretary.

Energetic Lodge No. 378—Meets first Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and third Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny. J. H. Gallagher, master; W. B. Badger, secretary.

Freedom Lodge No. 322—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at K. of P. hall, Third avenue, Freedom. T. T. Harris, master; Ralph Butcher, secretary.

J. H. Douglas Lodge No. 222—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. and second and fourth Sunday at 1 p. m. at K. of P. hall, New Castle. D. P. Flynn, master; J. L. Douglas, secretary.

Keystone Lodge No. 13 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Frecker's hall, No. 2806 Butler street. Mary Littlehale, mistress; Jennie Hall, secretary.

Pride of 321 McKees Rocks No. 35 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. Minnie Lauden, mistress; Florence M. Snider, secretary.

Economy Lodge No. 48 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Millvale opera house, Millvale, Pa. Minnie W. Baird, mistress; Tillie McCurdy, secretary.

Pride of 471 No. 87 (ladies auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Knights of Pythias hall, New Castle. Maggie H. Pitzer, mistress; Bessie Randolph, secretary.

North Side Lodge No. 92 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Masonic hall, Washington street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. Minnie Huth, mistress; Rose Christoffel, secretary.

Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 126 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 p. m. at Reid's hall, Pitcairn. Irene Mountz, mistress; Annie Walthour, secretary.

Bryson Lodge No. 156 (ladies auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Red Men's hall, Monongahela City. Lenora Sax, mistress; Mary Truman, secretary.

Clee Lodge No. 158 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall, Scottdale. Anna Mackey, mistress; Rose Dannecker, secretary.

Lovely Lodge No. 249 (ladies' auxiliary)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Grand Army hall, Uniontown. Hannah J. Crutchman, mistress; Maggie Okers, secretary.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

S. S. Brown Division No. 370—Meets second Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. and fourth Monday at 7:30 p. m., at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. R. J. Cobaugh, C. E.; J. F. Wills, F. A. E.

David McCargo Division No. 472—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p. m. at Arsenal hall, Forty-third and Butler streets. M. H. Irwin, C. E.; Thomas Wilson, F. A. E.

Andrew Carnegie Division No. 325—Meets alternate Sundays at 2 p. m. at Penn avenue and Wood street, Wilkinsburg. J. T. Burns, C. E.; A. W. Roth, F. A. E.

Iron City Division No. 148—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 1 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. H. H. Rodgers, C. E.; C. L. Shriver, F. A. E.

Allegheny City Division No. 108—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a. m. at Franklin hall, First and East streets, Allegheny. James C. Layton, C. E.; James Gallagher, F. A. E.

Keystone Division No. 236—Meets first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m., second and fourth Monday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at Pennsylvania avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny. F. D. Cawley, C. E.; C. A. Peterson, F. A. E.

Golden Lodge Division No. 590—Meets first Monday of each month at 1:30 p. m. and third Tuesday at 6:30 p. m. at Maccabees hall, Freedom. M. Hays, C. E.; H. Culver, F. A. E.

Tin City Division No. 505—Meets second Sunday of each month at 1 p. m. and fourth Tuesday at 7 p. m. at New Castle. H. P. Dougherty, C. E.; J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E.

Chartiers Valley Division No. 416—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. at Co-operative hall, No. 109 East Main street, Carnegie. H. Keenan, C. E.; G. I. Waddell, F. A. E.

Keystone Division No. 20 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Engineers hall, Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. Henry Hukill, president; Mrs. C. H. Weekly, secretary.

Glenwood Division No. 59 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at Fear's hall, No. 2270 Second avenue. Mrs. Frank Appleby, president; Mrs. I. O. Reynolds, secretary.

Cassell Division No. 97 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at 2 p. m. at Fraternal hall, Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks. Mrs. William Davis, president; Mrs. J. O. Trullinger, secretary.

Pride of the South Division No. 122 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at B. L. E. hall, Millvale, Pa. Mrs. F. Dillon, president; Mrs. George England, secretary.

Olympia Division No. 219 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of P. hall, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. James Chalmers, president; Mrs. J. C. Sloane, secretary.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Division No. 280 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month at Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. R. M. Laughry, president; Mrs. Charles Faden, secretary.

Merchant Division No. 70 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Connellsville, Pa. Mrs. J. D. Cunningham, president; Mrs. R. S. Graham, secretary.

Murdoch Division No. 139 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Scottdale, Pa., Mrs. M. L. Brown, president; Mrs. R. Lobley, secretary.

Olympia Division No. 219 (G. I. A.)—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of P. hall, Wilkinsburg. Mrs. James Chalmers, president; Mrs. J. C. Sloane, secretary.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Division No. 280 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month at Greensburg, Pa. Mrs. R. M. Laughry, president; Mrs. Charles Faden, secretary.

Merchant Division No. 70 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2:30 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Connellsville, Pa. Mrs. J. D. Cunningham, president; Mrs. R. S. Graham, secretary.

Murdoch Division No. 139 (G. I. A.)—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 2 p. m. at I. O. O. F. hall, Scottdale, Pa., Mrs. M. L. Brown, president; Mrs. R. Lobley, secretary.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Pittsburgh Division No. 52—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 8 p. m. at No. 204 Fifth avenue. M. D. Ullery chief telegrapher; R. J. Kneinkamp, secretary.

Switchmen's Union.

Gilt Edge Lodge No. 62—Meets second Sunday of each month at 7:45 p. m. and fourth Sunday at 7:30 a. m. at Moorhead hall, Second avenue and Grant street. L. N. McKennon, master; E. J. Waltman, secretary.

Tube City Lodge No. 106—Meets first Sunday of each month at 9 a. m. and fourth Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at National Bank building, Fifth avenue and Walnut street. T. E. Welch, master; J. W. Smith, secretary.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

GENERAL OFFICE—House building, Smithfield and Water streets, rooms 501 to 505. Officers of the national lodge: T. J. Shaffer, president; John Williams, secretary; M. F. Tighe, assistant secretary; Benjamin I. Davis, manager of the Amalgamated Journal; John E. Taylor, Pittsburgh; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O., and Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, trustees.

First district composed of lodges in Pittsburgh and vicinity: William M. Gibson, vice president, No. 1110 Main street, Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville, Pa.; Benjamin F. Jones, Esplin, and George A. Hamilton, Canonsburg, Pa., and the Vice President.

Following are the lodges in the district, together with the names and address of the corresponding representative:

Iron City No. 1—E. C. McClelland, No. 1312 Poplar alley, Pittsburgh.

New Kensington No. 7—William Jeremy, Parnassus, Pa.

Johnson No. 6—Patrick J. Smith, William street and Brownsville avenue, Pittsburgh.

South Side No. 11—Edward Murray, No. 706 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Champion No. 14—Michael Moran, Roma street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

Crescent No. 18—Joseph Woods, No. 309 Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Bayardstown No. 20—Charles Monahan, No. 4457 Dresden street, Pittsburgh.

Colonial No. 22—E. M. Reynolds, Monsea, Beaver county, Pa.

Big Four No. 27—James Matthews, No. 12 Cornet street, Pittsburgh.

Tubal Cain No. 28—William Quinn, No. 3431 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Aram Bullock No. 30—G. R. Price, New Kensington, Pa.

Lucas No. 31—Harry Roberts, No. 592 Beelen street, Pittsburgh.

Bishop No. 34—James McCarthy, Woods Run avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Nonpariel No. 37—George Wilson, No. 2402 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Glassport No. 41—Thomas Burns, Glassport, Pa.

Pride of McKees Rocks No. 43—William Kaufman, No. 416 River avenue, Esplen.

Republic No. 49—D. W. Morgan, No. 435 Miller street, Knoxville.

Wayne No. 55—Henry Krause, No. 2105 Wrights alley, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Elba No. 57—William E. Dunn, No. 21 Haldam street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.

Tin Workers' International Protective Association of America.

This organization is composed of tinners, catchers, assorters, reckoners, boxers, picklers, tinners' open ers and shearers. General office, rooms 20 and 21, Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. President, George Powell; secretary-treasurer, Charles E. Lawyer. Following are the lodges in the district, giving the names and addresses of the corresponding representatives:

America No. 15—W. S. O'Brien, No. 1831 Cliff street, Pittsburgh.

Keystone No. 4—Ray Rodgers, No. 1101 Bingham street, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Progress No. 5—L. G. Hicks, box 417, New Kensington, Pa.

Scanlon No. 10—W. S. King, box 514, New Kensington, Pa.

Good Hope No. 19—H. E. Barrett, No. 2901 Highland avenue, McKeesport.

Avon No. 20—A. E. Grantz, Avonmore, Pa.

Tin City No. 4—J. E. Elder, No. 160 Croton avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Romhold No. 25—John Somers, No. 8 Milton street, New Castle, Pa.

Apollo No. 26—John T. Barney, general delivery, Washington, Pa.

Independent No. 43—James Craig, No. 184 Addison street, Washington, Pa.

Tin Rose No. 47—W. A. Martin, box 548, Waynesburg, Pa.

International Association of Machinists.

Pittsburgh District Lodge No. 6—Headquarters No. 311 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. President, Calvin Sullivan; secretary, Harry J. Niebaum; business agent, William A. Shaw.

Lodges under the jurisdiction of Pittsburgh lodge:

Pittsburgh Lodge No. 52—Meets every Saturday night at No. 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, Harry J. Niebaum; financial secretary, Thomas Neelam.

Duquesne Lodge No. 199 (Linotype)—Meets first Tuesday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, D. H. Donelly; financial secretary, Harry L. Hagerstown.

Lawrence Lodge No. 487—Meets every Monday night at Dublin hall, Fifty-fifth and Butler streets. Recording secretary, Charles Ellstrom; financial secretary, Joseph McConnell.

Fort Pitt Lodge No. 228—Meets first and third Tuesday of every month at McKnight's hall, Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. Recording secretary, H. A. Fullerton, financial secretary, Carl Grimm.

McKees Rocks Lodge No. 269—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Bell avenue and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. Recording secretary, G. A. Davis; financial secretary, Thomas Appilton.

Braddock Lodge No. 82—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Sewall's hall, No. 300 Braddock avenue, Braddock. Recording secretary, William H. Brooks; financial secretary, Frank E. Wollerton.

Verona Lodge No. 132—Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Knights of Pythias hall, Verona.

McKeesport Lodge No. 151—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at No. 440 Market street, McKeesport. Recording secretary, W. H. Parker; financial secretary, R. D. Cowan.

Keystone Lodge No. 286—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at I. O. G. T. hall, Third avenue, New Brighton. Recording secretary, F. L. Childs; financial secretary, Norbert Covert.

Monessen Lodge No. 540, of Monessen, Pa.—Recording secretary, J. E. Conway; financial secretary, P. G. Johnston.

New Kensington Lodge No. 541—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at New Kensington, Pa. Recording secretary, Herbert Johnston.

Junior Machinists' Lodge No. 1—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at No. 1000 Fifth avenue. President, Harry Sehring; recording secret

BOOK and BOOKMEN
BY GEORGE SEIBEL

AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION WITH HENRY JAMES

SCENE: A room in a house at Rye, England. Henry James is seated at a writing table, with a fine needle, working the pattern of a soul upon a large sheet of paper.

Enter a Critic, who looks sleepy and dull, as if he had sat up all night reading a novel by Henry James. (This is only supposititious; it is well understood that no one, unless in the extreme stages of insomnia, could sit up all night with a novel by Henry James.)

Critic—Good morning, Mr. James. I come from a sense of duty, just as people read your novels from a sense of duty, rather than for pleasure. I have come——

Henry James—Pray, sit down, and do not tell me just yet why you have come. I always preface such momentous revelations with a page or two of elusive conjecturings, like the old woman who, having received a letter, does not break the seal for an hour, rapt and racked by wonderment and anticipation as she guesses who may have written the letter. Sit down, but do not tell me why you have come—not yet. Rye in England is so dull that I don't see how it can be such a stimulant in Kentucky—and life has so few sensations that we must make the most of them by analysis to the last residuum.

Critic—Just as in fiction?

Henry James—Exactly. The stories are so few that we must spread them out as much as possible. That's why, in my new book of short stories, I refer to most of them as "anecdotes." They are really nothing more. The supreme artist doesn't dash a bucketful of paint upon a canvas. I cull a paragraph from the society column of some daily print, and expand this paragraph, according to the requirements of the market, into a short story or a three-volume novel.

Critic—Your new volume of stories, Mr. James, is entitled "The Better Sort." I have come to England to ask you what the title means. Is it an admission that your former stories have been of "The Poorer Sort?" Do you mean to reassure your readers as to the quality of your writings? And one of these stories, I note, is entitled "The Story in It." I read it with avidity, but failed to discover any story in it. Do your publishers propose to institute a guessing competition, or ——?

Henry James (with deprecatory gesture)—I see that you are one of the benighted, the obtuse, the pachydermatous sort of critics. You think a story should have a plot. You think the people in it should say something—not merely rub antennae like ants or twinkle at each other like fixed stars. You ——

Critic—Pardon. I have been your humblest disciple, Mr. James. I have turned toward Rye as the Moslem toward the kibiah thrice a day in devout obeisance. When the profane have scoffed, I have valiantly defended you. Yea, I have lied for the greater glory of Henry James, and have told them that the great Rye House Plot was one of your inventions. Such faith as mine you have never yet seen, not even among the elect of the esoteric circle. And yet I must confess ——

Henry James (mollified)—You have confessed.

Critic—Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa! I have been unable to see quite to the bottom of "The Sacred Fount." I have been unable to find out "What Maisie Knew." I couldn't discover who lived in "The Other House." I could not altogether get at "The Real Thing." The beat of "The Wings of the Dove" beats me. I have tried in vain to locate "The Great Good Place"—indeed I have found the whole of your "Soft Side" exceedingly hard. Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa!

Henry James—Well may you cry out and beat your breast. You have read Dumas, perhaps, and fancy there should be action in a story. You have read Thackeray, and fancy there should be characterization. You have read Scott and fancy there should be landscape; Dickens and fancy there should be humor; Stevenson, and fancy there should be style; Charlotte Bronte, and fancy there should be passion; George Eliot, and fancy there should be ethical purpose. You are upon the brink of the abyss of Philistia—what have all these things to do with Art?

Critic—Nothing, sir, I admit—they are fetishes of the myopic and the presbyopic, but all of the true strabismic vision bow to thee. Tell me, what must I do to be saved?

Henry James—As a critic who realizes the piety of his office, there is something sacrificial in your function——

Critic—I have felt so.

Henry James—You must lend yourself, project yourself, and steep yourself, feel and feel until you understand, and understand so well that you can say: you must have perception at the pitch of passion, and expression as embracing as the air; you must be infinitely curious and incorrigibly patient.

Critic—If I had not been, how could I have read——

Henry James—Never mind!

Critic—You see my devotion has been absolute, unreasoning, unquestioning, blindly submissive—not like the African who argues with his god and beats him if he doesn't furnish pleasant weather. I have come only to lay my homage of admiration at your feet.

Henry James—There now!

Critic—When others deride your pale passions, I shall point them to "The Two Faces." A gentleman is calling upon a lady. Another gentleman is announced. This other gentleman had been an admirer of the lady's; he has been married in Germany and now asks the lady to introduce his wife to London society. Here, as you say, the first gentleman got up and excused himself—"simply because the situation had suddenly turned so exciting that he had fairly feared the contagion of it." Yet your critics have said that there is nothing exciting about you—that you are "the apostle of well-bred boredom." Have the writers of penny-dreadfuls, I wonder, ever conceived any vengeance so horrible as that which the lady wreaked upon her former admirer's Stuttgart bride? She introduces the girl into London society, in a dress unbecoming to her style of beauty. O the fiendishness of it!

Henry James—These people who cavil because my tales are not exciting enough, ought rather to be thankful. You will note that in one story I require an entire page to tell that for half an hour nothing has happened. If something had happened, how many pages——

Critic—Exactly! And those who sulk because they cannot understand your characters, should take to heart what the artist says to the old maid in "Flickerbridge"—that idiotic cad whom, pardon me, I felt like kicking. "That's the point of it all," says he. "I'm not sure that anything so terrible really ought to happen to you as to know us."

Henry James—Precisely! Why, how can the ordinary reader expect to know these people when they hardly know each other? It took the artist and the author in "Broken Wings" 13 years getting to know each other. You see—but there, I've given away the plot of that story, to use a philistine term.

Critic—No, no—I assure you, impossible! None of them has a plot—not one, I assure you, except "The Tone of Time."

Henry James—"The Tone of Time!" How can it have happened? (Anxiously picks up a volume). I try to give my stories a structure and a texture—but a plot! I try to paint the wrinkles of people's souls—but their portraits! You must read "The Tone of Time" again. Like John Marcher in "The Beast in the Jungle," I ask myself if it's quite fair. "Fir, I mean, to have so involved and—since one may say it—interested you."

Critic—Ah, be comforted—if by inadvertence you have been interesting, it is a venial fault. I am sure it is your only lapse, whereas Balzac, as you have told us, had a thousand faults. If I may paraphrase your estimate of the "Comedie Humaine," let me thus apply it to your own works: "They have a single fault, but they are a monumental excuse!" And now good morning!

He rises slowly to bow the visitor from the room. Not another word is spoken, but a clock ticks in a distant apartment, and a fly buzzes outside of the window. A timid mouse tiptoes across the hearth and a cat is asleep upon the sopha. If the cat awoke the serene Jamesian atmosphere would be gone. But the cat does not stir.

WITH THE LITERARY FOLK

SOME "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" will soon be published by John Lane. James Anthony Froude's "Letters and Memorials," it will be remembered, created considerable discussion, owing to the aspersions cast upon the domestic relations of Thomas Carlyle and his wife. Those who were intimate with the home life of that remarkable couple were quick to give the lie to Froude's accusations, which comprised chiefly an attempt to prove Mrs. Carlyle a much aggrieved woman, tyrannized over and neglected by her husband. With the uninitiated Mr. Froude's garbled version of the letters and misrepresentations of every kind had considerable weight, so that in fact it may be said that for a quarter of a century the calumny has grown and has even been fed by further general detractions in periodicals and books. For some years it has been well known that in due course a further publication of Mrs. Carlyle's letters would put an end to this controversy, and the new book has been awaited with considerable interest and attention. No one who has learned to know and revere the work of the great nineteenth century philosopher but will be relieved to find entirely substantiated by this new publication the harmony of his life and his principles. Mrs. Carlyle's letters are annotated with the most beautiful and tender comments by Thomas Carlyle. The publication will be in two octavo volumes, with an introduction by Sir James Crichton Browne, and with notes by Alexander Carlyle, the nephew of the Chelsea sage.

* * *

There is a Vermont bookseller who never tires of repeating the retort that he once made to Rudyard Kipling.

This bookseller lives in Montpelier, and Mr. Kipling, during his residence in Vermont, visited his shop one day. He is a thin, sharp man, and the poet, taking an interest in him, questioned him about his business.

"How many books do you sell a day here?

"What is the profit of bookselling in Montpelier?

"Do they read me hereabouts?"

These and other questions Mr. Kipling asked. Finally he took up "Celibates," a work of George Moore's.

"Is this good?" he said.

"I don't know, sir."

"You don't know? Why, haven't you read it?"

"No, sir."

Kipling frowned at the little man. "A bookseller," he said, "and you don't read your own books?"

The other, very much enraged, retorted hotly:

"If I were a druggist, would you expect me to take my own drugs?"

* * *

Turning for the moment from making fables and comic opera libretttos, George Ade has entered the crowded short story field. His first book of short stories will be published in April by McClure, Phillips & Co. The title is "In Babel." By "Babel" is meant Chicago, all of these stories dealing with some aspect of life in the city where Ade has won his success.

* * *

Early in April the Lothrop Publishing Company will issue Irving Bacheller's new novel, "Darrel of the Blessed Isles."

* * *

Much surprise has been felt over the small amounts realized by the sale of Emile Zola's literary treasure. It is safe to say that had the sale taken place in London or New York more than $30 would have been bid for Flaubert's "Trois Contes," with a personal dedication by the author, and more than $40 for the copy expressly printed for Zola of Anatole France's "Crainquebille."

* * *

Stirred by D'Annunzio's example, Mark Twain announces that he is giving his skull to Cornell university, where it can be studied for the enlightenment of future generations. "I am getting pretty old," said Mr. Clemens, "and shall probably not need the skull after next Christmas, I dunno. But if I should, I will pay rent." He modestly declined to state what rental he thought a skull like his ought to bring in the open literary market.

* * *

The Croscup & Sterling Company have almost ready for publication an edition containing all the writings of Henry Fielding, in 16 volumes, edited by William Ernest Henley, who also contributes to the final volume an essay on the "Life, Genius and Achievement of the Author."

The same house has in preparation a complete edition in English of the works of Heinrich Heine. The prose translations will be by Charles Godfrey Leland, while the poems will be collected from the various translations already existing. There will be 20 volumes, of which only the last four contain Heine's poems.

* * *

Lord Byron's great-granddaughter, Lady Mary Milbanke, inherits something of her famous ancestor's genius and is about to publish a collection of her poems in a small volume which will be called "Fair Children."

* * *

Just at present both Jerome K. Jerome and E. F. Benson are less interested in their ordinary employment of concocting plots and dialogue than in the fascinations of "making figure eights," "grinding tan-bark" and accomplishing the "grape-vine." In other words, these two writers are going in hard for skating in Switzerland—at Davos-Platz. The authors of "Three Men in a Boat" and "Dodo" met unexpectedly in the Swiss winter resort, but since their arrival they have been skating in company almost every day. Jerome contents himself, for the most part, with straightaway work, but Benson takes a delight in attempting the most difficult feats known to the Swiss experts. Figure skating has, in fact, always been a favorite pastime of the author of "Scarlet and Hyssop."

The activity with which these two young men of letters have thrown themselves into the favorite sport of Switzerland is rather characteristic of English literary men and their open air predilections. In his time George Meredith was a mighty pedestrian. Conan Doyle golfs and is a cricket enthusiast. E. W. Hornung delights in cricket, and Hesketh Prichard is a noted cricketer. Stanley J. Weyman and Henry Seton Merriman take long cycling trips through France together nearly every season. J. M. Barrie is fond of tennis, cricket and croquet. Cutliffe Hyne "goes in" energetically for yachting. Frankfort Moore is a devotee both of motoring and rowing, while H. G. Wells is another ardent cricketer. I. Zangwill, when asked recently what special outdoor pastime he affected, replied, characteristically: "All forms of locomotion except ballooning."

* * *

Although American novel readers have enough to do to keep up with the writings of American authors, a really notable foreign work, especially an English one, seems as certain of a welcome as ever, as is proved by "The Circle," the novel which is one of the successes of the hour. It is the story of a beautiful young girl who, starting as a little Jewish gamin in the Ghetto of London's East End, rises to great heights as a singer. The authoress of the book, Katherine Cecil Thurston, is an Irish girl, and comes from county Cork, and until her marriage, two years ago had lived entirely in the Green Isle. Now, however, her home is at Kew, on the Thames.

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth Is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered a marvelous secret of life and I can make you live, for I can make you well, no matter what your sickness; I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure every known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples throw down their crutches and walk away well and happy; the sick take up their beds and walk. There is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, and it restores to the perfect bloom of health every poor and unfortunate sufferer.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anemia, female weakness and sickness, eczema, or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma, or any disease or weakness, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The world may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what you have failed to cure you; it matters not what you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is itself and banishes all disease. From the edge of the grave, by the aid of this marvelous compound, I have brought them back to life and none need perish, for I will send every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my gift to you. It will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you, will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the sufferings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you act now. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My postoffice address is Dr. C. Sargent Perrin, 2305 Jefferson Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind., and I pledge myself to assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous reply, and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Disease With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

Some Recent Books

ROMANCE AND COMEDY

THE treasury of St. Mark's at Venice has a cup whose bowl is a turquoise, the size and shape of an ostrich's egg, sawn through its longer diameter and resting on its side. Four gold arms, set with rubies, clasp the bowl. Welded beneath the bowl, these arms form the stem. Midway of the stem, and pierced by it, is a large diamond, while the foot of the cup is an emerald, flat on the bottom.

"If this treasure were offered for sale, the wealth of the world would fight for it," says the Cardinal of Mr. Smith's delightful book—a benignant prince of the church who seems to have stepped out of Henry Harland's pages. The turquoise cup is like the Kohinoor; it can't be bought, it can't be sold.

One pities the likable English earl who has been told by a beautiful Irish heiress that she will marry him when he brings her the turquoise cup. One feels, with the Cardinal, that the young man may steal that cup, and one is quite sure of it after seeing the beautiful Lady Nora.

The benevolent Cardinal's ruse and how it united the lovers makes a sprightly story, told with sparkle and grace. It is full of Italian sunshine and Irish wit. Fain would we see more of Miss O'Kelly and of Phelim.

"Your Imminence," said Miss O'Kelly, "when a woman reaches my age it takes her some time to dress. I told you I was two-and-twenty. It will take my maid nearly an hour to make me look it."

Phelim, six feet and three inches of him, is every inch adorable, as may be gathered from the story of the little Irish orphan boy. "Aunt Molly," says Phelim, "we can't afford to keep what we have already, can we?" "No," says I. "Thin," says Phelim, "we can just as well afford to keep one more; so I told him to come to us after the funeral."

These are but the minor figures in the delicate little comedy romance—the chorus, so to speak. 'Tis Lady Nora and Earl Bobby and the Cardinal that challenge love and interest most, especially the Cardinal.

The atmosphere of Venice is caught so perfectly upon Mr. Smith's sunny canvas that one gasps when, in the second tale, entitled "The Desert," one is suddenly transported to the Sahara's sandy waste. Not alone the landscape changes, the human dramatis personae are made out of different clay. This becomes plain at once as Abdullah, the caravan-master, haggles with Ilderhim, over the charge for transporting two women across the desert. After the 16 ounces of gold dust have been paid, as agreed—

"I thought," said Abdullah, glancing at the purse, "that 17 ounces was all you had."

"What remains," said the old man, and there was a twinkle in his eye, "belongs to Allah's poor, of whom I am one."

"I regret," said Abdullah, with some heart, "that I did not treble my usual price. I merely doubled it for you."

The astute Abdullah has a pious heart as well as a comely person, and he is in love. When he prays to Allah, before the caravan starts, he asks Allah to bring him the damsel who sits behind the green lattice at El Merb. Allah is prompt in answering the prayer—the damsel is one of the two passengers, her maid-servant is the other.

But Abdullah soon makes a dreadful discovery. He finds that his beloved has been hired as a dancing girl for two years to Mirza, the mother of the almees at Biskra.

How shall he save her from such a fate, and yet keep inviolate his integrity as a caravan-master? The French, who are masters of the desert, let the Mohammedan law govern the Moslem. According to Mohammedan law, the contract virtually selling the girl is valid and must be respected.

In this dilemma Abdullah and the girl seek "the man who keeps goats." He was a priest; he has never been disfrocked. He sees a way to make the contract null and void. He baptizes Abdullah and his beloved. They are now Christians. The law of the Koran binds them no longer; according to the Code Napoleon the contract is void.

Abdullah is not converted without some compunctions. That woman has a soul is his chief stumbling block. "God help them," says he, "have they not trouble enough, without souls to save?"

The legal argument between Abdullah and Mirza, when the caravan reaches Biskra, is one of the many clever things in the book. Abdullah has on his side an advocate of whom, as of the elongated Phelim, one would fain see more. This Solomon of the Sahara knows the desert dwellers as none other; and has indeed found a new racial index:

"If a man yonder sneezes, I can name his tribe. A sneeze, being involuntary, cannot be artificial, and therefore it is the true index of race and character. Take the oriental express any night from Paris to Vienna. If you will sit up late enough, and walk up and down the aisle, you may tell from the sneezes and the coughs the nationality of the occupant of each berth. A German sneezes with all his might, and if there is a compatriot within hearing he says 'Gesundheit!' An Italian sneezes as if it were a crime, with his hand over his face."

Another delightful character is Ali, Abdullah's slave, who brings a letter to the French commandant and is searched from his hair to his sandals for concealed weapons. "He has nothing," reports the spahi.

Ali twisted himself, fumbled at his waist, and drew out a knife. He placed it on the desk, smiling.

"Do not blame the corporal for overlooking this," he said: "I am so thin from the journey that he took it for one of my ribs."

The little book has many such touches of sly humor. It is exquisite, idyllic, and will add to the reputation Mr. Smith achieved with "The Monk and the Dancer." Henry Harland himself or Pierre Loti need not have been ashamed of these colorful and dainty trifles.

"THE TURQUOISE CUP." By Arthur Cosslett Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.25.

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FAMOUS LITERARY PICTURES OF THE WORLD. I.

VIRGIL, HORACE AND VARIUS AT THE HOME OF MAECENAS.
(Painting by Ch. F. Jalabert in Musee du Luxembourg, at Paris.)

Maecenas, who might be called the Carnegie of ancient Rome, renowned for his wealth and his patronage of letters, had learning and influence as well, being one of the ministers of the Emperor Augustus. The picture shows him in friendly converse with the poet of the Aeneid, the poet of the "Carmen Saeculare" and the poet Varius, whose admired epics and tragedies have been lost, but whose fame has survived.

Sarah Willard Howe (Author of "Oberammergau").

UNCLE SAM IN THE EAST

JOHN W. FOSTER'S "Century of American Diplomacy" has passed through seven editions, a fitting tribute to its masterful presentation of an important phase of American history. Now that our new possessions in the east have brought us closer to Mongolian and Malay races in Asiatic lands, a history of our first intercourse with them is opportune and useful, and certainly no one is better equipped to write it than Mr. Foster.

From the time of his appointment as minister to Mexico in 1873, by President Grant, he has been prominent in diplomacy. He has served as minister to Russia and to Spain, besides numerous special commissions to other lands; he was appointed secretary of state to succeed James G. Blaine in 1892, and resigned in 1893, to attend the Behring sea arbitration tribunal at Paris. During 1895 he visited China and Japan, having been asked by the emperor of China to assist in the peace negotiations with Japan. He has had a more varied and longer diplomatic career than any other American, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, whose service was longer but not so varied.

His story of American intercourse with the far east is devoid of dull detail and reads almost like romance. Especially dramatic are the pages that tell how American ships were received when they first entered those sealed ports. When the Peacock in 1832 sailed into the port of Canton, the imperial commissioner issued an edict in which he stated that, "having ascertained that the said cruiser is not a merchant ship, nor a convoy, and that she has on board an unusual number of seamen, cannon and weapons, she is not allowed, under any pretext, to anchor and create disturbances. Wherefore, let her be driven away."

More drastic still was the Japanese treatment of the Morrison, which sailed into the harbor of Yedo in 1837, laden with presents for the authorities and with some shipwrecked Japanese aboard, who were to be returned home. The vessel was immediately surrounded by a number of armed boats and fire was opened from the cannon on the forts. Speedy departure alone saved ship and crew from destruction, and they were chased out to sea by armed boats from which small cannon were fired.

A second attempt, made in 1845, was but little more successful. The Manhattan had picked up 22 wrecked Japanese mariners and took them into the bay of Yedo. The governor told the captain that the only reason he was allowed to remain in the waters of Japan was because the emperor felt assured that he could not be a bad-hearted foreigner by his having come so far out of his way to bring poor people to their native country, who were wholly strangers to him." At the same time the ship was surrounded by three cordons of nearly 1,000 boats, and the captain was told that if any of the crew attempted to land they would be killed.

Mr. Foster deals fully with the political history and annexation of Hawaii, and the relation of the United States to the later history of China, Japan, Korea, Samoa, and other countries of the Pacific. He pays special attention to the results of the Spanish war and gives many interesting incidents of American diplomatic intercourse with oriental statesmen, which show the honorable part the United States has borne in the stirring events of the Pacific.

"AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT." By John W. Foster. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $2.

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BACK TO SHAKESPEARE!

"A MIDSOMMER NIGHT'S DREAME." By William Shakespeare. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, 50 cents.

The first volume of a new Shakespeare, prepared by the scholarly editors of "Poet Lore" and of the "Camberwell Browning," is a literary event of prime importance to Shakespearean students, especially as this new edition is an old edition, going back to the First Folio, as has been the trend of recent scholarship. Not only the text, but the spelling and punctuation are based upon that famous original.

The editors point out that Chaucer and Spenser have been privileged to reach the modern reader in the forms of speech belonging to their time—then why not Shakespeare? Chaucer is far more archaic, and Spenser more affected and remote in style. There is practically nothing in the form of the first complete text of the plays, published in 1623, and commonly called the First Folio, that should cause the present-day reader to stumble, and certainly it will be a source of satisfaction to know that one is reading Shakespeare in the original and not as throngs of tampering editors have thought he should be read.

"Midsommer Nights Dreame" comes equipped with preface, introduction, the Droeshout portrait as a frontispiece, argument, sources, duration of action, date of composition, early editions, literary illustrations, glossary, variorum readings and selected criticism. Truly a monumental work! It must prove indispensable to thoroughgoing students and to all readers who prefer authentic sources.

"Love's Labor Lost" will be ready shortly, and other volumes are in preparation.

* * *

THE PASSION PLAY.

"OBERAMMERGAU IN 1900." By Sarah Willard Howe. New York: The Abbey Press.

Oberammergau, with its quaint, villagers in green kirtles and blouses, and its world-famed Passion Play, as seen through the eyes of an American girl, is the theme of this little book. The sacred drama is described with sympathy and understanding, not in dry guide-book fashion. Miss Howe has even interviewed the actors at their homes, learning that the Virgin Mary can speak some English, and that Judas, although taking such a contemptible character, lives a pious life, enjoying the esteem of all who know and meet him.

Miss Howe tells the origin and history of the Passion Play, describes the village and its people, and sees many interesting things the ordinary observer would pass by. Such are the artistic decorations of the houses, some painted by Franz Zwink over a century ago. "It is no uncommon sight to see the blinds painted beside windows so skillfully that the eye is at first quite deceived."

The book also gives brief accounts of visits to near-by points of interest. It is a readable and handsomely illustrated little volume.

* * *

STUDY OF A GREAT PREACHER.

"PHILLIPS BROOKS." By William Lawrence. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

Bishop Lawrence's sympathetic study of Phillips Brooks sketches the preacher's theological position, his attitude towards the intellectual and spiritual movements of the nineteenth century, the leading features of his own thought, and his relations to the church. It was delivered as an address in Trinity Church, Boston, on the tenth anniversary of Bishop Brooks's death.

* * *

LADIES AS WORKING GIRLS.

"THE WOMAN WHO TOILS." By Mrs. John Van Vorst and Marie Van Vorst. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, 1.50.

The discussion about "race suicide," led by President Roosevelt, was precipitated through this book, which contains the experiences of two literary women as factory girls. Walter Wyckoff's books about eight years ago were of similar nature, but they were concerned only with the man who toils. The Van Vorst book gives the facts about the working women in a Pittsburgh pickle factory, in a New York mill town, among Chicago clothing makers, in a Lynn shoe factory and in a southern cotton mill. Without containing any startling revelations, without any lapse into sensationalism or sentimentalism, the book is instructive and should be read by every student of economic problems.

* * *

A NATURAL HISTORY TEXT-BOOK.

"BOTANY ALL THE YEAR ROUND." By E. F. Andrews. New York: American Book Company. Price, $1.

This book is admirably adapted for botanical work in the average high school, requiring no expensive equipment. The pupil is led to observe the conditions of plant life, then the essential organs of the plant are taken up, and finally the author treats of plants in relation to their surroundings.

* * *

SCHOOL HISTORIES IN NEW FORM.

"BARNES' ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES." New York: American Book Company. Price, 60 cents.

"BARNES' SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES." New York: American Book Company. Price, $1.

These popular school histories have been thoroughly modernized, both as to appearance and contents. The larger book has been revised in every particular, and the smaller one entirely rewritten by that well-known writer for children, Dr. James Baldwin. The maps and illustrations of both volumes are excellent.

* * *

A SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE.

"BIRTH OF BEREA COLLEGE." By John A. R. Rogers. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Berea college, located in Kentucky, 130 miles south of Cincinnati, is doing a noble work among the mountain whites cut off from educational centers by the barriers of the Appalachian range. The college was founded before the war by southern abolitionists. There are four buildings, a library of 20,000 volumes, and 900 students, one-seventh of them colored. There are courses in carpentry, printing, brick-making, domestic work and nursing. Mr. Rogers, who was one of the founders, tells how the great work was begun, how it progressed, what yet remains to be done. It is an inspiring story of heroic endeavor.

* * *

A FRENCH CLASSIC.

"LES AVENTURES DU DERNIER ABENCERAGE." By F. R. A. Chateaubriand. Edited by James D. Bruner. New York: American Book Company. Price, 30 cents.

This well-known work of one of the foremost romanticists is intended for rapid reading in the first year of a French course. The style is simple and easy, yet classical, and the story so interesting as to hold the student's attention. The notes explain all idioms, proper names, geographical, historical and legendary allusions.

Two Women Who Toiled

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST
AS ESTHER KELLY,
Wearing the Costume of the Pickle Factory.

MISS MARIE VAN VORST
AS BELL BALLARY,
At Work in a Shoe Factory.

A Glance at the Playbills

JULIA MARLOWE, in "THE CAVALIER."—ALVIN.

FACT AND COMMENT

THERE has been much ado over the dramatization of Tolstoi's now famous novel "Resurrection" in dramatic centers both in America and in Europe. Theatrical managers are quick to enter a harvest-field that promises a rich crop, so we find a large number of "Resurrection" dramas springing up, there being no international copyright on the story. Manager Davis of the Grand opera house was early in the field and secured a version of the novel that he will present to Pittsburgh theater-goers this week. I am not apprised as to the author of the play that will be used at the Grand, but judge that it will follow in most essential features the version now being used at the Victoria theater in New York, which was made by Henri Bataille and Michael Morton, a brother of Martha Morton, whom you know as a playwright through the plays she made for Sol Smith Russell. The New York version of the story is identical with the one used by Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's theater, London, the productions being made simultaneously. I have not seen the play, but the book story is familiar to me. Impressions gained from this source lead me to believe that the drama must be one of great power, but likewise one presenting many difficulties and the possibility of much tediousness in impressing itself upon the mind unless acted with great psychological subtlety. An able critic whose judgment I regard as safe and worthy makes the following comment on the New York production:

* * *

WHETHER or not art should concern itself with moral degradation is a question that may be decided on doomsday. On that day also it may be decided whether or not the dramatizing of novels is legitimately artistic. Until that day, however, these two questions will doubtless be continuously discussed, with many wise and good people on both sides of the argument. Because of the hopelessness of arriving at a conclusion in these matters it would seem fitting to put them aside for the moment and to consider Resurrection merely as a play. It is, in the first place, powerful, true in its delineation of human motives and emotions, and it is picturesque in outward show. It is interesting—and more. It cuts deeply into the heart and reaches long-forgotten depths of the conscience. The soul of the play is the spirit of self-sacrifice and renunciation. The setting in which these most superb of human achievements are displayed is grim and terrible—at times almost revolting. Yet the soul of the play is always visible. The effect is uplifting."

* * *

THIS view, with a knowledge of the story, leaves one with a fairly adequate idea of this latest dramatic sensation. Even under the most favorable conditions of acting and scenic equipment the theme possesses many qualities that are revolting to the healthy mind. The moral is one of deep significance, but the process of capably depicting it upon the stage is fraught with great uncertainty. It is hard to accustom the ordinary, normal-minded person to the idea that the degradation of a woman may be swept away and an exalted state of purity and nobleness acquired through the self-sacrificing devotion of the man who was in the first instance responsible for her downfall. Of course this view may seem hypercritical in view of a stock company presentation of the piece. That an imposing scenic production is contemplated at the Grand, with massive stage effects and the picturesque grouping of great bodies of supernumeraries is doubtless the scope of the manager's intent. I congratulate Mr. Davis on this prospective achievement. That he should be the first to secure a much discussed dramatic treasure is worthy of high praise, and I have no doubt that with the assistance of Mr. Huffman, his stage director, the result will be satisfactory from the standpoint of stage equipment. Of the presentation from its dramatic and artistic side I shall not forecast. The work of making clear the complex psychology of Tolstoi's gloomy theme will devolve principally, if not altogether, upon the shoulders of Mr. Ingersoll and Miss Eva Taylor. That they can even approximate this task only a sight of their work will determine.

* * *

PITTSBURGH is growing accustomed to singular vagaries in the booking arrangements at the Alvin theater. You will remember I called attention to the fact that five English stars followed each other in succession at this theater. We are now having a succession of leading American actresses. Miss Mannering is to be followed by Julia Marlowe and she, in turn, is to be followed by Miss Ethel Barrymore. It will also be remembered that last year, in February, Miss Marlowe and Miss Barrymore followed each other. This arrangement is by no means objectionable. So delightful is the art of each member of this talented trio of actresses that, come when they will, they will always receive a warm and cordial welcome at the hands of Pittsburgh theater-goers. It is only in booking arrangements, however, and in that affectionate esteem in which the public holds these representatives of the highest types of feminine character on our stage that the three actresses can be correctly grouped. In all that pertains to finished art and strong personality Miss Marlowe is in a class by herself. Until she ceased to play classic roles this actress held a niche on the American stage entirely her own. Not that her departure into modern romance and comedy has in any way dimmed the lustre of her art, but it has left vacant a place in our dramatic world that no other living actress among us is quite so well fitted to occupy. Unless Miss Henrietta Crosman's tentative invasion of the field of classic drama shall prove a permanent venture I fear that in Miss Marlowe's defection we have lost Rosalind and Viola and Juliet from our stage. The reasons impelling Miss Marlowe's change from classic to modern roles are wholly financial and material, I understand. The actress herself declares that she is still true to the heroines of the classic drama, but Clyde Fitch and George W. Cable are on much better terms with the box office than is the renowned bard of Avon.

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MISS MARLOWE has had a rather unfortunate experience this season, and it was only when the dramatization of the Cable story was made and ready for her use that she found profitable occupation. She opened her season in Boston in an English-made version of "Queen Fiametta," by Catilles Mendes, but it was shortly thereafter given out that the demands of the play were too severe a strain upon the strength of the actress and the tour was suddenly abandoned and Miss Marlowe was next heard of recovering her broken health at a southern resort. It is now pretty generally understood that "Queen Fiametta" would not do, in theatrical parlance, and this means was taken to tide over the interim until a new play could be found. I did not see "Queen Fiametta," but I am sure the play must have been wofully defective in some particulars to have caused an eclipse of Miss Marlowe's appealing art. I have seen, that charming little woman pull some rather sorry plays to a place of eminence and popularity, through sheer strength and allurement of her acting talent and personal charm, that would otherwise have been almost meritless and insipid. Take "Barbarie Fritchie" as an example, and J. I. C. Clarke's "Bonnie Prince Charlie" was even several paces behind the Fitch play in meagerness of real dramatic interest and force. But who does not remember Miss Marlowe's winsome Barbarie in the one and her devoted Mary in the other, roles that secured large public attention and praise almost wholly because Julia Marlowe gave them form and expression?

* * *

IN the play which Miss Marlowe brings to the Alvin tomorrow evening we have another specimen of the book drama and the first one of George W. Cable's novels to find its way to the stage. The dramatization has been made by Paul Kester, who, it will be remembered, turned Charles Major's story, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," into a drama for Miss Marlowe. He has been assisted in this instance by George Middleton and their combined efforts, it is said, resulted in a play of pleasing character, though not strong in dramatic motive. It is a love story with a background of war, and in this resembles Barbarie Fitchie, only in this latest play there is no clash of sectional interests, the story being wholly southern in spirit and development. With Mr. Cable's delightful stories I take it my readers are acquainted. He has developed a class of southern fiction that stands quite alone in excellence and charm. Louisiana, which is the scene of "The Cavalier," is Mr. Cable's favorite field. His "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Dr. Sevier" and "Jon March, Southerner" are among the most popular stories from his pen. In transferring "The Cavalier" to the stage it is interesting to know that the southern cause during the war of the confederacy gets its first undivided dramatic presentation. In most of the war plays the two interests, both from a social and sectional standpoint, are played one against the other. In "The Cavalier" the story is wholly southern. And yet this is said not to detract from the interest to a northern auditor or in any way offend the most sensitive prejudices. I rejoice in this measure of success and this new treatment of the subject of the war as it has attained on the stage. There is a wealth of splendid romance touching the great civil strife that awaits the hand of a play builder in the sunny land of romance. It is likewise a fallow field for the novelist, for only Thomas Nelson Page and Cable have given us anything like true pictures of that fine old civilization that is so fast fading from view.

* * *

OF Miss Marlowe personally there is no need that I should write. And yet of all our younger school of actresses Miss Marlowe's biography seems involved in most doubt. I have heard it emphatically declared that the actress was born in Cincinnati of Jewish parentage. Still another story is that she is a New Englander early left an orphan hood and poverty and that a wealthy maiden lady adopted and educated her for the stage. In fact, Miss Marlowe is not even American born, having been born in Caldeck, Cumberland county, England. When 4 years old her parents removed to America, settling first in Kansas, from whence they removed to Cincinnati, where Miss Marlowe's school days were spent. The actress was not at first successful in her chosen calling and it was only after a retirement of three years from the stage, which she spent in hard study, that she came back triumphant, conquering the public as Parthenia in Ingomar. It is a source of regret to the lovers of the classic drama that Miss Marlowe should have deserted that field, and I, in common with thousands of playgoers who recall with infinite delight her Juliet or remember the buoyancy and alluring art of her Rosalind, will never be quite satisfied until we find this truly gifted woman back again in her old place of interpreter for us of the surest and truest romance in the world.

IN the company surrounding the actress this season are several interesting people. Frank Worthing, her leading man, is one of the most capable actors that we have ever received from the English stage. He has some mannerisms of speech, a method of drawling his words through his throat that is sometimes unpleasant, but beyond this he is extremely gifted in a certain smooth, polished style. Mr. Worthing is a Scotchman from Edinburgh and during the eight years that he has been acting in the United States he has had a very varied experience.

The late Augustin Daly was the first American manager to recognize his merits and he engaged him to come to America as leading man for Miss Ada Rehan, whom he supported for two seasons. Subsequently, Mr. Worthing filled a long engagement in San Francisco, where he established himself as a prime favorite. His first great success in the east was as the Duc de Ceutras in Henri Lavedan's comedy, "Catherine." Mr. Worthing was last seen in Pittsburgh with Miss Amelia Bingham in "The Climbers." Edgar L. Davenport is another interesting member of Miss Marlowe's company. This excellent actor, who comes of famous acting stock, was for a long time in the company of Miss Viola Allen. It is interesting to know that in the company following Miss Marlowe at the Alvin is another Davenport, Harry, a brother of Edgar's. They are both brothers of the lamented Fanny Davenport. There is still another interesting player with Miss Marlowe in the person of William Lewers, who is a half-breed Hawaiian, having been born in Honolulu. He has already shown the possession of unusual talent for the stage.

* * *

IT IS rather a singular coincidence that as Miss Mary Mannering, who last season starred in "Janice Meredith," leaves town, two capable young stars should bring that play to another theater, the Empire, up-town. William Bonelli and Rose Stahl are this year using the revolutionary war drama that was made for Miss Mannering from Paul Leicester Ford's novel. I do not regard "Janice Meredith" as a play of great strength, judged by the ordinary standard of playbuilding, but it is a clever melodrama in which many chances for good acting are offered. Both Mr. Bonelli and Miss Stahl have accomplished excellent work on the stage. They were seen at the Empire last season, in February, I believe, presenting a play arranged by Mr. Bonelli himself, entitled "An American Gentleman." The actor as a player of heroic roles is especially attractive and he should, therefore, realize admirably the roles of Fownes, the brave lover of pretty and coquettish Janice Meredith.

* * *

AT THE Bijou this week will be revealed a melodrama new to Pittsburgh, which is said to have made quite a hit for the telling way in which it depicts certain phases of modern metropolitan life. "Only a Shop Girl" is the title of the piece, and it is said to have plenty of "heart interest" and to overflow with melodramatic situations. Miss Lottie Williams, who heads the cast of the play, is a capable young actress whose reputation for good work has brought her to the front very rapidly. Of course there are the usual accompaniments of the melodrama, sensational climaxes aided by fine scenic equipment, things in which the soul of the melodramatic seeker fairly revels.

* * *

MANAGER DAVIS of the Avenue theater has made quite a ten-strike in securing the Fadette orchestra for his vaudeville theater. This group of female musicians created something of a furore when they were heard here last fall at the Exposition, and since that time the organization has been swinging around a vaudeville circuit, including several of the big eastern cities. The orchestra is unique in the first place because it is composed entirely of women, the leader being a young woman of fine directing ability as well as a musician of technical skill and artistic taste. The uniqueness of the attraction is by no means all there is to it, however. The music made by the orchestra ranks very high in the estimation of music critics and lovers of good orchestration. It will be remembered that amid all the excellent music at the Exposition here last fall, this talented group of women held its own against such rivals as Creatore, Damrosch and others. It was a foregone conclusion that vaudeville would finally capture the attraction, and the lynx-eyed manager of the Avenue gets in, as usual, on the ground floor in securing the act. With the usual "fifteen acts," including the Fadette orchestra, the Avenue is pretty well fortified against the dullness of Lent and the oncoming signs of spring fever.

LOTTIE WILLIAMS—At the Bijou.

* * *

MANAGER WILLIAMS, down at the Duquesne, has also captured a big musical attraction, and the rather novel sight of two crack musical organizations of renown, both unique in their way, playing at opposite ends of the local vaudeville competition will be presented this week. The Duquesne top liner is the Hungarian Boys' orchestra, an organization that has been creating a sensation in the European capitals and which is just now come to America. There are 31 Hungarian lads and young men in the company, and they are said to give an exhibition of string harmony that is unusual in its brilliancy. These sensationally great musical acts form an admirable addition to the forces already employed in furnishing amusement in this particular field. Music, when it is good, is a distinct advance for vaudeville. The old slap jack teams, the cake walkers, the overdone monologist and even the insipid sketch teams are growing monotonous and the introduction of a really excellent grade of music in orchestral or vocal form is sure to have a revivifying effect upon a class of entertainment that is dreadfully hard to keep out of ruts.

* * *

THE Trocadero Burlesque Company bring their newest offering to the Academy this week where the promise is that variety of a better class than is usually seen will be on tap.

* * *

I have received a note from a reader of this paper which I am inclined to give in full, as it touches upon a point to which I have very frequently adverted in these weekly talks with theater-goers. The point alluded to by my correspondent did not escape my attention, and I had reserved its lesson for future inculcation. But I will give my correspondent's letter with the hope that it may bear much fruit:

"I was much pleased with your criticisms of Mr. Willard's performances. I think the theater-goers generally enjoy the capable actor's work more than anything else that we have here in Pittsburgh of that kind. But there was one point which you neglected to enforce, and which I think adds so much to Mr. Willard's capabilities as an artist. He positively refuses to step out of his character for the purpose of speech making. I commend his good judgment, and declare the speech making habit to be a nuisance on general principles. Do you not agree with me?"

* * *

I AM in full agreement with the sentiments herein expressed. The insistent demand for a speech, or that an actor shall step out of his character part merely to gratify friendly feeling, has been so much abused and is such a wholesale nuisance to most thoughtful playgoers that it ought to be abolished altogether. At the end of a play an audience may get into personal touch with an actor if the occasion should make it fitting, but even this is desirable only on rare occasions. I have watched a half-dozen unthinking people keep up a continual racket for minutes after the orchestra had cut off the general applause when I was quite sure they knew or cared little about the artistic excellence that had in the first place called forth the enthusiasm. Like the old "Claque," made up of free admissions and employes of the house, the promiscuous demand for speech making on the part of the actor or actress has grown to be a nuisance and should be abolished.

THE PLAYGOER.

PERSONAL CHAT

Brief Gossip Concerning the Theater and Its People.

ONE summer Julia Marlowe spent a pleasant and never-to-be-forgotten vacation in the far north of Scotland, among the vine-clad hills and the fragrant heather-grown moors. Here, far from the scenes of her labors, she lived the life of a free woman, undisturbed by the cares of publicity and enjoying to the fullest extent a sense of emancipation. In the neighborhood where she was located were several excellent trout streams and with her chosen companions she enjoyed some rare sport.

An old Highland gillie lent his services to the party and helped them materially by pointing out the selected quiet parts where the wily trout most did congregate. One afternoon the old Scotchman, as he was occupied in putting a fly on Miss Marlowe's line, he looked up to her quizzically and said: "I hear ye're a bonnie actress across the seas." Miss Marlowe was astounded, because she had taken particular good care that her profession should not leak out, desiring to live absolutely incog. She enquired how he knew.

"Oh," said the gillie, "ain o' ma sister's bairns is a clairk in a bonk in Chicago and he's stoppin' awhile wit' us the noo, and yestere'en he seen ye whippin' the stream an' says he, 'Yon's Julia Marlowe, the American actress. I seen her play mony a time at Powers' theater in Chicago.'"

* * *

It will be agreeable news to the Pittsburgh friends of Edward Fielding, the young American actor, that he made his debut as a leading man for Olga Nethersole with great success recently in England. The play was "Sappho." An actress accompanied by a friend, Mrs. Sheldon writes glowingly to a Pittsburgh friend of the young man's accomplishments. The letter says in part:

"We were vastly surprised and more than delighted. As Mrs. Sheldon says, he shows adolescence that is almost an unknown quantity in the first act. As I played "Sappho" to America last time I was over, I know something of the requirements of Jean. I would have been mad with delight to have had Fielding in place of the self-important Englishman who was my Jean. The fact is Fielding takes all sympathy from Miss Nethersole. In the first act he is the boy and he gets a purity over the footlights that I have never seen a man possess before. It is exquisite. When he gets in earnest with his big emotions he is so truthful in them that you stop analyzing and feel. His shame and his loathing and his infatuation were all real. So much so that it made me feel to see her go near him. When he breaks away from her in the third act the audience applauded with relief. When he came back in the fourth act they were grieved. My audiences used to applaud in sympathy when I got him back. Thank heaven, there is one man in the field who can be true to a part and without mannerisms."

* * *

"Tom" Ross, who is featured this season in "Checkers," a dramatization of Henry Blossom's book of that name, which has made quite a hit on the road, was standing in front of his hotel in Springfield, Ill., the other afternoon, when a man who had known him years ago approached him.

"Hello, Tom," said the native. "What are you doing here?"

"Came out to play 'Checkers,'" returned the comedian.

"Gosh!" exclaimed the farmer. "I heard of a man goin' thet fur once to git a drink, but by cracky, I never knowed one to do it to play checkers."

* * *

Mr. Mansfield declares that a criticism is, after all, only one man's opinion, to which might be retorted that an actor's interpretation is, in the last analysis, only one man's conception of a role. All this is wildly misleading. Criticism is ever personal; it does not pretend to voice popular opinion. Heaven help it if it did! And it need not agree with contemporary criticism to return its value. The best of criticism is subjective, is impressionistic. It is never final. There never was and never will be an ultimate tribunal of criticism in this fleeting world of change, where everything from ethics to politics—and what a chasm divides them!—is relative, where only one thing is permanent is impermanency. We may put forth our view of the Mansfieldian Brutus. Of course, he will not agree with us, for to few artists is given the divine privilege of seeing their performance objectively. And so the merry war begun aeons before Aristotle will continue till Gabriel blows his final trump, and then the Henderson of that remote period will shake off his cerements and cry aloud—the last criticism by the last man—"Thou hast sagged in thy intonation, O son of the Apocalypse!" To criticise is human.—New York Sun.

* * *

Everybody isn't as fond of the Rogers brothers and their style of imitative entertainment as Lee Harrison, a member of their company, and an old circus rounder, so far as the brothers are concerned, a fact that was proved in a conversation with an expressive tag which occurred last week.

"And what are they going to do next season?" inquired a friend of Harrison.

"Nothing but 'The Rogers Brothers in London,'" smiled Harrison. "And the year after that 'The Rogers Brothers in Paris,'"

"And I know what they'll play the next year," ventured the cynical one.

"What?" queried the comedian.

"The Rogers Brothers in Hades," came the reply.

* * *

Richard Harding Davis is not going to see the town of Marion, Mass., go without a high class entertainment. During the next two weeks Henry Miller will be playing at the Park theater in Boston, in Davis' new comedy, "The Taming of Helen," so Davis has arranged for a special train to leave that city for Marion early tomorrow, bringing the entire "Taming of Helen" company to the Davis cottage, where luncheon will be served. Then a performance of the play will be given free of charge in the largest hall in the town, every man, woman and child in Greater Marion being invited to attend. The company will return to Boston in time to give the regular evening performance at the Park.

* * *

Andrew C. Wheeler, the author, dramatist, and dramatic critic, best known to the public as Nym Crinkle, died at his home in Monsey, N. Y., last Tuesday. Of recent years Mr. Wheeler devoted his life to writing essays and books, and made but brief visits to New York. Years ago he was a power among the dramatic critics, and a word of praise from Nym Crinkle was of great value, because he was sincere, honest and industrious. Mr. Wheeler was born in New York city 68 years ago.

* * *

There is going to be a merry war between two rival stock companies in Toledo by the time spring is well spent. Frank Burt has arranged to place Rebecca Warren at the head of a strong stock company in a round of popular plays and two Shakespearean revivals at the Lyceum. The Empire, which has had the field pretty much to itself, put on its fighting clothes and secured Melbourne MacDonald to appear at the head of the Empire Company in the Sardou plays at the very same time that the Warren season is in progress. Both will work the

A Few of the Fadette Orchestra—Avenue

Jury Scene in "Resurrection," at the Grand.

souvenir idea and probably before they get through the public will be paid to go into the theaters.

How quickly one syndicate treadeth upon the heels of another may be gathered from the following item: E. D. and Orin Stair will lease and manage a beautiful new theater in Grand Rapids, Mich., next season, work upon the structure being scheduled to start at once. The house will form another link in the Stair and Havlin circuit and will be called the Majestic. It will be of the most modern and approved design and is expected to be one of the handsomest theaters in the west.

A story comes from Boston that Lotta Crabtree impressed with the excellent work of Millie James in "The Little Princess" has consented to allow her to use the old plays like "Bob," "Musette," "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," and "Zip." Mr. Dillingham is considering the idea whether it is feasible to revive these pieces.

* * *

At the close of the present season Charles Richman will leave the Empire theater stock company and the management is planning to submit to join the rapidly increasing fold of Weber and Fields, with whom he has signed a five years' contract. His new managers will star Mr. Richman in a new romantic play which is said, like Mr. Richman, is handsome and which will be seen in New York early next season. In connection with the announcement of Mr. Richman's withdrawal from the Empire stock company it might be well to state that rumor has it that the present season will see the last of that company, since the Empire will open next season with Maude Adams, who will be followed by John Drew, who in turn will be succeeded by Margaret Anglin, who, it is announced, will appear next season as a star. At least these are the "announcements" in their order as to the players mentioned.

* * *

The "visiting star" system is spreading rapidly and bids fair to again become the popular and satisfactory arrangement that it has been in the past. At the Murray Hill theater in New York Elita Proctor Otis, Creston Clarke and Marie Wainwright have appeared being most ably supported by Edwin Holt and Laura Hope Crews and the others of the regular stock company. At the Columbia theater in Brooklyn Mr. Clarke, Melbourne MacDowell and Florence Stone, Miss Otis, David Higgins and Georgia Waldron, R. D. McLean and Odette Tyler have appeared. At the Grand opera house, New Orleans, Miss Wainwright, Mr. McDowell and Miss Stone, George Ober and Mr. Clarke have also appeared. Mr. MacDowell and Miss Stone are now appearing with the Fallman-Melville stock company at the Teck, Buffalo, while other stars are appearing with other companies all over the country.

* * *

Here is an evidence of what the painstaking and persevering actor can accomplish, when he gives his heart to it. There is in Miss Marlowe's company a young actor named Frank Riechar, whose father is stage director at the Imperial theater, Berlin. Young Reichar came to this country four years ago, unable to speak a word of English, but with a determination to succeed upon the American stage. He had played a number of minor parts under his father's direction in Berlin and had received valuable training in stage management. Miss Marlowe, always willing to extend the hand of help to well deservers, employed him in her company as assistant in the stage department, and so well did he economize his opportunities that within a year he was playing small parts and today he is playing an important role in "The Cavalier," and it is impossible to detect the fact that he is not speaking a language that he acquired in his infancy. Miss Marlowe has the highest opinion of the young man and predicts for him a bright future.

* * *

The prohibition of Paul Heyse's play, "Mary of Magdala," by the Prussian censorship has created a vigorous protest in Berlin. A mass meeting has been held there to denounce the censorship and there were present many literary men and artists. The speakers declared that the censorship had become ridiculous and a resolution was adopted calling upon the reichstag to abolish it. A representative of the government who was among the protestants, said that the censorship was getting to be as absurd in Germany as in Austria, where "the word 'Majesty' must not be spoken on the stage, although anything might be be said about God." The German censor's objections, however, would not apply to the English version of the drama which Mrs. Fiske is presenting, for the reason that the play has been greatly changed and expurgated, leaving out the objectionable passages and scenes.

* * *

On her arrival at the depot in Indianapolis recently to fill an engagement in that city, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann was surprised on being approached by a young colored man dressed in the uniform of a chauffeur, carrying a huge bunch of American Beauties, which he handed to her with a note which read as follows: "The bearer of this note will escort you to an automobile which you will accept from a few Indianapolis friends as a token of their admiration and esteem, not only for yourself as a woman, but in memory of the many pleasant moments passed in company with your late husband, Herrmann, the Great."

* * *

During the first act of Mr. Pickwick at the Herald Square theater, New York, on the night of March 9, while Louise Gunning was warbling the opening bars of "Speak Low," the tinkling of an alarm clock was heard. At the familiar sound of the morning call to toil the spectators turned to see whence it came, while Miss Gunning ceased singing. At last the searching ushers located the offending timepiece in a bag, the property of a man and woman, and while the clock still chuckled its glee it was borne out by its shamefaced and abashed owners.

NOTES ABOUT PLAYS AND THE PLAYERS

Robert Hilliard is coming to the Avenue soon.

John Drew is an April attraction at the Alvin.

"D'Arcy of the Guards" is to be given at the Grand shortly.

Blanche Hall has replaced Ellen Berg in Robert Edeson's company.

"King Dodo" will be the attraction at the Alvin following Ethel Barrymore.

Valerie Bergerie & Company have been booked for the Avenue by Manager Davis.

"The Volunteer Organist" is the Bijou underline. It is a new melodrama, with a large surplice choir of boys.

Maude Daniels, the daughter of Frank Daniels, is seriously ill at her home at New Rochelle with scarlet fever.

John J. McNally finished his London stay and is back to New York with plenty of atmosphere for the Rogers Brothers' new piece.

The Empire theater offers the week of March 30, "Black Patti" and a big collection of clever comedians, dancers and singers.

Larry Smith, who is at the Academy this week, was principal comedian when Manager Williams ran stock companies at this theater.

Several theater parties in honor of Miss Mamie Wilzeck, a Pittsburgh girl who is a member of the Fadette orchestra, have been arranged.

The story has gone the rounds that R. B. Mantell will appear next season in one of Wagenhals & Kemper's productions of "The Resurrection."

Grace Cameron has been engaged by George E. White to play the leading role in "Sergeant Kitty," the new musical comedy by A. Bildwin Sloane and James Horan.

Sarah Truax appeared on Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week in the role of Huguet in "If I Were King," supporting E. H. Sothern, at the Garden theater.

Maude Fealy, leading woman with E. S. Willard, will end her engagement on May 23 and immediately go to Denver to fulfill a four weeks' engagement as a stock star.

Liebler & Co. announce that Kyrle Bellew will next season be seen in a new play, probably a dramatization of E. W. Hornung's successful novel, "An Amateur Cracksman."

It is said that "Arizona" is the latest play to be secured for stock purposes. The Academy of Music, Milwaukee, is to be the first city to present August Thomas' military comedy.

A rumor current in Chicago last week that Julia Marlowe contemplated retiring from the stage at the end of the present season. The story is emphatically denied by Miss Marlowe.

It is stated that E. H. Sothern is contemplating the production of Percy Mackaye's "A Canterbury Pilgrimage." If the play is presented Cecelia Loftus will be seen as the wife of Bath.

Paul Kester, who made the dramatization of "The Cavalier," has a beautiful home in Virginia, Woodlawn Mansion is its name. It is in size over 200 acres, and is full of live stock.

The Morgan Grand Opera house in Sharon, Pa., which was burned on October 31, 1902, has been rebuilt and vastly improved, and was reopened Wednesday with Horace Lewis in "A Poor Relation."

It is announced that Frances Hodgson Burnett will dramatize for Robert Hilliard her book, "In Connection With the De Willoughby Claim," promising to have the manuscript completed by January 1, 1904.

"The Bishop's Move," James K. Hackett's first venture as a manager, finished its brief career in Chicago, and will be laid away on the shelf. W. H. Thompson will be starred next season, but in another play.

Lola and Nellie, two of the well-known trio of Hawthorne sisters, hope to star next season. L. J. Rodriguez, business manager for Julia Marlowe, is the husband of the third sister, and he is engineering the deal.

Maurice Grau has written to Olga Nethersole, in London, begging to be relieved of his contract to star her in this country next season. Mr. Grau says his health is poor and that he will not be in this country next fall.

It is said that Madam Sarah Bernhardt contemplates an early production of the "Resurrection" at her theater in Paris in opposition to Madam Bady, who is creating a furore as "Masiova" at the Odeon theater, Paris.

Owen Fawcett is preparing a volume entitled "Fifty Years Behind the Footlights." Mr. Fawcett, who has just returned to his home in Detroit because of the closing of the Robert Emmet company, has just completed his 50th year in the profession.

Edna Wallace Hopper is contesting the will of her stepfather, the late Alexander Dunsmuir, James Dunsmuir of Victoria, B. C., the wealthy coal man and owner of a third of Vancouver island, is the defendant in the suit, which is said to involve millions.

At the close of the hundredth performance of "The Darling of the Gods" at the Belasco theater on the night of March 9, David Belasco was presented by the members of the company with two large Satsuma vases. The presentation speech was made by George Arliss.

It is said that David Warfield's next play will be entirely different from "The Auctioneer," with which he is drawing fine audiences during the current season. It will be built upon lines of greater seriousness than those observed in construction of "The Auctioneer," and the central character will be entirely unlike anything this gifted player has ever undertaken.

Mr. Thomas Meighan, formerly of the Grand opera house forces, but who has until recently been playing en tour with Miss Elsie DeWolfe's company, will make his reappearance with the stock company in "Resurrection" next week. Mr. Meighan will soon be a member of Miss Maxine Elliott's company. During the coming summer he will play with the stock company at Providence, R. I.

Augustus Pitou and Joseph Arthur have signed a contract with Jules Murray for their dramatization of the late E. P. Roe's novel "He Fell in Love with His Wife." Mr. Murray will produce the play early next season. It is in four acts.

Rose Stahl, who is starring this season with William Bonelli in "Janice Meredith" and who is at the Empire this week, will be seen next season in a production of one of the most London successes, the American rights to which Mr. Bonelli has bought.

Mary Mannering is to emulate the example of Mrs. Langtry and establish a racing stable of her own. One of the most widely celebrated trainers in this country has been engaged by the young actress and is now in Kentucky purchasing a string of promising 2-year-olds.

"Fools of Nature" is the name of a four-act comedy which Henry V. Esmond has written for Miss Julia Marlowe, who will present it at the Criterion theater, New York, next winter. The leading part is that of an English lady of title, and the action takes place at the Henley regatta.

The size of the weekly cheques paid over to Mr. Daugtry as royalty for the dramatic version of "The Cavalier," by Miss Julia Marlowe are a revelation to that distinguished gentleman, and they have seriously demoralized his devotion to literature since he has determined for the future to devote himself almost exclusively to playwriting. The new play deals with a phase of life in Cuba just prior to the outbreak of the late Spanish-American war.

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Klein-Ott Brothers—Duquesne.

GOSSIP FROM THE THEATRICAL CENTER

Miss Elsie De Wolf in a Comedy of Manners and Millinery—The Circus at Madison Square Garden. News of Coming Changes.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Elsie DeWolfe is at the Madison Square theater in another of those pink tea comedies which she affects, and in which she is always pleasant and cosy. This particular comedy is called "Cynthia." The name tells you that the star appears in the title role, because if the play were intended for only an average good company the management would have felt it necessary to give it a title that smacked more of action and would look better on the billboards. "Cynthia" might mean anything—or nothing. There are cruel persons here who say that the latter word fits it pretty well.

"Cynthia" Is Fitchian.

I wonder if we are not getting a little tired of these dressmakers' plays, in which the principal character is always expected to wear a lot of Paris "creations" in gowns and hats, with a grace that tells of constant use. It seems to me that we have been nearly be Fitched to distraction by these inanities in the last few years. Clyde Fitch is not responsible for "Cynthia," however. It is only a colorable imitation of his style of play, although I am not sure that the imitation is not better than the prototype in many respects. Hilbert H. Davies, who has been a dramatic critic in several cities, and has picked up the mannerisms and jargon of latter-day comedy, to fair purpose, is given as the writer of "Cynthia."

If we had not seen so many Clyde Fitch works in the last year or two, we might feel better disposed toward "Cynthia." When I say "we," I mean New York playgoers as a whole. And oh! we do want something else besides these interminable "society" vacuums and sorish in musical comedies. If someone would only write a good play, with life, and heart, and vigor, and real humor, what a treat it would be!

As for "Cynthia," it is not a bad specimen of its class. It tells a sane if rather vapid story, and one is mildly interested throughout. The dialogue is witty and the humor wholesome, while the one or two opportunities for dramatic force which are given to Miss DeWolfe are used by her to the utmost.

Cynthia, wife of Albert Jerold, played by Charles Cherry, is a gay but innocent young matron, who gets all out of her frivolous life that she can, without overstepping the bounds of propriety. In some way peculiar to women in comedies of this kind, she gets tangled up with a friend of the family—a "tame cat," to use the English idiom which is introduced in the piece here and there. This "tame cat" is Teddy Hamilton, satisfactorily represented by Arnold Daly. Cynthia manages to borrow some money that she cannot pay, from a Hebrew money lender, excellently done by Max Freeman, and Teddy comes to her relief. Then there are some unpleasant suspicions, which are shared by Cynthia's good-humored, easy-going English husband, and the situation is threatening. It all comes out right in the end, and Cynthia is taken to the bosom of her husband, as well as to that of her audience.

The money lender played by Max Freeman is called Isaacs, and he looks it. It is the best bit of character-acting that New York has seen for a long time.

It is quite evident that Mr. Davies has read his Balzac diligently, for the whole tone of the comedy suggests one of the plots in the "Comedie Humaine," although the epigrams probably are the playwright's own, and he never allows his characters to become coarse, either in speech or action. "Cynthia" is likely to last as long as do most of Miss DeWolfe's plays, and her gowns are lovely beyond all cavil.

"The Prince of Pilsen."

Another musical comedy has come to join the ranks of girl-stuffed follies which are devastating Broadway. It is at the Broadway theater, whence it has driven "The Silver Slipper," and its title is "The Prince of Pilsen." I do not know that I need introduce it in this formal way, for its management have contrived to keep it before the eyes of the American public pretty steadily since it was first produced in another city—Boston, if I mistake not—some months ago.

Henry W. Savage is the producer of this new musical comedy, and we know, from what Col. Savage has done with the Castle Square opera company, that he is a shrewd man, with his finger on the pulse of the people. I cannot remember even a partial failure by the colonel since he has been a power in theatricals in New York. He has hit it right with "The Prince of Pilsen," too.

The libretto was written by Frank Pixley and the music is by Gustav Lauders. You will remember that these two young men are the authors of "King Dodo," which made a strong hit in this city, as well as in Chicago. Whether "The Prince of Pilsen" will be as successful must remain to be seen. That it is a meritorious affair, particularly as to the music, cannot be denied. Mr. Luders has the knack of writing catchy melodies, and he has been prodigal of them in this new effort. He leans to graceful, flowing airs, which soothe the mind, while the rollicking tunes that tell of jollity and a free rein to the stream of fun are equally well given. The whole score is musicianly, and not as reminiscent as some of those we are listening to on Broadway.

The scenes are laid in Germany, and one of the best numbers is an unaccompanied students' song at Heidelberg. There are an American girl, an American matron—young and beautiful, played by Helen Bertram—and a French maid—impersonated by the ever-useful and industrious Jeannette Bageard, who has a fair singing voice and never tires of dancing, no matter how vigorous it may be. John W. Ransone, who used to be widely known for his characterization of Richard Croker, as "the ruler of New York," plays Hans Wagner, a Cincinnati brewer, with much unction and some good songs.

I am not going to tell you the plot of "The Prince of Pilsen," because it would not be worth while. Suffice it that when a prince and a wealthy American girl are in juxtaposition there must be some love making, with a great deal of corresponding difficulty. All this is shown in dialogue and songs, and it is impressed on the audience with sufficient strength to make it feel, satisfied with the librettist, even if he has not shown himself to be a great one.

The chorus is large, and, like all Col. Savage's choruses, it can sing as well as look well. The girls are beautiful, and are always well dressed, while the men look manly, and sing as if they meant it. The piece is beautifully staged, and there is no reason why it should not be one of the big hits of the New York season.

To the Small Boys' Delight.

I cannot pass over the circus. I was there on Wednesday night, and I am free to confess that anything more bewilderingly beautiful than the pageant which opened the proceedings I never saw in Madison Square garden or anywhere else. Need I say that this circus is the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth," or do you know it already? The big garden was comfortably filled. I noticed a few empty seats here and there, but then the garden is a tremendously large place, and it is only now and then that it can be actually packed. Another thing, the management advertise conspicuously on their billboards, programs and elsewhere, as well as in their newspaper announcements, that there are "No free tickets to any one," and when one cuts off the deadhead list of the average circus it means a material lessening of the number of spectators, although the box office usually shows a better complexion. As the attendance on Wednesday night was "all money," save for the few usual courtesies to the press, however, the crowd was large enough to please Mr. James Bailey, proprietor of the enterprise, as well as the astute "Tody" Hamilton, who, as of yore, was in general charge.

There are more of what are known as "freaks" with the show than in other years. All these are installed in a large hall separate from the main part of the building, where the circus proper is shown in three rings and on two stages. There are giants, dwarfs, a Hon-faced boy, an Esau lady, Russian dancers, and a lot of other interesting curiosities, many of whom can play music and do other things to divert, besides offering an unusual spectacle in their own personalities.

The animals are numerous, and in many instances rare, and there is a large herd of elephants, all of whom perform in the rings, and of whom it might well be said, in Dr. Johnson's famous words, "It is not so wonderful that they do their tricks so well as that they do them at all."

I wish I could describe the opening procession and ballet. It is called "The Tribute of Balkis." It is a mass of horses, chariots, ballet girls in diaphanous draperies, singers robed in Grecian garments, soldiers of Rome, Greece and ancient Egypt, and through it all weird music that makes your hair curl. I never saw anything like it in a circus before. I believe it is the work of Bolossy Kiralfy. He well deserves his fame as an unequaled arranger of spectacles in which beautiful girls are a prominent feature. The marching, countermarching, maneuvering and dancing take half an hour at least, and it is half an hour well spent.

Then come all kinds of stunts, with scores of people in them who are known all over the world for grace, daring and agility. The one great big hit of the show in this line is achieved by "Cyclo, the Kinetic Demon." He is a bicyclist, who rushes around inside a cylinder of slats like a continuous rail fence, and who actually swirls around near the top, about 20 feet from the ground, in a horizontal position, held to the slats by centrifugal force. He ventures very near the top. Should his wheel happen to run off, he would be whirled to the other end of the garden, probably with every bone broken. For this reason, and because every one is thinking it his performance is a dreadfully thrilling sight.

There are to be a lot of changes in New York theatricals next week and the week following. DeWolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick" will leave the Herald Square after his Saturday night performance, and on Monday we shall have Grace George in "Pretty Peggy," said to be the best thing she has had.

Changes in Theaters.

This is the last week of "Florodora," at the Grand will be Israel Zangwill's much-discussed play, "Children of the Ghetto," which has never before been given in Pittsburgh.

Olga Nethersole has secured the English acting rights in a new play by the Parisian dramatist Jean Richepin, for which she has commissioned Mrs. Craigie to make her an adaptation.

Minna Gale, who married several years ago and retired from the stage, will make her reappearance next month in New York City, appearing in "As You Like It," for the benefit of Vassar College.

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There will be a number of theater parties composed of employes of local stores at the Bijou next week. In one party 150 will attend, while another party of 100 young women will see "Only a Shop Girl" in a body, refusing to be accompanied by the young men of the establishment where all are employed.

Mme. Duse is to make another farewell visit to America next winter, if she carries out her intentions, as indicated by a letter Liebler & Co. have received. The tour will be of eight weeks, four of which are to be spent in New York. She will play her old repertoire of "Magda," "Camille," "La Femme de Claude," etc., having abandoned the idea of giving the d'Annunzio plays.

The English rights of "The Cavalier," with which Miss Julia Marlowe has scored so heavily this season, have been sold to Mr. Francis Nelleon, a prominent London manager who was recently in New York. He has now submitted a proposition to Mr. Charles B. Dillingham, Miss Marlowe's manager, whereby she shall appear in London this summer creating her original part of Charlotte Durand.

ORIENTAL RUGS and fine carpets require careful treatment. Our facilities for dusting, scouring and dyeing are unsurpassed—our deliveries the promptest. BRACE BROS., Both Telephones—Wilkinsburg 23.

Miss Elsie DeWolf In "Cynthia."

IN THE LOCAL THEATERS

An Array of Unusual Strong Attractions Promised in Pitsburgh Theaters This Week.

Alvin—Julia Marlowe.

MISS MARLOWE comes to the Alvin theater tomorrow night with "The Cavalier," which is said to be one of the best successes she has ever had during her career on the stage, and the evidences at the box office would indicate that the house will be crowded to its capacity throughout the entire week. The play is a dramatization by Paul Kester and George Middleton of George W. Cable's intensely interesting romance of the same name, "The Cavalier," and it is interesting to note that this is the first book Mr. Cable has ever had put upon the stage, and the success of it should be exceedingly gratifying to him. The immense popularity of the novel has probably had a great deal to do with the success of the play, but in spite of this advantage, we understand that the merits of the play are such as to make it independent of any extraneous assistance. Those who have read the book will understand that the play has elements to make it popular with theatergoers. There is merit in it and there is heart interest, there is pathos, which sometimes approaches tragedy, and withal there is an abundance of comedy to make the play a happy and cheering entertainment.

Accompanying Miss Marlowe is perhaps one of the strongest companies ever gotten to support a star, including as it does, Frank Worthing, Frank Kingdon, Clarence Handyside, Edgar L. Davenport, William Lewers, Kate Lester, Olive Oliver, Katherine Wilson and Gwendolyn Valentine. Owing to the trying nature of Miss Marlowe's part, it has been found impossible for her to appear at more than one matinee a week, and consequently during her engagement at the Alvin this week, there will be only one matinee, that to be played on Saturday, March 28.

Grand—"Resurrection."

Pittsburgh is to see the much-discussed dramatization of Tolstoy's celebrated novel, "Resurrection," much earlier than is usual here with big New York successes. Manager Harry Davis is indefatigable, however, in his quest for the latest novelties the theatrical market affords, and to this end stops at nothing in the matter of expense to give the Pittsburgh public a view of the latest plays at the hands of his stock company. Indeed, the stock company has been the first on many previous occasions to present the latest New York plays in Pittsburgh, but nothing this house has ever presented before approaches it in importance the presentation this week of "Resurrection." This play is the prevailing sensation in London, Paris, Berlin and New York, and is in course of rehearsal in Vienna, Madrid, and many other European capitals. Pittsburgh is the first city to see it outside of New York. It is said to set forth one of the most direct lessons that has ever been taught on a New York stage. With the tremendous vogue attained by Tolstoy's novel of the same name—his masterpiece—it were superfluous to rehearse its powerful and convincing story. Suffice to say that the great Russian reformer has made an appeal to the better natures of the peoples of the world, which for power, eloquence and uncompromising truth has surely no parallel in modern literature.

Stage Director Huffman made several trips to New York in the interests of this week's production, and it is safe to predict that "Resurrection" as it will be given at the Grand will compare favorably in the matter of atmosphere and scenic environment with the original production. The cast is an exceptionally long one, and employs in addition to the full strength of the regular stock company, the services of a number of players especially engaged from New York city. The scenes are all faithful pictures of life in far off Russia; among them the prison at Moscow, and a halting station at Tomsk, Siberia. The sale of seats for "Resurrection" has been unusually large, and indicates a big week's business. The curtain will rise promptly at 2 and 8 p. m.

Bijou—"Only a Shop Girl."

A new star comes to the Bijou this week. She is Lottie Williams, in the new sensational comedy drama, "Only a Shop Girl," by Maria Wellesley Sterling, author of "On the Suwanee River." So far this season critics have treated the play very well, which means that Bijou patrons can expect a good show when "Only a Shop Girl" opens its engagement tomorrow afternoon. Miss Williams plays the part of a waif, wide-awake, impulsive and unable to speak without using slang. An innovation in a dramatic production will be the interpolating of many musical numbers and vaudeville acts. The cast includes such well-known people as Adele Luehrmann, Ann Singleton, Gertrude Estire, Ethel Knight, Jenn'e Cooper, Bessie Zellar, Margaret Barrett, Grace Farrell, Mable Gillett, Emma Barron, Sarah Stockwell, William Walcott, Robert W. Smiley, M. B. Streeter, Eugene LaRue, O. M. Dunn, Theodore Lytell and Harry Roberts.

Empire—"Janice Meredith."

Tomorrow night at the Empire theater "Janice Meredith," a dramatization by Edward E. Rose of the well-known novel of that name, will be presented for one week. The scenery, costumes and property of the original production were bought entire from Frank McKee for Mr. Bonelli and Miss Stahl, and the play will be seen here with the same investure. This is particularly true of the battle tableau at the end of the second act; the third-act climax, based upon the incident of the troops crossing the Delaware, and the third-act "set" showing the ruins of a church that has stood an artillery attack. Mr. Bonelli will play Charles Fownes, who appears in the first act as a bondsman to the father of Janice, and later as an aid and spy on the staff of George Washington. Miss Rose Stahl will be Janice. Miss Stahl is probably better equipped to play the ingenuous heroine of the famous play than most actresses, possessing the physical beauty as well as the sauciness characteristic of the girl with whom everyone was in love. This is Mr. Bonelli's fourth season as a star, he having risen to the stellar position in the play of his own writing, which is still on tour.

Avenue—Fadette Orchestra-Vaudeville.

By engaging the famous Fadettes, the most celebrated woman orchestra the world has ever known, Manager Harry Davis of the Avenue family theater has introduced a decided innovation, one that will be received with exclamations of pleasure from Pittsburgh music lovers. Of all the orchestras heard at the Pittsburgh exposition last fall, none was more pleasing than the Fadette, which is composed of good-looking young women graduates from the Boston Conservatory of Music. When Manager Davis learned that the Fadettes had decided to appear in a limited number of concerts in the principal theaters of the country he hastened to close a contract with Miss Nichols for the appearance of the orchestra at the Avenue. This contract calls for concerts afternoons and evenings, and it is quite safe to predict that "musical Pittsburgh" will attend these delightful festivals in force. By diverting from the well-worn path so long tredden by other managers, and presenting nothing but the most refined, clean and wholesome attractions, Manager Davis has made the Avenue the most popular continuous vaudeville theater in the country. Notwithstanding the unusual expense connected with the engagement of the Fadettes as a feature, Manager Davis has provided a program of 15 thoroughly refined acts and novelties, among the notable performers engaged for the week being John T. Sullivan and company, Miss Zelma Rawlston, Fields and Ward, the Reiff brothers, Guyer and Daly, George B. Alexander, Crane brothers and Belmont, Al Waltz, the Parros brothers and others.

Duquesne—Hungarian Boys Band.

The Hungarian Boys Band, which has been making such a big hit in New York since the organization arrived in this country recently, has been engaged by Manager Williams for the Duquesne theater next week. This band numbers 31 musicians and each of them is a master on his instrument. This will be the band's first engagement outside of the metropolis, and it was only after a lot of hard work that Manager Williams was able to secure it. Thorne and Carleton will present a new act entitled "The Lady in the Cab." Filson and Errol will also have a new offering, while Jess Dandy, who is so well known to the theatergoing public of this city, will tell a lot of jokes. Murphy and Nichols, in a new act, "The Bifurcated Girl," are two interesting performers. George Thatcher, the minstrel, will also entertain. Klein, Ott brothers and Nickerson, who do a really clever musical turn; Miss Eva Mudge, "The Military Girl" in quick character changes; the Four Nelsons comique, who do an acrobatic act out of the ordinary. The kinetograph will present a complete new set of views next week.

Academy—Trocadero Burlesquers.

Messrs. Waldron and Bryant will bring their famous Trocadero company to the Academy this week.

The first part is entitled "Prince Henry's Visit," and Larry Smith will play the part of Prince Henry. Mr. W. M. McEvoy will assume the role of his valet, and these two clever comedians will keep the fun going fast while they are on the stage. The closing skit is called "The School of Love" and is said to be one of the funniest burlesques ever given to the stage.

The olio will present Adolph Adams, impersonator of famous characters; Larry Smith and Mamie Champion, in a new and laughable comedy creation; Carrie Massoney and Martha Hableman, two accomplished duettists; the three Herbert brothers, wonderful acrobats.

Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto."

The celebrated Jewish play, "The Children of the Ghetto," with its view of life among the Jews of London, which was so much in vogue in New York and the principal cities of the country two seasons ago, has been secured by Manager Davis for a production at the Grand opera house following "Resurrection" next week. This will be the first time of "The Ghetto" on a Pittsburgh stage, as the original company did not favor Pittsburgh in its itinerary.

John Drew's Engagement.

John Drew, who has not been seen in this city for the past three years, will make his re-appearance at the Alvin week of April 20, presenting his latest success, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," which, notwithstanding its odd sounding title, is a play which emphasizes that comedy in pathos of which the comedian is a thorough master, and a feature of that success has been the hit Lionel Barrymore, Mr. Drew's nephew and son of Maurice Barrymore, who has scored the triumph of his career in the role of an Italian organ-grinder. Managers Nixon & Zimmerman have decided, owing to the numerous inquiries for seats for this eminent actor, to open the seat sale for Mr. Drew's engagement next Tuesday, March 24.

Ethel Barrymore—In Double Bill.

This delightful actress, whose work in "Captain Jinks" will be so pleasantly remembered in Pittsburgh, comes to the Alvin next week in a double bill, "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse," in which she has won the highest praise of both critics and theatergoers.

Triumph of "Mr. Blue Beard."

Many theatrical successes have been made in New York during the past five years, but nont of them has approached, either in magnitude, merit or public interest, Klaw & Erlanger's colossal production of the Drury Lane spectacle, "Mr. Blue Beard," now running at the Knickerbocker Theater. Since its opening performance Wednesday evening, January 21, it has played to the utmost capacity of the house, with the largest continuous advance sale ever known in New York to its credit. Up to this time over 100,000 people have seen this spectacle.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," its predecessor, presented in New York last year, made a tremendous hit, but "Mr. Blue Beard" has eclipsed even the wonderful record of that attraction for attendance. The later is larger, both in the number of people employed and in scenic equipment and is far more spectacularly gorgeous. The story, too, is more comic, as American producers aiming to make its chief interest humorous. The scenery and marvelously beautiful costumes are utilized in the main as the vehicle for a great funny entertainment, which would be a success in itself even if divested of its gorgeously spectacular glitter. Taken in combination, the humorous story, witty dialogue, bright lyrics, clever musical specialties, wonderfully artistic ballets, the magnificent scenery and dazzlingly brilliant costumes make up the greatest indoor entertainment ever presented in this country. This is the verdict of everyone who has seen "Mr. Blue Beard."

The Original Chinese Honeymoon Company Coming.

Arrangements were completed yesterday by Nixon & Zimmerman to bring the original Chinese Honeymoon company to the Alvin for a week in May. The company will be on its way from New York to Chicago, and will present the charming opera in this city with precisely the same cast, effects, etc., as seen at the Casino theater, New York, for over 300 performances.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"King Dodo" comes to the Alvin in April.

Robert Hilliard is an early Avenue attraction.

"The Vlunteer Organist" comes to the Bijou March 30.

"Black Patti," with a big company is the Empire underline.

Hagenbeck's wild animal show is coming to the Empire soon.

Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots" and "A Country nurse" is the Alvin underline.

Sara Kendall will continue playing "The Vinegar Buyer" all summer, going to the Pacific coast by slow stages.

Clement Scott, the well-known London critic, who has been out of health for a year or more, is reported to be dangerously ill.

"The Children of the Ghetto," Zangwill's wonderful story of Jewish life, will be seen on the stage of the Grand following "Resurrection."

M. Rostand, whose schemes are much discussed by the Parisian press, is said to be preparing for M. Coquelin a new adaptation of Goethe's "Faust."

McIntire and Heath, who have been coming to Pittsburgh for 30 years, will soon return to the Duquesne with a new act entitled, "Dr. Lorenzbreakbone."

If Clyde Fitch can complete his plans, he may go to an island in the Pacific ocean for a year or more so as to regain his health, which refuses to permanently mend.

A well-authenticated report comes from New York to the effect that if E. S. Willard is able to secure a suitable play he will star Miss Maude Fealy in it next season.

Mary Anderson and Julia Arthur have notified the committee that they will appear at the benefit for Clara Morris in New York. Miss Arthur will appear in "Mercedes."

The new Dixie Theater of Scranton, Pa., was added to the Star-Havlin syndicate during the past week. James K. Hackett and Mrs. Fiske have been booked to play there next month.

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Edwin S. McKim, the well-known local actor, who will present A. F. Nall's magnificent play of the Rebellion, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," for the benefit of Battery B, N. G. P., at the close of the Bijou Theater's regular season, is gradually coming to the front as a star.

There will be a number of theater parties composed of employes of local stores at the Bijou next week. In one party 150 will attend, while another party of 100 young women will see "Only a Shop Girl" in a body, refusing to be accompanied by the young men of the establishment where all are employed.

Mme. Duse is to make another farewell visit to America next winter, if she carries out her intentions, as indicated by a letter Liebler & Co. have received. The tour will be of eight weeks, four of which are to be spent in New York. She will play her old repertoire of "Magda," "Camille," "La Femme de Claude," etc., having abandoned the idea of giving the d'Annunzio plays.

The English rights of "The Cavalier," with which Miss Julia Marlowe has scored so heavily this season, have been sold to Mr. Francis Nelleon, a prominent London manager who was recently in New York. He has now submitted a proposition to Mr. Charles B. Dillingham, Miss Marlowe's manager, whereby she shall appear in London this summer creating her original part of Charlotte Durand.

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Season Prices—$30, $25, $20, $15, $10, $7.50

Old subscribers retain their old seats by notifying Mr. Wilson before March 28th. New subscription orders taken now, filed as received; seats ready for delivery April 6 to 11. Mail orders received. No Single Ticket Sale or orders taken before April 16. Address for all information, G. H. Wilson, at Mellor Music Store, 319 Fifth Ave. Tel. Grant 1269.

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A TRUE ROMANCE OUTSTRIPS TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION"

The Heir to Thirteen Castles and Half a Million Acres Is Found Innocent at Last, After Praying for Death for Fifty Years in a Siberian Convict Camp.

By CASIMER BRUNESOFF.

Circumstances Led to the Conviction of Count Kazimoff, the Pet of St. Petersburg Society, for the Murder of His Chum Because of a Pretty Peasant Girl.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—In some respects Count Tolstoy's powerful novel, "Resurrection," is not so dramatic or absorbing as the true story of a worn, sad-faced old man who a few days ago stepped feebly from the Moscow express at the Central station here, and with the help of a young man in his company entered the sleigh waiting to convey him to the family residence of the Kazimoffs. This old man was Count Theodore Kazimoff, who has now returned from Siberia, whither he was exiled 50 years ago for the murder of his best friend, Count Demetri Dolgorouki.

For 50 years Count Kazimoff prayed for death in a Siberian penal settlement, crushed by the severity of his punishment and by the knowledge that all his relatives and friends believed him guilty of the atrocious crime for which he had been condemned. Now, after all these years of physical suffering and mental agony, it has been discovered that Count Kazimoff was innocent of the crime of which he was accused and a pardon granted by the czar has enabled him to return to his old home in St. Petersburg, to die in liberty, with every stain removed from his character.

Few lives have been more tragic than that of Count Kazimoff, and few innocent men have had to undergo so terrible an ordeal as that which he has undergone, yet as things have turned out, he must be thankful that his prayer for speedy death was not answered, and that he has lived long enough for his guiltlessness to be established before all the world.

Heir of a Great House.

The beginning of this remarkable story takes us back to the year 1852, when Count Theodore Kazimoff was a gay young officer in the cavalry guards. His father was the head of the Kazimoffs, one of the foremost noble families of the Russian empire, and being the eldest son, Count Theodore was the heir to the greater part of the vast estates and wealth which his forefathers had accumulated. The magnificent inheritance that awaited him consisted of half a million acres of land in various parts of Russia, 13 palaces and castles, besides some score of hunting lodges, summer villas and smaller residences, and a fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

He was 25 years old, tall, handsome and the darling of St. Petersburg society; a beautiful girl of high character and equally noble birth had promised to become his wife, and his superior officers prophesied for him a distinguished military career. In short, Count Kazimoff seemed to possess everything required to make a young man happy, and certainly few men can hope to enjoy life more than he did on the eve of the tragedy that was about to overwhelm him.

Count Demetri Dolgorouki, his most intimate friend, was a young man in similarly fortunate circumstances. He, too, was an eldest son and the heir to immense wealth and estates, hardly less extensive than those of Count Kazimoff, on which they bordered. Count Kazimoff and Count Dolgorouki had been schoolboys together, had made a foreign tour together and were the best of friends till a woman came between them. This was a girl named Fedora Tebloff, the daughter of the house porter at the club which both the young officers frequented.

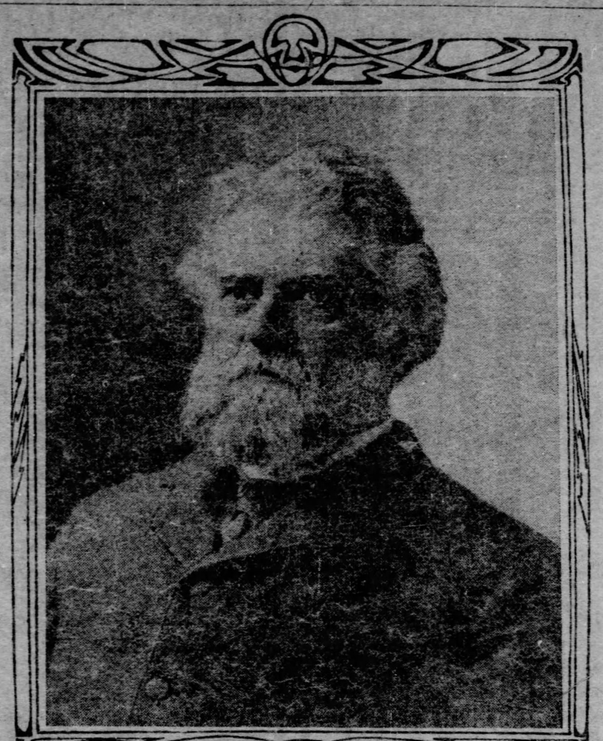
The Fatal Face.

Fedora Tebloff was at that time 19 years old and beautiful, according to the standards of her class, a fact of which she herself was well aware. She was coquettish in the extreme and always had a bevy of admirers in her wake. Count Kazimoff was her chosen favorite until one day, in an evil hour for all concerned, he introduced his friend, Count Dolgorouki, to her, and the fickle maiden quickly transferred her affections to the newcomer.

Count Kazimoff spared no pains to regain Fedora's favor, but Dolgorouki did his utmost to supplant his comrade, so that the old friendship between the young men developed into the fiercest hatred. Many stormy encounters took place, and once, when Count Kazimoff found Count Dolgorouki in Fedora's company, angry words led to blows and a savage hand-to-hand struggle.

A duel was the inevitable result, and this was fought on the following day in a field on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. Swords were used, and the two noblemen, both skilled in the use of the weapon, fought as only the deadliest enemies fight—with intent to kill. It soon became clear that Count Kazimoff had found his master, and in the fifth round he received a wound in the right arm which disabled him and caused the seconds to put an end to the duel.

The combatants shook hands at the finish, and Count Kazimoff expressed a desire that their old friendship might be revived and the cause of their enmity forgotten. The reconciliation seemed complete, and not long afterward Count Dolgorouki accepted an invitation from Count Kazimoff to go hunting on his estate at Ljubjana, in the province of Novgorod.



Prof. Simon Newcomb.
One of the Most Famous Scientists of the United States.

Renewed the Quarrel.

On the third day of their stay came the tragedy that meant death to the one and lifelong penal servitude to the other. Kazimoff and Dolgorouki were out hunting together, and the topic of Fedora Tebloff seems to have been raised again, for the huntsmen and beaters in attendance on them noticed that the two noblemen were engaged in a hot dispute. Their voices were raised in anger, and the attendants heard Count Dolgorouki threaten to inform Count Kazimoff's fiancee of his fondness for Fedora Tebloff, to which Kazimoff replied that he would kill him if he did.

At the height of their quarrel, when both men were beside themselves, they suddenly found themselves at close quarters with two wild boars, and started off in hot haste to get a shot at the game. The attendants were left behind, but they heard the sound of many gunshots, and concluded that the two noblemen were having good sport.

Nearly an hour later Count Kazimoff rejoined the party of beaters and inquired where Dolgorouki was. Dolgorouki, however, had not been seen, and as he did not put in an appearance when darkness set in a search was made for him, but in vain. The next day the search was resumed, and, guided by marks of blood, the rescue party found his dead body buried in ten feet of snow about a half mile from the spot where he had last been seen in the company of his host, Count Kazimoff, who was at once arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

A Frightful Ordeal.

Of course, the evidence against the count was overwhelming. The enmity between the two young men which had led to the duel, the sudden reconciliation, the invitation to hunt on Kazimoff's estate, the renewed quarrel and the gunshots heard by the beaters all pointed to Kazimoff's guilt. He was accused of having feigned reconciliation with Dolgorouki in order to lure him to his remote estate, and there to butcher him in the woods, confident in the assumption that his own retainers would not give evidence against him. No stranger had been seen in the neighborhood for weeks and no one else was in that part of the forest when the crime was committed.

Kazimoff protested his innocence, but his protestations were disregarded and he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to one of lifelong banishment to Siberia, with penal servitude for the first ten years. Before his start eastward Count Kazimoff had to undergo the terrible ordeal of being formally degraded from his rank as an officer. This ceremony, which is more relentlessly severe in Russia than in any other country—worse even than the ordeal Dreyfus had to undergo in France—was performed in the presence of all the officers and men of Kazimoff's regiment. Count Kazimoff was brought to the parade grounds in chains, and two common soldiers stripped him of his uniform and dressed him in convict garb before the eyes of the assembled regiment. This accomplished, they took his sword out of its scabbard, broke it, and beat him with the blunt edge of the severed halves.

Next, one-half of Kazimoff's head was shaved bald and the hair on the remaining half cropped close. Finally he was led around in front of all the ranks, while the two soldiers showered blows on his bare back with the dreaded knouts used by the Cossacks. This process it is interesting to note, is still practiced in Russia in case of degradation of officers from their rank.

Count Kazimoff broke down utterly before the degrading ceremony was half over, wept bitterly, and toward the end had to be dragged around in a fainting condition. A day or two later he started on his long and terrible journey to Siberia. To put the finishing touch to it all, the last two items of news that he heard from the outside world before leaving St. Petersburg were that his fiancee had become the betrothed of another man and that Fedora Tebloff had cursed him as the murderer of her lover, Dolgorouki.

Kazimoff was henceforth "Convict No. 108," and was dispatched into exile in company with a gang of other unfortunates condemned to the same fate. They were chained together, and, as was customary in those days, they did the whole of the journey on foot, goaded by the cruel knouts of the Cossacks sent to escort them.

Their destination was Zistam, some hundred miles north of Tomsk, and on arrival there they were put to work in the mines. Kazimoff was chained night and day to four other convicts, all coarse, brutal fellows, and all undergoing punishment for crimes of exceptional violence. What torture this permanent lack of privacy and this forced association with four ruffians was to a man of Kazimoff's stamp may well be imagined.

For 10 hours every day the five prisoners had to work together in the mines, and at night they slept together in a miserable hut. When there was work to be done the four plebeian criminals combined to give their aristocratic companion the biggest share of it, and when rations were served they took care that he received the smallest share. When they found that he would not participate in their coarse conversation and their vile jokes they beat and kicked him to "knock the pride out of him," as they put it.

Kazimoff was not always chained to the same ruffians, and sometimes his immediate companions were kind enough, if rough and far too uneducated to be real company to him, but during all the 10 long years that it lasted this penal servitude in chains was literally hell on earth for the ex-favorite of high society in St. Petersburg.

It is a mystery how Kazimoff lived through these terrible years at all, for when they were over he resembled a broken-down man of 70, though he was only 35. Thenceforth he was allowed to inhabit his own little hut and to do practically what he liked so long as he did not leave the village and reported himself to the authorities twice a day. Rations were served to him and he received a small allowance of money for necessary expenses.

Since his condemnation and departure from St. Petersburg Kazimoff had not received any kind message from all his relatives and friends, and his heart was bitter against them.

Married a Peasant.

After three years of solitude Kazimoff obtained permission to marry the widow of a workman who had been exiled for a political offense, and who had died before his term had expired. The woman belonged to the working classes, but she was kind and affectionate, and Kazimoff considered marriage with her preferable to the awful solitude which he had been enduring. On the day of the wedding Kazimoff had a portrait of himself and his plebeian bride taken, and this he sent to his relatives in St. Petersburg with a reminder that their first-born would be the heir to the Kazimoff wealth and estates. The union, however, was childless, and Kazimoff's wife died five years later, leaving him alone again.

For over 30 years he dragged on a solitary, miserable existence, limited to the society of ex-criminals and deprived of everything that makes life worth living. In the earlier years he still entertained a hope that his innocence might be established, but as year after year went by without bringing one favorable sign he resigned himself to the inevitable and prayed that death might end his earthly sufferings.

The truth about the mystery came out before the death of a workman named Tebloff recently. Tebloff was the brother of the pretty Fedora, who had been the cause of the quarrel between Kazimoff and Dolgorouki, and on his deathbed he sent for a priest to hear his confession that he had murdered Count Dolgorouki. The count, he told the priest, had seduced his sister Fedora, and he, the brother, had sworn to avenge her wrongs. He had followed Count Dolgorouki to Ljubjana, had waited for his opportunity, and had murdered him in the wood and buried his body in the snow. He had come and gone without seeing any one and without being seen, and after the crime was committed he escaped from the neighborhood without attracting attention.

He had heard that Count Kazimoff had been condemned for the murder, but he had not had the courage to come forward and admit that he himself had been the real culprit. He desired, however, to unburden his mind of this secret before his death and to obtain forgiveness for the double sin which he had committed. Tebloff swore to his confession on the crucifix and it was considered sufficient to justify Count Kazimoff's immediate pardon and release.

Count Kazimoff returned to St. Petersburg only to find that nearly all of his old companions had preceded him to the grave. He is now the head of the family again, but he has willingly renounced his right to this respect. He has even declined to live permanently in the palatial family apartment where he can dispense with all formalities and ceremonies. He totters about the streets of the capital and is glad to be a free man again, but justice has been done too late to be of much value to him. He is broken down in health and in spirits, coarsened in fibre by hardship and suffering, unable to enjoy the luxuries that surround him, and with only a short span of life before him.

BRITISH SOLDIERS SPANKED FOR STUDYING TOO HARD

Gilt-Edged Youths of King's Guard Make It Hot for Those Who Can't Spend Ten Times Their Pay.

RAGGING MORE CRUEL THAN WORST HAZING

Lord Kitchener Was Driven Out of One Regiment Because He Meant to Go to the Top by Merit—Even Princes Are Victims.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 14.—What would be said in the United States if there were one brigade in the army to which no one was admitted as an officer unless he could afford to spend 10 times his pay, unless he came from one of the "first families," unless he abjured all silly notions about efficiency and "professional rot" like that, unless he would put up with the indignity of being stripped and flogged by his fellow officers for violation of a code of artificial etiquette?

That is the sort of thing that has been tolerated in England in the Household brigade—supposed to be the king's personal bodyguard and known therefore as "The Guards."

The recent revelations of gallant old Admiral Cochrane, whose nephew was flogged for a petty violation of Guards etiquette, which had nothing to do with good manners or good soldiership, caused a storm in England, and the further revelations that have been leaking out in parliament and elsewhere since then have made a startling total of evidence against these ornate young men.

In a theater the other night a beauteous youth persisted in standing in the passage between the stalls and the pit. He cut off the view of the pit, and the pit didn't like it, and said so in a variety of pointed remarks that were without avail until some one shouted:

"Oh, he must be one of the Guards!"

The young man dropped as if he had been shot, amid a roar of laughter. That little incident gives an idea of the popular view of the Guards—a body so select socially that until Gladstone abolished the purchase system men sometimes paid $20,000 to get their sons a subaltern's position therein.

Except in case of dire necessity the most desperate duty the Guards are called upon to do for their country is to escort the king from Buckingham palace to parliament or on some other equally perilous journey. They have a luxurious club of their own, to which only Guards officers are admitted, and for which the initiation fee is as high as that of the Marlborough or White's. They rather look down on a line regiment, and one of their officers was heard to speak recently of a general more famous for his fighting ability than for his social graces as a "damned professional soldier." Each subaltern keeps one or two man servants.

Gilded Youths.

Here is a partial list of the subalterns of the First Grenadiers, the regiment in which the "ragging" took place which has led to all the present discussion. There is young Montague Cholmeley, eldest son of Sir Hugh Cholmeley; Sir Robert Filmer, baronet; the youthful marquis of Duoro, son of the present duke of Wellington, and his brother, Lord Richard Wellesley. Then we have the Viscount Mahon, eldest son of the earl of Stanhope; the Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the earl of Harewood; the Hon. Ralph Hamilton, and Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's heir.

While a lieutenant's salary in one of these "crack" regiments amounts to about $600 a year, he is required to spend anything between $5,000 and $10,000. An indication of the exclusiveness of the Grenadier guards particularly may be gathered from the fact that those who are intended for them are nominated for them while they are boys at school.

Of course, the examination which a candidate for an officership in the Guards has to pass is necessarily a delightfully easy one, or not many of the young heirs for whom occupation has to be found would be able to get through it. But even as it is, it frequently happens that places have to go begging, simply because none of the noble applicants therefor—whose names may have been on the waiting list ever since they were in their "young gentlemen's school"—cannot pass the examination. At a recent "exam" at the Royal Military college of Sandhurst, though 10 cadetships were offered, only 6 could be filled for this reason, and a year ago the record was still worse, for whereas 10 positions were offered, only 2 candidates were able to qualify, easy as the examination was!

Objectionably Studious.

Perhaps these two successive candidates were young men who were entering the army because they had a real bent for soldiering. If so, hard times were awaiting them, if they got into one of the fashionable regiments, for that is the sort of subaltern whom his confreres set down as an "undesirable," and who, if he doesn't mend his ways, gets "ragged" until he resigns in disgust.

It is admitted that the only offense committed by the young officer whose quarters at Windsor were recently turned up side down and whose furniture was broken to flinders was that of being studious. Lieut. Leveson-Gower, whose "ragging" by the Grenadier subalterns has kicked up such a fuss, got into disfavor with his comrades, not so much because he had been absent without leave from the proper officer, as because he had preferred to study his profession as instructor of signaling to riding in the fashionable Windsor drag. Anyway, that is what his uncle says.

These young men go on the theory that as promotion comes through seniority, and not through merit, why, what's the good of bothering with tactics and "rot" like that? There are cases of men being "ragged" because their means didn't permit them to drink as much champagne as is called for by the regimental ethics. There are cases where men have been bullied into leaving the service because their social status was not considered all that could be desired by such exclusive companions. The description of a man as "a very keen soldier" often has been enough to elicit the response, "We don't want a man like that in our battalion." And there was a case not so long ago in which a young lordling was "ragged" because he had determined to marry a girl of humble station whom he had betrayed. As the result of this "salutary discipline," the young man consented to give up his intention.

Even royal personages who choose a military career are not exempt from this class of punishment. It began with George IV. when he was prince of Wales and traveled down through succeeding generations to Prince Francis of Teck, the brother-in-law of the present prince of Wales, who was unmercifully "ragged" a while ago.

Although "ragging" for reasons other than lapses of conduct worthy of a gentleman and a soldier seems to be confined mostly to the Guards, yet the most surprising case of all occurred in the First Engineers, from which, so I am told on good authority, no less a personage than Lord Kitchener was driven out. Even in his subaltern days, Kitchener was a hard student, and this did not suit brother officers in other regiments, who saw that Kitchener meant to go to the top by merit alone. Matters were made so uncomfortable for him that he resigned and joined the Egyptian army.

The Subaltern's Court.

Most young officers who have gotten into their companions' bad books in this way are tried preparatory to being "ragged," and this by the "subaltern's court," of which little had been heard outside brigade circles until the part it played in the case of Lieut. Levenson-Gower recently brought this impressive tribunal into sudden prominence. It is a mock court-martial which all the subalterns in a regiment are ordered to attend. The senior subaltern acts as president and goes through supposedly humorous formulae with the utmost solemnity. Everyone uses high-flown expressions and behaves with grotesque dignity, and it is all supposed to be very funny. So it was with something of a shock that the British public learned that young officers who had offended and were handed over to the tender mercies of this "court" by commanding officers were treated in a fashion that could not be considered as any sort of a joke, even a bad one. Says a former guardsman:

"I have known men turned out of barracks stark naked in the early morning and hung out of messroom windows in the same condition, a mark for cockshies of every description. I have seen men's hair cut off, their heads singed with blazing newspapers and shampooed with whiskies and sodas or champagne for which the victim had to pay. Others were touched up with the points of red-hot pokers or compelled to swallow drinks of the most nauseous and abominable description."

Flogging.

Flogging, however, is the favorite punishment for serious "crimes." It is done with a cane, generally a knotted one, if no more disagreeable weapon is handy, and not a detail is omitted which is calculated to add either to the physical pain or the moral indignity of the beating. Here are the exact terms in which Admiral Cochrane, who called public attention to his nephew's case in the columns of the Times, described such a flagelation:

"This flogging was administered on the lower part of the back, which was bared for punishment by the removal of the nether garments, and blows of great severity applied with a cane or stick, in numbers varying from six to 40.

"A young officer last year who received the latter number fainted under the cruel severity of the punishment; but even six blows with the instrument employed were sufficient to make blood flow, as was constantly the case.

"What greatly added to the inhumanity of these proceedings was that all the officers present were compelled to administer their share of the strokes if the numbers permitted, and comrades were obliged to apply blows to their own personal friends, under threats of receiving similar punishment themselves. If a young officer, in commiseration of his friend, applied a stroke considered too light by the president, he was called on to repeat the blow."

The severest form of punishment is that where the culprit is turned out naked in the barrack square at midnight and made to race up and down between two rows of subalterns, who deal out blows with a dog whip, and sometimes an ordinary birch rod.

Saved By Their Victim.

Since the subject of "ragging" began to occupy public attention no case has been recalled which sheds a better light on the spirit in which such attacks on "undesirables" in the army are made or the caliber of the men who make them than that which has just come to light in which the victim was a pawnbroker's son. There was never any question about this young man's attention to his duties or fitness to be an officer, but from the moment he was appointed to a "crack" cavalry regiment systematic persecution of him began by the young bloods who were his companions. His room was set in disorder nearly every day, other annoyances were heaped on him, and the climax came when, after a regimental orgy in which champagne flowed in rivers, the victim was tried by a hastily summoned "court-martial" on the charge that he "not being able to speak her majesty's English properly had ventured to join the ——— cavalry." The verdict was that the man should have his mustache and whiskers taken off. So a big pair of scissors was commandeered, and while the "pawnbroker's progeny," as he was called, was held down by two cornets, half of his "facial adornments" were sheared off, without regard to the man's kicks and struggles. Next morning when they were called to account for the young man's condition—which he had not reported—the gilded youths who had assaulted the pawnbroker's son actually went to him and begged him to screen them. The man did so, held his tongue, and the sprigs of nobility who had maltreated him got off with a couple of days' nominal imprisonment.

For years an effort has been made to stamp out "ragging," and the late Queen Victoria prescribed that stringent measures should be employed against it. At her behest the late prince consort visited the various mess rooms and asked the officers to stop the business. But the prince only incurred unpopularity in high social circles, and he was actually told that "English officers and gentlemen did not take their manners from Germany." The present king, especially after the "ragging" of Prince Francis of Teck, was asked to try to stop this form of punishment, but remembering the experiences of his father he refused to interfere. It is believed that while his majesty regrets the extremity to which the punishments usually extend, he is not averse to "ragging" in a somewhat milder form.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND AT THE PRESENT DAY

Superstition Is Rampant as in the Dark Ages and All Sorts of Sorcerers Find Dupes.

By CYRIL BURTON.

(Special Correspondence to Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 14.—It is astonishing to discover to what extent witchcraft is believed in, even today, throughout the rural districts of England. Within the last week two cases have been reported from Cambridgeshire, which show that, in this district in particular, superstition regarding the power of "witches," sorcerers and "wise folk" is almost as general among the poorer classes as it was in the middle ages.

A man who was arrested at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, last Tuesday, for cruelty to his horses, maintained that he had only followed the "treatment" which a witch-doctor had prescribed for them. He naively added that, as the animals had suddenly grown stubborn, he supposed they must have been bewitched and so went to the "wise man" of the village to ask him what should be done. This sorcerer, muttering spells according to the ancient traditions of his kind, vouchsafed a "magic prescription." The owner of the steeds was to fill two bottles with the water in which horses' shoes had been cooled at a blacksmith's shop. Then he was to get a handful of hoof-parings, a few nails, and some pins and needles and boil all in a saucepan—the boiling process to take place exactly at midnight. The simple rustic followed out this extraordinary formula to the letter and actually succeeded in making his horses take some of the mixture, with the result that the animals grew violently and painfully ill. The man was fined, but nothing was done to the witch-doctor.

Another little Cambridgeshire village recently has been the scene of strange practices as the result of supposed witchcraft. The local clergyman in his pulpit expressed some beliefs which were not to the liking of a considerable section of his flock. Suddenly the pastor became ill and it was the belief of the portion of his congregation which had sided with him that his critics had bewitched a little brook which ran past the clergyman's house, thus causing his illness. So, with solemn rite and incantation they have just gone through the ceremony of "cleansing" the stream, and now every one is waiting to see if the sick man's recovery will be the result of their efforts.

In Suffolk, Shropshire, Yorkshire and Cornwall, so-called witches and "wise women" are common, and most of them make good livings by working on the superstitions of the country folk. Oddly enough, in the university town of Cambridge—the seat of learning and the center of modern thought—there lives a "witch" who does a thriving business. On market days, farmers and their men and maids come to her from far and near to get "spells" for the cure of all sorts of ailments, love-philters, and charms of various kinds, each of which, needless to say, is obtained only after the old crone's palm has been duly "crossed" with silver.

Not so long ago there was a tremendous sensation in Huntingdonshire over the way in which a "witch woman" bamboozled the wife of a poor laborer. The woman came to the hag for advice about some slight illness from which she was suffering, and to her horror, she was told that she had the "evil eye" upon her. "It is a serious case," said the witch, "and it means many spells. Gold alone can combat them!" It is difficult to believe, but the woman went home and told her husband what the crone had said, whereupon he placed the savings of his life at her disposal. Every week the woman went to the "witch" and crossed her hand with gold and this sort of thing went on until after a while the husband became disgusted and "kicked." The witch, however, told him that the spell was just beginning to work and that henceforth his gold would come back to him doubled. So every week she gave her patient a sealed package. "The return gold is there," she said. "Sew each package into a bolster and with the ninth package you will be rich—and cured!" Before the delivery of the ninth package, however, the husband, who had grown suspicious—especially at the witch had just identified him as the possessor of the evil eye which was upon his wife—ripped open one of the mysterious parcels and found it filled with rubbish. He appealed to the local police, who descended on the old hag's abode—only to find her gone!

You have only to go deep into the country to find superstition of every kind flourishing amazingly. Recently a policeman who had discovered the body of a murdered man stated at the inquest on the body that the dead man's boots were missing because he—the constable—had buried them in the hope that by his doing so the ghost of the deceased would be laid, and not come round to frighten people.

In County Leitrim, in Ireland, the peasantry are afraid to eat hares, lest they should be transformed into evil spirits, supposed to inhabit the bodies of such animals. In Leitrim, too, dairymaids still tie a rope with nine knots round their churns to prevent evil spirits stealing the butter from the milk.

Even in London, when a hearth fire evinces a reluctance to burn, parlormaids are in the habit of propping up the poker in front of it, thus making, with the assistance of the irons of the grate, a "sign of the cross" designed to drive away the evil spirit whom they believe is the cause of the fire's behavior.

Indian Medicine Men.

Ernest Thompson-Seton was talking about the Indian medicine man the other day.

"Did you ever notice," said he, "that the Indian doctor's two prime remedies are today the two prime remedies of the most advanced medical science also? They are massage and the vapor bath. The early explorers all ridiculed these two features of the medicine man's treatment as much as they did any of the rest, but enlightened physicians have adopted them now. Of course, the medicine men practiced all sorts of fraud and deception. But they were shrewd judges of character, and that was the reason of their holding the positions they did. Here is an example of it:

"Running Deer and Lame Dog had a quarrel. It was smoothed over and forgotten. A year afterward Running Deer was found dead one morning in his tepee. The medicine man retired and remained invisible for two days. Then he called a council.

"When all were seated in order, he said: 'I have fasted and had visions, and knowledge has been granted to me. You see this knife. There are three spots of blood on this side the blade, three on the other side. I wipe off the blood; this side is clean, this side is clean. I put the knife behind me, so, in the council fire. Each man shall stand in turn. When the blood spots come back on the blade, that man will be the guilty one.

"'Storm Cloud, stand up. No blood comes on the blade. Storm Cloud, sit down; you are not guilty.'

"'Blue Buffalo, stand up. No blood comes on the blade. Blue Buffalo, sit down; you are not guilty.'

"'Lame Dog, stand up. See, the blood comes back on the blade. Lame Dog is guilty.'

"Confronted by this supernatural proof of his guilt, Lame Dog broke down and confessed, and was thus brought to justice through shrewd judgment and simple trick of sleight of hand."

ECZEMA

Psoriasis, Scalled Head, Milk Crust, Tetter, Ringworm, etc.

Speedily, Permanently and Economically Cured, When All Else Fails, by

Cuticura

The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair, and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail. As evidence of the wonderful curative properties of Cuticura Remedies, and of their world-wide sale, we quote from

The Hon. Mr. Justice Finnemore's Letter.

"I desire to give my voluntary testimony to the beneficial effects of your Cuticura Remedies. I have suffered for some time from an excess of uric acid in the blood; and, since the middle of last year, from a severe attack of Eczema, chiefly on the scalp, face, ears and neck, and on one limb. I was for several months under professional treatment, but the remedies prescribed were of no avail, and I was gradually becoming worse, my face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. At last, my wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, and I gave them a thorough trial with the most satisfactory results. The disease soon began to disappear, and my hair commenced to grow again. A fresh growth of hair is covering my head, and my limb (although not yet quite cured) is gradually improving. My wife thinks so highly of your remedies that she has been purchasing them in order to make presents to other persons suffering from similar complaints, and, as President of the Bible Women's Society, has told the Bible women to report if any case should come under her notice when a poor person is so afflicted, so that your remedies may be resorted to."

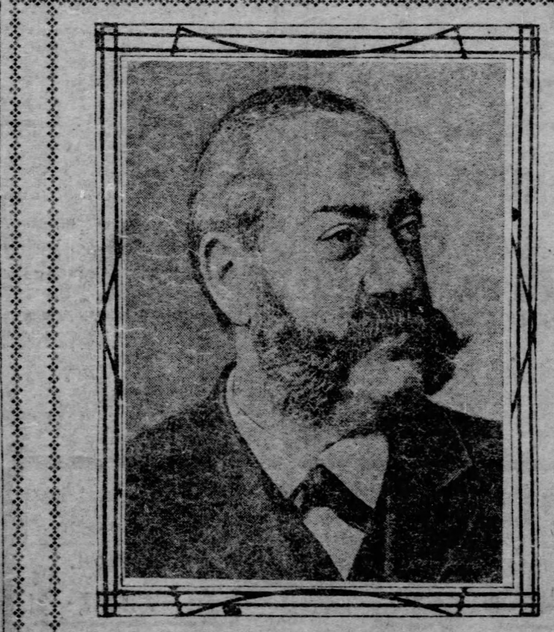
ROBERT ISAAC FINNEMORE,
(Judge of the Natal Supreme Court).

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 29, 1901.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per cake. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 pages, 300 illustrations, with illustrations, Testimonials, and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

THE BRAINS AND FIST OF GERMAN SOCIALISM

AUGUST BEBEL, the Brains of the German Socialists.



PAUL SINGER,
"Fighting Man" of the German Socialists.

BERLIN, March 14.—There will be two great figures in the strenuous electoral battle to be waged in Germany within a few months—August Bebel and Paul Singer, the leaders of the Social Democrats, admittedly the strongest and best organized political party in the fatherland.

During the present session of the reichstag, when socialism and the Socialists have been so much in evidence, Bebel and Singer have been almost constantly in the public mind. Their fierce onslaughts on the government in connection with the "hunger tariff" bill and their bulldog resistance against the majority's ruthless disregard of parliamentary law, have won them thousands of friends who are normally opposed to everything bearing the socialistic hall-mark.

Bebel, whose white hairs stand for an uninterrupted career of nearly 40 years in German parliamentary life, is without doubt the most brilliant, as he is the most feared, debater in the reichstag. He is the brains of the Socialist party, and, according to a recent statement by the venerable Prof. Mommsen, has a head on him "worth the craniums of a dozen Conservative 'junkers'"—the aristocratic land barons who dominate German political life. He fought a hundred political battles with Bismarck, and was one of the few who could hold his own with the Iron Chancellor. Although nearly 63 years old, his courage, vigor and enthusiasm for everything dear to the Socialist cause is unabated.

Only a few months ago, he delivered one of the most telling speeches ever heard in the reichstag—his attack on Emperor William for the latter's denunciation of Socialists. He fairly snarled defiance at his imperial majesty, using language, which, uttered anywhere but in the sacred precincts of the reichstag chamber, would have landed him in jail for lese-majeste 10 times over. Referring to the kaiser's speech-making propensities, he urged his majesty to keep on talking, assuring him that very speech was worth 100,000 votes to the Socialist part in the great battle soon to be fought at the German polls. In addition to his great abilities as organizer, leader and debater, Bebel wields an incisive pen, and most of the burning articles in Vorwaerts, the Socialists' widely-circulated organ, are his products.

As Bebel is the brains, so is Singer the first of the Socialist cause. Of immense stature and stentorian voice, with personal courage in keeping, he is the rough-and-tumble leader of his party, always eager for a fray and usually immersed in one. Singer was formerly a wealthy cloak manufacturer, but he quit business in order to devote his means and time to the promotion of the Socialist cause. He lives in humble fashion in a modest quarter of Berlin, and in every way shares the mode of living, as he does the hopes, of his fellow Socialists. He, too, is a strong parliamentarian, and when he begins to thunder forth from the tribune of the reichstag, he commands an attentive chamber. In December, just before the government majority succeeded in ramming the tariff bill down the throats of the reichstag, Singer was ejected for alleged obstructionist tactics. Since then his course has been widely commented, and he is in a fair way to become a national idol, irrespective of party prejudices.

THE PITTSBURGH Gazette.

·MARCH·22ND·1903·

THE BAD WOLF BEAT UP AGAIN BY THE BEAR·

The Hat House

OR, THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF TWO SQUIRRELS.

By ERIE WATERS.

"COME here, Miss Gordon! Come as quick as you can, and hold back Carlo!"

Miss Gordon, the governess, was out walking with her pupils, Harry, Hazel and Kathleen Grey, when they came upon the gardener cutting down an old cherry tree. Just as it fell Harry, who had run ahead of the others, was the first to see something that made him exclaim in such excitement. It was nothing less than a squirrel's cozy home at the bottom of the hollow trunk of the dead tree. It was lined with soft moss and fibres of the bark of cedar trees, and near by were the remains of the winter's supply of acorns and other nuts, for when the cold season is long the squirrels know they must prepare for the time when food is scarce, and though they are seen now and then on a mild, sunny day, they soon hurry back to their snug little homes.

Here in the center of this little nest lay two baby squirrels, now so rudely disturbed by the gardener's ax. Miss Gordon and the little girls hurried to look, mindful of Harry's advice to hold Carlo, who was only too ready to poke his nose into everything. There lay the poor little creatures, exposed to the air of a chilly spring day, and looking something like little rats. What was to become of them with the roof gone from their home, and papa and mamma squirrel frightened away?

Miss Gordon, the kindest of Scotchwomen, settled the question by saying that she would take care of them; so she wrapped them up in a corner of her warm cape, and they hurried home to show the rest of the family what they had found. Miss Gordon carried them to her room, and lined a little box with flannel and wool, and fed them with warm bread and milk. What a time she had with them to be sure! They gave her a great deal of trouble, but she never complained, and was soon rewarded, for by the time they could eat nuts and lumps of sugar and many other things, the ugly babies had turned into perfect little beauties, with bright eyes, lovely brown coats and bushy tails.

They were the most amusing, tamest, and most frolicsome of pets. Sometimes when the children came to see them they would search everywhere and no sign of "Friskey" or "Silvia," who now knew their names, till, after calling them, they would pop out from Miss Gordon's sleeves, where they loved to nestle.

Everyone in the house was fond of the governess, and nothing would have displeased Mr. and Mrs. Grey so much as any rudeness to the kind teacher who was far away from her own home and people. Still she must have felt lonely sometimes, and it comforted her to give much love to the wee pets that needed her, and it may be that she loved them the more for the trouble they cost her. She was never cross, even when the children were naughty and the lessons badly learned. Once and once only—did they see her angry, and Hazel, at least, never forgot it.

It was a pretty sight to see the squirrels fed before bed-time, and the children were allowed to feed them, and Frisky would sit up on Hazel's hand, with his tail curled over his back and holding a nut or a lump of sugar in his paws, and nibble away, while Silvia, who was smaller and more gentle, would be with Harry or Kathleen, busy in the same manner.

One evening the children carried them off and were having a great scamper with them round and round the large hall. Miss Gordon called to them to "be careful," and not to make so much noise, but they were in such a state of excitement, and having such a happy time, that they did not heed her warning.

Hazel, in a headlong rush after Frisky, stepped on his tail—his beautiful, bushy tail. They heard one squeak of agony, and poor Frisky leaped through the staircase, leaving—alas! that we should tell it!—like Bo-peep's sheep, a piece of his tail behind him.

It was then that the temper that was kept so bravely down fleshed out of Miss Gordon's gray eyes as she turned upon Hazel in a perfect fury, scolding her fiercely. Poor little Hazel burst out crying, and the other children stood by in horror. The governess ran downstairs to find her pet, carried it to her room and closed the door on the saddened children.

And Miss Gordon—could they have seen her—was crying like a baby over the suffering little creature; and crying, too, because she had lost her temper before her little scholars, and grieved Hazel, who was her favorite among them all. At last the little creature was better and in its bed with Sylvie, and she went to find Hazel, who had gone to bed, very unhappy, indeed, at grieving her dear teacher and hurting little Frisky.

We need not tell all that they said to each other, but Hazel will never forget the feeling that came over her when the friend she loved and looked up to asked pardon for her hasty words. Hazel knew how hard it was for a little girl to "beg pardon," and thought it must be much harder for a grown-up person to ask forgiveness from a little child—a child that had been disobedient, too.

One day when the squirrels were grown and the weather was warm, Mrs. Grey said to Miss Gordon: "It seems to me that you ought to let Frisky and Sylvia live out-of-doors now, and I'm sure they are so tame they would still come when you called them, and they would be happier out in the trees."

The trees about the house were very fine, and beside the large old oaks were pines, maples and cedars. Miss Gordon thought it would be right to do as Mrs. Grey suggested, and Harry said: "Well, they must have a house to live in. We'll have to make one on a tree. Come up to the attic, Kathleen, and see what we can find."

They rummaged about for some time and then rushed down stairs hiding something from sight. By and by they called: "Come mother, come every one, and see the house." Such a house as it was!—made out of two old top-hats of their father's, placed brim to brim, with a little open door-way cut out of the upper one, and the brims serving as a landing. It was fastened securely to the trunk of a cedar tree about six feet from the ground.

How they all laughed when they saw it, but when the squirrels were first shown it, they took to it at once, and lived there happily for many a day. But they were not shown it on this day, for Kathleen said: "Let us wait till tomorrow to put them in it, when father will be here." Mr. Grey was very often away from home, but tried to be back for Sunday, generally returning Saturday night. Now, the children thought that every pet on the place knew when Sunday came, because their father, who was a man with a big loving heart, and a great fondness for pets, and never forgot to make every living creature as happy as possible.

There were horses, ponies, dogs, cats, pigeons, turkeys and many other creatures belonging to the place, and it was Mr. Grey's habit on Sunday morning to free as many as possible. The ponies would be let loose in the grove; "old Charlie," the oldest horse, would be let out too; and big Rex, the mastiff, would be freed from his chain. The pigeons would come flying to perch on the dining room window sill. Old Charlie you might see following his master in his early walk, with his head over his shoulder, and Rex and Carlo at his heels; and it was told that one Sunday the old horse frightened Hazel by coming up several steps to follow him into the hall.

So, Sunday morning it was, just after breakfast, that they all went in a procession—the whole family and all the pets—to install the squirrel in the "hat house," where they found a goodly supply of nuts. That Sunday was always remembered as a very happy day. At breakfast Baby May, who was too young for lessons, had made them all laugh by her "funny ways." Kathleen had two dolls, one named "Grace and the other "Clara." When their father was away their mother said "grace" before they sat down, "for the blessings they were about to receive." Baby May was too young to understand, so when some one said, "Father say grace," she piped in, thinking the dolly was neglected, "No, papa, say Clara." How they all laughed. It was all they could do to quiet down and get ready for church, after watching the antics of the squirrels peeping out of the hat, and jumping on top of it.

For the first few days Frisky and Sylvie were shy of going far, and would scurry back to their house at the least little fright, but soon they were quite brave and maying friends with the wild squirrels, but always came when their old friends called them, or sat on heads, hands or shoulders. It was quite easy to distinguish Frisky by his tail, for although it was busy still, it was a different shape from the others.

TAUGHT AT VACATION SCHOOLS

MAKING — PAPER — HATS.

FINISHED — PAPER — HATS.

ARE you making a paper hat? If not and you are an enterprising young girl you will start one right away. All the school girls and many of the young ladies are making them, planning to wear them for runabout hats in the late spring and country hats in summer. These hats are easily made and with a little ingenuity as regards proper combination of color and shape are becoming.

Tissue paper is used for the entire hat. Sheets of this paper are folded over and over lengthwise to about an inch in width. Then holding the strip firmly in the left hand the right hand is drawn over and over the folded sheet to create it. When it is so crumpled it is only an inch in width, several sheets are fastened together to make one long strip. Three of these crumpled sheets and braided together and when sufficiently long the hat is begun by starting in the middle of the crown and sewing the braided strips round and round, widening when the rim is reached. Anyone can learn to do this by looking at an old straw hat.

When the hat is done a strip of wire is fastened underneath the edge of the brim to hold it firm and to allow of bending in any shape desired. It is a good plan to put two pieces of the same wire in the inside of the crown, crossing them to give it shape and fastening the ends securely where the rim begins. Light shades of paper, of coarse, require white wire, and the dark shades need black.

The hats are trimmed with paper flowers and this is all the trimming they need. These flowers are made of the same variety and patterns as the paper flowers which were in vogue a few years ago. All kinds of flowers are made, violets, pinks, apple blossoms, ox-eyed daisies, snowballs and others. A pink hat trimmed with white snowballs is effective, so is a black hat trimmed with ox-eyed daisies. Less than 25 cents will make a hat which will last all summer. It is light and cool for country or seaside, becoming, and all the girls are planning to wear these sensible head coverings. Often a party of young people meet and plan these hats together, and by exchanging different colors of paper the expense is lessened. All the stems of the flowers are wired and covered with green tissue paper to make them look natural.

In one picture a bevy of young girls have met to make these picture hats. The other photograph represents a collection of these hats when finished. Make some paper hats girls. They are pretty, light, cheap and serviceable. If one fades you can make another, as it takes only a few hours, and then you will have variety.

Jack's Sacrifice and How It Ended

"COME in very quietly, Jack! Don't slam the door!" Jack's mother had just time to close the door herself, for he was already halfway across the room, his cap flung on a chair and his mittens on the floor.

"Mother, dear, where are my skates? The ice on the pond is just fine! Do help me find them, quick. All the fellows will get there before I do."

"No, Jack, sit down. I was just wishing that you would come, for I have an important errand for you to do."

"Oh, mother, can't your errand wait? We are going to have a grand game of hockey. I'll go just as soon as ever I come back."

"No, Jackey-boy, the errand is that you must go at once for Dr. Gray. Grandpa has been hurt. Go saddle Billy and ride as fast as you can."

Jack could not hide his look of disappointment. He sank into the nearest chair, but only for an instant, for when his mother told him that grandpa had been hit and knocked down while crossing the street, Jack choked down his words of impatience and hurried out for Billy.

When all was ready he rushed off, never stopping when he shot past the pond. The boys were gathered for the game of hockey, and shouted out, "Hello there, Jack; thought you were comin' on with us. The ice is just splendid." But never a word did Jack stop to speak. Thinking only of grandpa, in pain, lying in the parlor bedroom, he rode straight to Dr. Gray's office, reaching it just in time to find the doctor ready to start on his afternoon visits. If Jack had stopped at the pond he would have missed the doctor. But, as it was, they hastened home together.

They found grandpa cheerful and in no pain. He was not badly hurt, and the doctor, telling them his only fear was the shock to so aged a person, left them, saying he would call again a little later.

When the doctor had gone, grandpa asked for Jack, and when he came into the room he said: "Sit down in the chair by the bed, Jack; I want to talk to you. I heard you when you came in from school, and I know what a good time you expected to have on the ice with the boys. It makes me excited even now to think of the fine times I had skating when I was your age. How well I remember my race on the ice for a pair of buckskin gloves, and I won the race, Jack; yes, I did. Do you see that scar in the middle of my hand? I fell just at the close of the race, and the next boy came on just then. In his haste he did not see that I had crossed the line, and he put his foot, with the sharp skate on it, toe down, plump into the middle of my outstretched hand. Hurt? Of course it did. I could not use my hand for a long time. But, oh! that glorious race! And I had won the gloves!

"Now, Jack, you have won a glorious race this afternoon, the race between pleasure and duty, and your duty won. You forgot yourself and your own pleasure and thought of me, and I will reward you, but with only one glove."

Grandpa rested for awhile; then, turning his face to Jack, he said: "Go up into the attic, and bring me the black box which stands in the corner by the spinning wheel." Jack felt puzzled, but he cheerfully trudged up into the attic and brought down the box, although it was heavy.

It was a curious old box, with a secret drawer in it. Taking a key from the waistcoat under his pillow, grandpa unlocked the drawer. It was getting dark, and the doctor had come back. So just as he and Jack's mother came into the room with the lamp, they saw grandpa hand Jack an old buckskin glove. Out fell a paper, folded like an envelope. Jack could hardly make out the writing, but his mother and the doctor helped, and grandpa smiled to see them all look so serious. This is what they read: "To the one who is kind to me when I am aged and infirm I give all I have." But it was not signed.

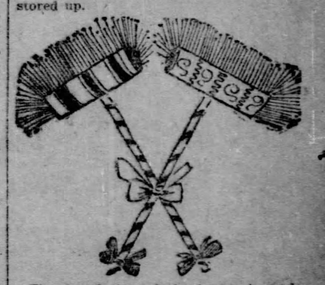
Grandpa looked excited when he asked Jack to get his pad and pencil. He had often brought this pad to grandpa when he was a little fellow, and together they would draw the most wonderful animals. Grandpa would draw a body, and Jack would draw on a head or legs, as it pleased him; then they would both laugh and have great sport. But now grandpa did not draw any animal, but, slowly and feebly, wrote these words: "To that one, Jack Armitage, who gave up his own pleasure to do an act of kindness to me, I give all I have." Grandpa asked mother and the doctor to sign the paper, then, tearing up the old paper, he turned over and went to sleep, while Jack stood by, not knowing what it all meant.

Grandpa did not wake up again, but went away that night, and they all missed his cheery face very much.

proved that grandpa had chosen well in He left a very large estate, and when Jack became old enough to manage it he making him his heir.

Broom Pincushions.

These little broom pincushions are pretty, and they are so easy to make, and take such tiny scraps of silk that you will be able to use up any odds and ends of ribbon or silk cuttings you may have stored up.



The foundation of the broom is made of an ordinary cork (a nice soft one should be chosen) about 1½ inches long, with a piece cut off the side so as to give a flat surface. The cork is next covered with a gay piece of silk, the tiny ends and flat piece being neatly hemmed on with silk. The sticks are made of penholders or smooth pieces of wood covered with baby ribbon and twisted tinsel, and finished with little bows, top and bottom. The pins are stuck into the body of the broom, to form the hairs, and two of these little sweepers are filled, one with white and the other with black pins, and fastened together with a smart bow of ribbon. A short loop should be added by which to hang the pincushion to the looking-glass.

Mr. Bullfrog Gives a Party

BY MARGARET WENTWORTH LEIGHTON.

Mr Bull Frog who lived in Banks Swamp decided to give a spring party. The invitations, written on lily pads, read "Mr. Bull Frog, Lord of the Bog, On the twenty-first night, When the moon shines bright, Invites you to share in a jolly affair, To welcome the coming of Spring." You may be sure not one sent a regret Mr. Frog himself led the grand hop with Miss in her best spotted gown.

Next came the brown wood with Miss Leaper. Her gown was covered with black dots, each with a shining gold around it. The water newt hopped with Miss Garden- and the little tree followed, two by two. The end of the procession was brought up by the wriggling along on their tails. When the dancing ended the frogs seated themselves beneath their umbrellas which shielded them from the bright light, while they rested and partook of the dainty spread. There were served on water cress, black roasted in the a juicy fly pie and sparkling dew passed round in.

The next number on the program was a concert by the Frog Orchestra & Chorus. How the swamp rang with the music! The toads sang soprano, the tenor, Miss alto, and the brown wood deep bass. The Chorus gave "A Frog He Would A Wooing Go." Then the Orchestra played "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Next even turning a double somerset dived into the brook and buried himself in the mud to sleep off the effects of the festivity.

Plantation Tales

HOW BR'ER FOX'S SPECULATING VENTURE MISSED FIRE.

By MARTHA YOUNG.

WHEN Brer B'ar got to his house, 'way hind dem dark pines, he holler to his ole 'oman:

Hullo! Dar—
Come heah!
Miss' B'ar,
Goobers heah!
Rabbit dar!

Mis' B'ar run out de cabin. She look in de dump-cyart. Des a little rattlin' load er goobers in de bottom er de cyart, rabbit gone, bag gone, goobers gone.

Brer B'ar he say: "Dar." Scratch his head, he say: "Dar, dat dar man done lef' me bar.'"

Nex' day he hitch up de donkey ter de dump-cyart; ag'in he start to de patch ter haul up some mo' goobers. His ole 'owman she say: "Watch out, now; don't be drap noddin' in de big road over dis nex' load."

Dis time Brer Fox 'low he'll git his winter pervidin's specalatin' wid Brer B'ar's labor and land. So he git a red string, he do. He tie hit round his neck same as Brer Rabbit done his pie 'oman's red ribbin. He git de long bag off de nail 'hind his house—So! He go to de big road, same place whar Brer Rabbit done lied down. He lie down. He lie des as still. D'rectly heah come Brer B'ar wid 'nother heapin' load er goobers. De donkey he shy ag'in at de same place. Brer B'ar he git off de dump-cyart. He say: "What man is dis?" He say: "Um-hum! You de same man, maybe, what stole my goobers yestiddy. You got de same red round you' throat, maybe. You dead de same way, I see." He pick up Brer Fox, heft him up. "Hum-hum! Good weight. I 'spec' I better ca'y you to my ole 'oman, too, her'n' me can eat a stew."

Wid dat Brer Fox think he sho gwine get his till er goobers.

Brer B'ar he lif' Brer Fox by de behine legs; he say:

You may be dead, or maybe no,
But I will make you dead for sho!

Wid dat he swing Brer Fox round, jam his head 'gainst de dump-cyart wheel.

Dat lick likter kill Brer Fox.

Hit all he can do to jerk loose his behine legs from Brer B'ar and run off home thro' de dark pines. He had de swole head some season frum dat lick.

Chillen, de same trick ain't apt ter go off twict.

The Dimpleton Delights

By J. M. THOMSON.

WHEN the Dimpleton children went to the sea shore—the seven little children of whom some of you have heard before—they were allowed to take their dolls, toys and story books. Little Dicky Blue had his rocking horse; Ted, of course, his pet birds and rabbits. Flo and Floss, the twins, begged to bring their pet white kittens.

"Yes, you may, my darlings," said the patient mother, "if you are very gentle with them."

Fido, the old dog, was the pet of the family, and joined the children in all their rambles.

Daisy had met with an accident in the early part of the summer and was still too lame to walk, so a nice low carriage was bought for the pony to draw the mother and baby twins—Bob and Bess—and Daisy to the beach. The others, with their little friends, walked—Dicky Blue riding old Fido, who when he grew tired would roll over on the grass and toss off the laughing child. Teddy would help him up and a great scamper would follow.

They had many delightful picnics. One day, however, after reaching the beach, they made comfortable seats for the mother and Daisy placing cushions against the rocks on the soft warm sand. Then the fun began—wading and splashing, playing hide-and-seek behind the rocks, gathering shells and making islands, and rivers, and mud pies.

It was Teddy's part to help his mother prepare the lunch, making a fire to boil the kettle, but he was very clever at making the little ones work, too. In bringing driftwood for the fire,

On this particular day they had, as Ted said, "no end of fun." Everything was a joke. At lunch little Willie—a little neighbor—watched one of the children take a very large orange as the dish was passed to him.

"You greedy pig!" he cried. "I wanted that myself."

The children laughed so hard at this that Willie hung his head for shame.

After lunch Teddy suggested a new play—he had been reading of landslides and avalanches—so he told them what to do. They heaped up quantities of sand in the shape of a mountain and stuck evergreen branches here and there for trees; then they made little houses at the foot of sticks and shells, coaxing Flo and Floss to lend them dolls for people to live in the houses. To make it more exciting Ted kept saying: "This town is in great danger. Some day there will be a landslide." He sent them to gather more shells, and then set up a great shout, and they came rushing back to find the sand mountain falling and the little village buried.

"Oh, our dollies!" cried the twins. "Where are our dollies?" Then Teddy, who was a born actor, cried:

"A terrible landslide! The people barely escaped alive!" pointing to several dolls flung on the sand.

"But where are Rag and Tag?" said Flo, now genuinely distressed, for the twins loved their rag dolls best of all. In tragic tones Ted said: "Two children left behind in the ruins." Come on men; we'll save them if we can;" and the boys set to work, digging hard.

"Ah! here's the chimney of the cottage. Hurrah!" Then, when they had dug out the house and tossed out the two dolls, they yelled. "Saved! Saved!"

By this time the little girls had been so carried away with Teddy's acting, that they believed it real. Flo quietly crying, and Floss so angry that she ran at Teddy and began to strike him. He only laughed, and setting her on the sand, brought her precious Tag safe and sound, and peace was restored. Presently Flo and Floss saw an old lady coming slowly across the sands; she looked very old and feeble, and they ran to her in their shy, but eager way, saying sweetly:

"Here is a nice place to sit," and bringing a cushion, they placed her in a cosy corner and put it behind her back.

The old lady was greatly pleased, and smiled at them, and seemed to take great pleasure in watching their play. It reminded her of happy days when her own children and grandchildren were with her—though now they were scattered all over the world, and she left alone in her old age in this little village by the sea, to think of those who were gone and to watch the ships come and go; to dream of the past, and to take—with the pathetic gratitude of the aged—the little kindnesses that came in her way.

If children, and older people, realized how sweet these little courtesies are to the aged and weary, there would be many more little people like Flo and Floss, making happiness for those about them.

Conundrums.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Why are towboats like human beings? Because some tow (toe) in and some tow out.

Why is a train of cars like a blanket? Because it covers the sleep.

What islands are best for picnic goers? The Sandwich Islands.

When does a burglar become a bird? When he is a robin (robbing).

What game are baggage masters most like? Checkers.

What is most like a half moon? The other half.

When is a dog's tail not a dog's tail? When it is a wagon (wagging).

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a bombshell? One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air.

Why are troublesome visitors like trees in winter? Because it is a long time before they leave.

Why is Westminster abbey like a fireplace? Because it contains the ashes of the grate (great).

What is that which everybody has seen but will never see again? Yesterday.

What is the best day for making pancakes? Friday.

JUDAS REPENTANT

By FRANK C. DRAKE.

As she sat by the fire with her almonds—
This mite of a girl that I mean—
She was breaking the shells on the hearthstone,
When she gleefully cried, "Philopene!"

They were there, the two kernels together,
Brown twins in a cradle of oak;
Oh, would I eat one of them with her;
Who would not, with the way that she spoke?

"Yes' and 'No' for the trap that's to catch us?"
I asked, but the curls gave a shake
And the sweet eyes laughed up through the tangle:—
"No, I think it's more fun 'Give' and 'Take.'"

All the long day she plotted to catch me;
She brought me the book I'd mislaid,
And she asked me to hand her the sugar,
And she passed me the quince marmalade.

I confess that she 'most caught me napping—
She begged me to please hold her cloak;
"These old sleeves are so hard to get into!"
But her eyes were too full of the joke.

The daytime had gone and the twilight
Had deepened and darkened to gloom,
As I loafed there in mild enjoyment,
By the firelight that danced in the room.

'Round my neck went two arms very softly,
Two lips pressed my own in between,
And she gave me a kiss; I remembered,
But too late, for she cried "Philopene!"

But that night when I bent toward her pillow,
To share in our good night caress,
She entwined my neck close; to whisper,
"H'm—that kiss was—was—not fair, I guess!"

CLOVER WREATHS

By MATILDA YEAMANS.

WE scarcely ever went down to the far pasture, we of the ten grandchildren who were little girls.

That was our strange land. We knew that the boys found there material for the wonderful cane whistles and swampwood whistles and the sweet cane flutes and wonder of wonders, sometimes they found there a nest of partridge eggs. We who were little girls did not go there often, not often enough to remember how things looked there, except that everything was wide and large in the far pasture.

The near pasture was our own, or we thought it was! There the gentlest old milch cows grazed, scarcely lifting their heads to look at us as we gathered clover blossoms from right under their noses.

There were so many kinds of clover.

There was the sharp-pointed red bloom of the clover.

There was the round white bloom like a grown lady's powder puff.

There was the loose purple blossom.

There was the low, plain little yellow clover.

There was the tall swinging white melilotus, as tall as the tallest of us little girls, and when we ran through the places where it grew what a sweet smell it sent up over all the earth—we thought it went over all the earth!

We made such chains and wreaths of clover.

We made them of one color, of some colors, of all colors.

This was the way we made them: One blossom with a slim soft stem was plucked, and another, and another, until we had gathered, oh, such a heap of blossoms! Then the slim green stem of one was tied close to the head of another, in just a tight little knot of its own. One little stem close to one little head until a long wreath was made. Then we called out one to another: "Who shall be the queen?" one to another: "Who shall be the queen?"

Then we answered one to another, as we sat playing in the sun in the rich high clover: "The one that finds the first four-leaved-clover shall be the queen."

So we all hunted the field over for the "luck leaves."

They were never on the tall melilotus, with its tiny white scepters of flowers, so we did not waste time looking there.

We looked where the rich white blossoming clover grew, the clover that bloomed like white powder-puffs.

We looked where the purple clover grew, nodding and nodding its pretty round heads on such slim stems, so good for tying into wreaths.

These were the places where we oftenest found them.

When one little girl found one four-leaved-clover then we ran to that one with the lucky leaf and crowned her queen of the clover band.

We took the four-leaf clover that she had found and set it like an emerald in front of the clover blossom wreath that she wore on her head.

Then for all the rest of that spring afternoon we minded what she said. If she said, "Caro, sing a song!"

Then Caro had to sing her very best.

And if she said, "Amy, dance a highland fling," then Amy danced a little highland fling the best she could.

Then, if the Queen of the Clover Band said to us, "Tell the very best story you can"—why, then we had to have a good story, to be sure, about Knights and Ladies or about Fairies.

Would you believe that on some afternoons two little girls found lucky leaves—almost at the same time!

Then we had two Queens.

Two Queens of the Clover Band. Dear me! that kept us busy.

We were all Busy Bees in the clover then.

You don't know how busy, unless you have had to mind two Queens yourself, and both at the same time!

It was then dance, and sing, and play, and run, and jump—all at once and all in a whirl! Just as fast as the two Queens with the Royal four-leaf clover on their brows could think!

It was great fun, for, you see, we could have Queens all May-month as well as on May-day.

Then again, on some afternoon, search as we would every corner of the pasture, not a single four-leaf clover could a single one of us find.

There was no Queen of the Clover Band on such afternoons as that. We all wore clover wreaths, as we did on every clover afternoon, but none wore the Royal leaf.

So then we all took hands and danced round and round in a ring; then, all together, we cried:

"One! Two! Three!"

Then we broke the ring and cried:

"Clovers, disband!"

Then we ran back to the house without having had any Queen of the Clover Band that day.

How He Told the Time.

A little boy was standing at the clock looking at it very intently. His mamma asked him: "What time is it?"

He replied: "One hand is at something and the other hand is at nothing."

A Delicate Hint.

My little brother Clayton went one day to visit his aunt, and she was frying doughnuts, of which he is very fond. His little cousin took the first one fried, but did not offer him any.

"Don't you like them in halves?" he inquired.—The Little Chronicle.

LITTLE MILLIONAIRES.

Twenty little millionaires,
Playing in the sun;
Millionaires in mother love,
Millionaires in fun;
Millionaires in leisure hours,
Millionaires in joys,
Millionaires in hopes and plans
Are these girls and boys.

Millionaires in health are they,
And in dancing blood;
Millionaires in shells and stones,
Sticks and moss and mud;
Millionaires in castles
In the air, and wealth
Quite a million times as much
As castles on the earth.

Twenty little millionaires,
Playing in the sun;
Oh! how happy they must be,
Every single one!
Hardly any years have they,
Hardly any cares;
But in every hour, thus
Multimillionaires.—Youth's Companion.

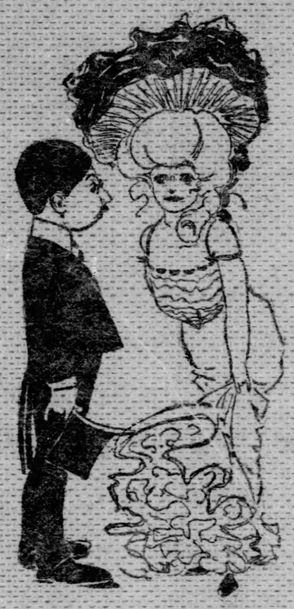
JUST FOR FUN.

INGENIOUS.

Mother—Your father has had the cuckoo clock fixed so that at 11 o'clock it stops crying "cuckoo!"
Daughter—What does it do then?
Mother—It says "good-night."

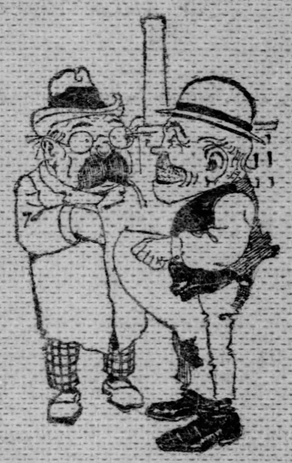
THEN THERE WAS A COOLNESS.

Mr. Justwed—What are these apple dumplings stuffed with?
Mrs. Justwed—Apples. You didn't think they were stuffed with lead, did you?
Mr. Justwed—No, iron.



NEARLY THE SAME.

She—We have no highway robbers nowadays.
He—No; but there are plenty of cabmen about.



THE REASON.

"I think Smithson is going to run for office soon."
"What makes you think that?"
"He is beginning to call all the bartenders by their first names."

HE WAS FULL, TOO.

Mr. Soaker—I was sorry I was so late last night, but the cars were so crowded that I had to wait.
Mrs. Soaker—Ah! indeed. So the cars were full, too, eh?

DEAD ONES.

Blocks—I'll warrant thee Charon did make a great deal of money out of his ferry across the river Styx.
Stocks—Nay, friend, were they not all deadheads?

HAD GOTTEN DESPERATE.

Bings—What are you going to do with that stick of dynamite, old man?
Bangs—I'm going to blow a serous plaster off my chest.

VERY UNFORTUNATE.

"I put a piece of wedding-cake under my pillow to dream on and my little brother exchanged it for limburger cheese."
"Well, what happened?"
"I dreamed that I was buried alive."

IN THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

The Village Parson (preaching)—I tell you, brethren, fast horses are ruining our young men.
Deacon Jones (waking up)—No, it ain't. It's ther slow ones.

Tramp—Yes, ma'am, the world owes me a living.
Lady—And you're collecting it from house to house, I see.

THE MAIN THING.

"Miss Entelligs, the star, was too ill to appear today, so there was no performance."
"Did they refund the money?"
"No. They showed pictures of her latest gowns on a screen instead."

She—They say even animals are naturally very quarrelsome.
He—Yes, indeed. Why, even the oyster often gets into a broil.

VERY QUICK.

Newsboy—Extry! Extry! All 'bout de terrific explosion!
Country (as a terrific noise is heard)—What's that noise, boy?
Newsboy—Dat de explosion. Here de Extry, all about it.

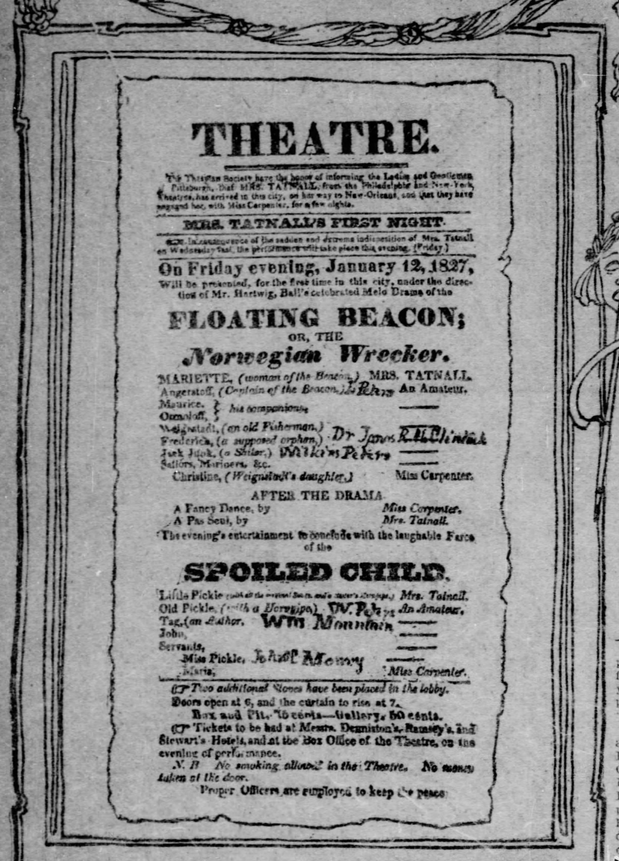
SHE KNEW A THING OR TWO.

Count Aftercoyne—Ah! dear heart, I will be just as devoted after our marriage as before.
Minnie Millions—You'll have to be. Papa is going to put all the money in my name.

NEEDED THE MONEY.

Her Father—I hope you realize that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted, noble girl.
Her Suitor—I do, sir, and I hope she inherits those noble qualities from her father.

THE DRAMA IN EARLY PITTSBURGH



THEATRE.

The Thespian Society have the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that MRS. TATNALL, from the Philadelphia and New-York theatres, has arrived in this city, on his way to New-Orleans, and that they have engaged her, with Miss Carpenter, for a few nights.

MRS. TATNALL'S FIRST NIGHT.

☞ In consequence of the sudden and dreadful indisposition of Mrs. Tatnall on Wednesday last, the performance will take place this evening. (Friday.)

On Friday evening, January 12, 1827,

Will be presented, for the first time in this city, under the direction of Mr. Hartwig, Ball's celebrated Melo Drama of the

FLOATING BEACON;

OR, THE

Norwegian Wrecker.

MARIETTE, (woman of the Beacon,) MRS. TATNALL.
Angerstoff, (Captain of the Beacon,) An Amateur.
Maurice, } his companions,
Ormskirk, }
Weighstaff, (an old Fisherman,) Dr James R. Chilton
Frederick, (a supposed orphan,) Wilkins Peters
Jack Junk, (a Sailor,)
Sailors, Mariners, &c.
Christine, (Weighstaff's daughter,) Miss Carpenter.

AFTER THE DRAMA

A Fancy Dance, by Miss Carpenter.
A Pas Seul, by Mrs. Tatnall.

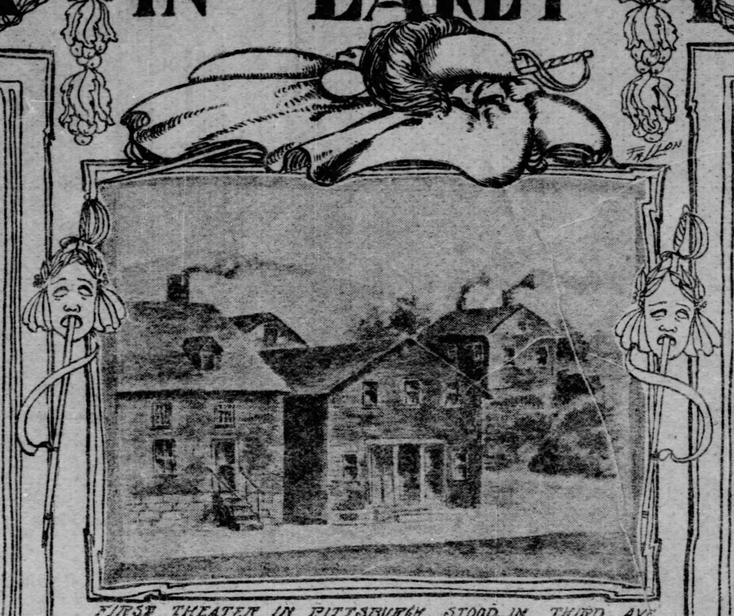
The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable Farce of the

SPOILED CHILD.

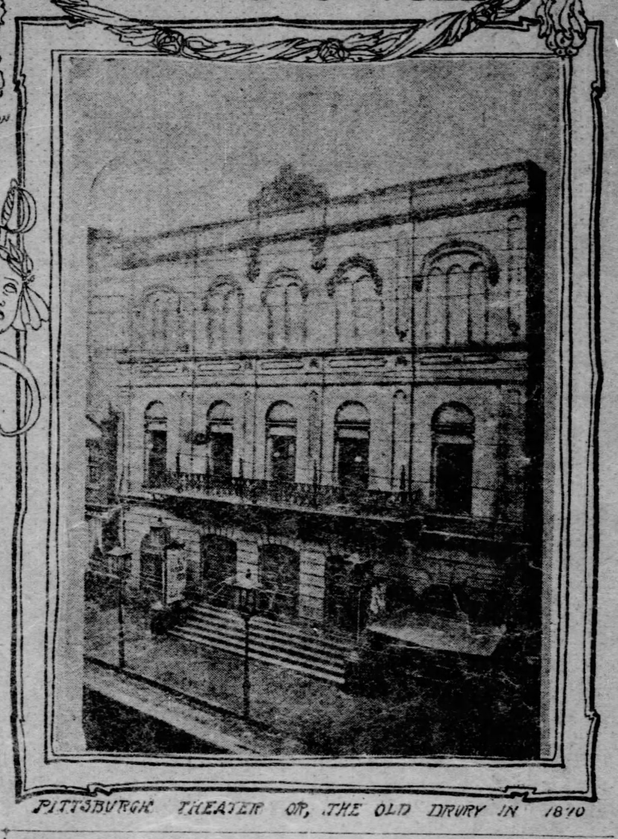
Lilla Pickle, (with all the original Songs, and a Dance through,) Mrs. Tatnall.
Old Pickle, (with a Hornpipe,) An Amateur.
Tag, (an Author,)
John,
Servants,
Miss Pickle,
Maria,
Miss Carpenter.

☞ Two additional Stages have been placed in the lobby.
Doors open at 6, and the curtain to rise at 7.
Box and Pit, 75 cents—Gallery, 50 cents.
☞ Tickets to be had at Messrs. Dennistoun's, Ramsey's, and Stewart's Hotels, and at the Box Office of the Theatre, on the evening of performance.
N. B. No smoking allowed in the Theatre. No money taken at the door.
Proper Officers are employed to keep the peace.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE OLDEST PITTSBURGH THEATER PROGRAMME IN EXISTENCE.



FIRST THEATER IN PITTSBURGH STOOD IN THIRD AVE. ON DOLLAR BANK LOT.



PITTSBURGH THEATER OR, THE OLD DRURY IN 1870

THE fact that a magnificent new theater, to be built on a scale hitherto undreamed of in Pittsburgh, is soon to grace one of our principal streets, has attracted attention to the rising position this city is taking in the theatrical world. For three-quarters of a century Pittsburgh has enjoyed the reputation of being a "good show town," but it is only in the last few years that it has risen to proportions approximating the importance of the large eastern cities, not even excluding New York. Plays can now be put on for a run of several weeks, whereas a few years ago a week was the limit, and grand opera is now a regular annual event.

There are now in the city seven theaters, so that the new one that Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman are to build in Sixth avenue at a reported cost of $1,200,000 will make eight. Rumor has it that another new playhouse is to be built also. When a city can support eight large theaters it can boast of being "some pumpkins" in the theatrical world. One of these theaters—the Bijou—is the largest in point of seating capacity of any in the United States, the Chicago Auditorium, which is not a theater in the strict sense of the word—alone excepting it.

The new theater, which is to be named the Nixon, will be capable of accommodating the largest theatrical ventures in the country, including spectacular pieces, grand opera or huge war dramas.

In view of the leading position the city is taking in the American theatrical world it is apropos to take a survey of the theatrical stories of the past and tell something about the old theaters of Pittsburgh and the famous stars and beauties of the footlights who shone therein.

First Theater in Pittsburgh.

The first recorded instance of a theatrical venture in Pittsburgh bears date of April, 1790, when the officers of Fort Pitt produced "Cato" and at the conclusion thereof a farce entitled "All the World's a Stage" "at the theater in the garrison." For the benefit of all those busy mortals who have not read of the pristine days of our city, it may be mentioned that Fort Pitt stood at the Point of ground now occupied by Penn avenue and Liberty street. It is easy to picture in the mind's eye the audience of fair women with powdered coiffures and flowered silk and satin gowns and the men, many of whom were in continental uniform, with blue coats trimmed in buff and wearing big black three-cornered hats. Even in those early days when the town could scarcely boast of a thousand inhabitants there were beautiful and cultured ladies and accomplished gentlemen, for the families of some of the officers were among the "hon ton" of the thriving settlement that even then bore the proud title of the "Gateway of the West."

Comic opera was known then also, for in February, 1803, just 100 years ago, "The Poor Soldier" and a farce, "The Apprentice," were given at the courthouse by the young folks of the town. Seventy-five cents was the price for the box and pit and 50 cents for the gallery. The curtain rose at 6:30, from which it would seem that our forefathers kept early hours, probably observing Benjamin Franklin's famous couplet,

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

In the early days of theatrical entertainments tragedies were followed by comedies or farces so that the audiences would be sure to go home feeling in a jovial frame of mind. Imagine today "Hamlet" performed by a great actor with an accomplished company and superb scenic effects being followed by a turn such as Weber & Fields or Billy Van does! Shade of the immortal bard of Avon forbid! But a hundred years ago the eternal fitness of things of the Thespian world were not so well appreciated as in these days of culture and cosmopolitanism.

Dramatic Societies of Long Ago.

In 1808 it appears from old chronicles that there were two dramatic societies doing business here—one made up of law students and the other of "respectable mechanics," which societies often united to produce an elaborate piece in the "great room" of the courthouse. At that time there was no regular theater, and some ingenuity was resorted to to find a suitable stage. The "great room" was admirably adapted for Thespian efforts, for the jury rooms served as green rooms and all went merry as a marriage bell. William Wilkins, who was then a young man, excelled in genteel comedy and a Mr. Linton, a leader of the bar, in low comedy. The former was afterward one of the most honored of Pittsburgh's sons, becoming minister to Russia and secretary of state. He built the fine old mansion near Penn avenue, in Homewood, naming it Homewood, after his estate there, which covered about 600 acres. About this time—1808—actors from the east began to appear in Pittsburgh, but still there was no theater, and they were forced to play in halls or any other suitable quarters. Some time before 1813 the first Thespian society was formed, consisting of young men, and women who were ambitious to shine on the boards in an amateur way. In February of that year they gave "Isabella; or, The Fatal Marriage," and a comic farce, "Sprigs of Laurel." The Rival Soldiers." Then followed Goldsmith's great drama, "She Stoops to Conquer," and in November "Venice Preserved; or, A Plot Discovered." Other plays given were "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Pizarro; or, The Death of Rolla" and "Raising the Wind; or, How to Live Cheap." It is thus seen that our forbears were not at all backward in presenting the great works of Shakespeare, but how they did it, or how they were received, we have no means of telling. It is safe to say, however, that they did not electrify the theatrical world or set the world afire.

The theater was moved to a location under the Masonic hall in Wood street, and was managed by a board. In 1816 Alex Brackenridge, one of the most prominent of Pittsburghers, was president of the Thespian Society of Actors. During the winter of 1818-19 the Dramatic Benevolent society gave entertainments for the poor. Vincent Dumilleau and Prof. Herbert of Paris gave exhibitions of their skill in the "magick art," swallowing swords 20 inches long and doing other marvelous things.

Actors in Early Times.

The first real theater in Pittsburgh stood on the east side of Third street (now Third avenue), on the rear of the Dollar Savings bank lot. It was built by Charles Weidner, architect, between the years 1817 and 1820. About 1822 or 1823 the first Thespian society occupied it, many of whose members were students in the old Academy that stood just across the street. Among the members who essayed leading characters were Magnus Murray, mayor of Pittsburgh in 1828-30. He is a forbear of George W. Guthrie, Esq., of this city. William Wilkins also shone in the company.

At the disbanding of the Thespian society Messrs. Pelby and Jones leased the theater and bought out a comedy with the lovely Miss Riddle in the role of leading lady.

After passing through the hands of several managers the theater was sold out to the second Thespian society, which opened with the play "Who Wants a Guinea?" Following this came the "Floating Beacon" and "The Spoiled Child."

The faculty of the academy took exception to the amount of time and energy drawn away from studies by the students who were members of the society and this, reinforced by the co-operation of parents, secured the theater's closing. In the fifties it was sold to Henry Holdship and about the same time the Dollar Savings bank purchased the property and erected a banking house.

The First Museum.

About the year 1828 the Fifth Street museum was established, probably by James R. Lambdin, an artist. He exhibited some paintings in a gallery attached to it. The first mummy ever seen in this city was placed on view here. Fifth street is now Fifth avenue. Five years later the famous Pittsburgh theater (later called Old Drury) was opened in the month of September with a fine stock company, and the management announced that support would be given to artists or stars. In those pristine days theatrical companies did not travel—in fact there were no theatrical companies, save the stock companies which stayed in the city where they performed. The new theater engaged Edwin Forrest and other eminent stars of the day and thus inaugurated an era in the theatrical history of Pittsburgh. Legitimate tragedy and comedy were presented for the first time and the people were given a chance to see the finest actors and actresses of Europe and the east. In 1844 the playhouse passed under the control of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Porter, but only for a short time, for W. Dimeford soon got it and opened with a strong stock company in "The Lady of Lyons" and "The School for Scandal." An orchestra was added, which was quite an advance for Pittsburgh. The great C. H. Eaton, tragedian, appeared and the classic dramas were given in a manner elaborate and artistic for those days.

During the "thirties" the celebrated Jim Crow Rice (T. D. Rice) made his appearance, inaugurating Ethiopian opera and songs, which had a tremendous run all over the country and which for a number of years almost drove "legitimate" stage productions from the theatrical arena. Stephen Collins Foster, Pittsburgh's great song writer, drank at the fountain of Rice's genius and wrote many of his best and sweetest songs along the line of Ethiopian melody. The Nightingale Ethiopian Opera Company, composed wholly of home talent, was organized. These were hard times for the Pittsburgh theater, for it played to almost empty houses. But the tide finally turned.

Origin of Old Drury.

In the fall of 1840 Charles Weymiss succeeded to the management and renamed the playhouse Old Drury. Among the famous Thespians who trod the boards were E. S. Connor, who was very popular. He was called the "Star of Taylor's Alley" (Philadelphia) and as Dick Dashall in the farce "My Aunt" and as Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons" he was incomparable.

Miss Fanny Elsler, who was a charming danseuse from the Crescent City, appeared on the stage and caused untold flutters in the hearts of innumerable young men of the day, who sat in the pit and gazed in raptures at her airy, "mazy" steps.

In the stock company were John Logan, a born comedian; John Winam and Mr. Hadaway, both excellent comedians. Other popular actors of the day were Herr Cline and the Ravel family, Master Reed, a small boy in "The Sailor's Hornpipe," who excelled to such a degree that he had money tossed to him from all directions; Signor Harvey Onani and others. Once upon a time a professor came to Old Drury and gave what the audience thought was a wonderful exhibition with laughing gas. This was not used by every dentist in town at that time, so the people were astounded by the man's tricks.

In 1846 the Elder Booth appeared in repertoire, including "King Lear," "Richard III.," "Hamlet," etc., and A. A. Adams, the most popular tragedian of the day, gave performances of his faultless conception of "Macbeth." James E. Murdock starred in "Hamlet" and with equal ease shone in farce comedy.

The old theater stood on ground now occupied by five and 10-cent emporiums fronting on Fifth avenue above Wood street. It was a brick structure three stories in front and of rather plain, unpretentious appearance. In the early days the theater had not assumed the complex character it has today. Scenic effects were few, electric light was unknown, "realism" on the stage was not so startling. A handbag and two or three trunks sufficed to bring any of the most "elaborate productions" from New York "intact."

Pioneers in Scenic Effects.

Even in the big theaters of New York and Boston lime lights, glittering stage effects and gorgeous costumes were not to be seen. Drop scenes were unknown. In the Old Drury a curtain of green baize shrouded the proscenium arch and underneath a magnificently-painted drop curtain was used between acts. Sliding scenes were used in the back of the stage and the wings were furnished with scenery very much like that used today, except that it was less elaborate.

When gas lights were first used on the foot-board people thought them wonderfully brilliant and a huge advance over the dim lamps used hitherto. After a tragedy a one-act farce was given and while scenes were being changed dances and songs enlivened the audience.

In the old theater nearly all the finest productions of the day were seen, for Pittsburgh, lying on the direct route of the large cities of the east and the southwest, the great stars stopped here. They traveled by stage or canal from Philadelphia to this city, then went down the Ohio by packet. Frequently they found navigation closed and they would stop in Pittsburgh for a week or two, supporting one another in their best productions. Some times the performance did not let out until 1 o'clock in the morning.

The last manager and lessee of the Old Drury was Harry W. Williams of the Duquesne theater and Academy of Music. It was in 1846 that Mr. Williams came to Pittsburgh. He was one of the thespians in the stock company, playing "old man" parts, although he was not yet 30 years of age. In 1867 the theater was sold. Mr. Williams' friends wanted him to buy it and offered to advance money enough to do it, but when the price went to $60,000 he deemed it too high, saying he could not see his way clear to pay back so large a sum. The theater was sold for $86,000. Had Mr. Williams seen the advance in store for local realty in 30 years he would probably not have staid his generous friends.

At any rate he secured the lease of the property and opened up on Christmas night, 1867. Pantomime was put on with Mr. Williams as "Pantaloons," or the old man part. He was one of the famous "old men" of the day.

His management continued until Christmas, 1869, when the owner, refusing to repair a costly break in the roof, the lessee closed the theater. A variety show (it would be called vaudeville now) was on the boards. The audience was greatly surprised to see Mr. Williams move to the front of the stage and while in costume announce that this night's performance was the conclusion of his management. When some boy in the gallery cried "Don't you make enough money Harry?" Mr. Williams replied that the receipts exceeded his expectations, but—and then he pointed to the hole in the roof and told of what the box that covered it concealed. There was a panic imminent, but the manager stayed it by telling the audience there was no immediate danger.

This marked the end of the life of the Old Drury. The last stars to appear there were the Freeman sisters, whose names appear on the posters at the door of the theater shown in the picture.

Christmas Pantomimes.

With the closing of the Old Drury the Christmas pantomime, a yearly feature, passed away also until revived in recent years.

Next door to the theater stood the Falstaff house, famous in the forties. It was the headquarters of theatrical people and was kept by a man named Boston, a portly gentleman who dressed in a bottle-green pigeon-tail coat, plug hat and white shirt and who always wore a cluster of stage diamonds on the latter. It was the custom at the close of the season to give a benefit to the employes of the theater—curtain hoisters, scene shifters, stage carpenters, doorkeepers and bill posters.

About half a century or more ago the Germans built a theater next to the old Methodist burial ground on the hill above Liberty street at Washington street, but it was short lived.

In January, 1848, William M. Foster opened the Pittsburgh Atheneum, giving "Damon and Pythias." Barney Williams was then a famous Irish comedian. Miss Mathilda Herron made her debut before the footlights in "Camille."

Temples of Song.

In 1848 the Eagle saloon and Apollo hall were the two temples of song entertainment. About this time Pittsburgh began to take on an importance as a theatrical center, for nearly all the great Thespians and entertainers of the day appeared here. In May, 1848, the accomplished Junius Brutus Booth rendered a repertoire including "Othello" and "Virginius," which, the newspapers said, was the greatest engagement in the history of the town. In December, 1849, he produced "Hamlet," "Richard III." and a full repertoire. Edwin Booth, taking a minor part. This was the latter's first appearance in the Iron City. The winter of 1849-50 the beautiful and talented Frances Anne Kemble gave readings from Shakespeare, and Charlotte Cushman, queen of tragediennes, produced her incomparable conception of "Lady Macbeth," and also appeared in the "Lady of Lyons." She was the recipient of many and flattering social attentions also.

About 1850 the Pittsburgh theater was leased to John C. Foster, who made a great change in the policy of the house. He surmised, and rightly, that there was a surfeit of tragedy, and the public was tired of it. He put on comedy and farce in addition to tragedy, and the wonderful success of the policy proved his judgment. In those days, as in these, there were critics who decried the abasement of the public taste, in that the classic drama, particularly Shakespeare, was not appreciated; but they did not recognize the fact that the palate of theater patrons was sated with the "legitimate" drama.

Jenny Lind in Pittsburgh.

In 1851 the peerless Jenny Lind, "The Swedish Nightingale," first sang in Pittsburgh, appearing in Masonic hall. Seats sold for $5—an enormous price in those days. The same year the celebrated Fox sisters of Rochester, N. Y., gave exhibitions of spirit rappings, and in March, 1854, the Siamese twins, Eng and Chang, were on exhibition. In January of that year "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first produced in this city, and drew the most enthusiastic crowds imaginable, for the interest in slavery was then at fever heat. There was not so much made of ferocious hounds in the piece and of scenic accessories as in the present; but in those days staging was not as the art and spectacular effects were crude, owing to the electric light being unknown. Calcium light effects were beginning to be seen, however, and the stage began to take on that gorgeous and interesting effect that it now has for the lovers of the picturesque and grand. In March, 1857, Adelina Patti, assisted by August Goeckel, E. Barilli and Paul Julien, gave a concert in Masonic hall; and in 1859 Edwin Booth appeared in repertoire including "King Lear" and "Hamlet." The great actor was then 23 years of age, but was very proficient. In the same year came John Drew, in Irish comedy, C. W. Couldock, in tragedy, and Ole Bull.

Two years previous to this, trouble occurring between Simpson, the owner of the theater, and J. C. Foster, the lessee, the latter projected a new theater, raising $14,000 for the same. The first performance in it was by Miss Kimberley, who gave "Hiawatha," followed by the farce "Nothing to Wear." About this time the Foster Gaieties attained great prominence, and the Foster New National theater was built and opened.

Charlotte Cushman again came to Pittsburgh, giving a three-night performance. The receipts were as follows:

First night	$247 50
Second night	254 50
Third night	428 25
Total	$930 25

Of this amount, Miss Cushman got $400, the orchestra $22 and the city license cost $20. The rest went to the theater and the manager.

Theaters in War Times.

In 1860 there were two regular theaters and eight halls in the city. After the Old Drury passed away, in the year 1869, a new playhouse, called Library hall, appeared. The Pittsburgh Library association erected the handsome stone structure torn down two years ago to make way for the Bijou theater, and in this was the new hall. But, owing to the religious scruples of many of the board of directors, the latter was used only for concerts and lectures. In 1874 a change was made in the board and a regular theater started by leasing the hall to Messrs. Elsler and Canning in 1877. Finally Messrs. R. M. Gulick and William Chaflet secured it and named the house the Chaflet Bijou; but soon afterward the name was changed to the Bijou. The season opened on September 6, 1886. A year afterward the late H. M. Bennett purchased the interest of Mr. Chaflet, and on April 1, 1902, Peter J. McNulty succeeded the former in the firm.

In old Library hall many events of importance in the theatrical world took place. Emily Soldene and her burlesque company of English blondes were among the first attractions in 1874; then followed Lydia Thompson and her noted beauties, Jane Coombs, a famous society actress, and many opera singers, including the Boston Ideals, Parepa Rosa, Caroline Richings and others.

The famous "Troubadour," a local minstrel organization which included some of the most prominent business men of the day, often appeared in the hall. It was often leased for amateur entertainments and recitals. In 1875 the celebrated "Martha Washington Tea Party" and the first presentation of Mrs. Jarley's wax works show were given by the most prominent society people of the two cities.

For a number of years Library hall and the Pittsburgh Library, together with the Art annex, was the main artistic and literary nucleus of the city's life.

Until the Bijou theater was opened, the Grand opera house was the only real theater in the city, although the Academy of Music catered to a certain patronage. For several years the two theaters had a monopoly; then the Duquesne theater was opened. After this came the East End theater, the Alvin, the Avenue, and for a while a playhouse in Allegheny. Next to the opera house was Harris' theater and museum, and a few doors away another museum; but they did not cut into the receipts of the legitimate theaters to any extent, as they were cheaper houses altogether.

GUYASUTHA, THE MIGHTY HUNTER

Great Indian Chief Who Was Washington's Companion, a Picturesque Figure of Old Pittsburgh.

By PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.
Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.

OF the Indian chiefs conspicuous in in the early history of Western Pennsylvania, the three best remembered are Guyasutha, Cornplanter and Shingiss, and in point of renown they rank in the order in which we have named them.

Guyasutha was a Seneca, one of the tribes comprised in the great Indian confederacy known as the Six Nations. He first comes to notice in the fall of the year 1753. When George Washington departed from Logstown for the French posts in the upper valley of the Allegheny on the last day of November of that year, he was accompanied by four Indians, namely, Tanacharison, or the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder and one styled simply "the hunter."

Why the name of this individual was not given was doubtless because he was well-known to fame as a mighty slayer of wild beasts, so that his proper name was comparatively obscure.

Many years afterward Washington fell in with him again. On the 28th of October, 1770, in the course of his tour of the Ohio, in company with Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, Washington came across the hunting party of Guyasutha on the Ohio, near the mouth of the Great Hocking.

"In the person of Guyasutha," he says, "I found an old acquaintance, he being one of the Indians that went with me to the French in 1753." As there were but four Indians in Washington's party on that occasion, and the names of three of these are given, the other one, or "the hunter," was necessarily Guyasutha.

"He expressed a satisfaction at seeing me," says Washington, "and treated us with a great kindness, giving us a quarter of very fine buffalo. He insisted upon our spending that night with him, and in order to retard us as little as possible, moved his camp down to the river, just below the mouth of a creek, the name of which I could not learn. At this place we all encamped."

A Red-Skinned Nimrod.

On the occasion of Washington's visit to the French posts, Guyasutha had nothing to say. Up to this time he had won distinction only as a hunter, and had not yet vindicated his right to a voice in the councils of his people.

The Half-King alone seemed to be the spokesman for the Indians in the conferences that were held with the French officers. The Half-King was a bold and enterprising man, a warm friend of the English, and if he had lived he would no doubt have acted a prominent part in the stirring events of the near future, but he died in October, 1754.

Though Guyasutha had nothing to say on the present occasion, yet the time came when he had much to say and was the chief speaker for the tribes in many important conferences with the English, as at the treaties with Bradstreet and Boquet and at the meeting of whites and Indians at Fort Pitt in July, 1776.

In the troubles of the western border for many years he bore a part, and such was his prominence in the Indian uprising of 1763 that that event is sometimes spoken of as Guyasutha's war, instead of Pontiac's war. He was the leading spirit in the siege of Fort Pitt and in the battle of Bushy run.

Though it is not a matter of record, there can be no doubt that he was present at Fort Necessity and at Braddock's defeat, and that he was the leader in many of the bloody forays upon the border settlers in the dark days that followed that disaster.

Sided With King George.

During the revolutionary war Guyasutha took sides with the British against the colonists. He was extremely virulent and active. In the scheme for making a descent in the spring of 1782, which was planned for a combined force of British soldiers and Indians, Guyasutha was to have an important part. The project, however, was abandoned by the British upon learning from the spies that had been sent out that Gen. Irvine had received re-enforcements.

But the Indians were not willing to give up entirely the enterprise from which they had been led to expect so much, and in the summer of that year about 300 Indians under Guyasutha and 50 or 60 Canadian bushrangers descended the Allegheny and entered Westmoreland county. They wrought dreadful havoc among the unsuspecting settlers. Nearly all of these had fled to the blockhouses sometime before upon rumor of an Indian attack, but as the savages had not appeared the fears of the people gradually subsided and most of them had returned to their scattered cabins. The torch and the tomahawk spread ruin on all sides.

A Bloody Massacre.

On the 13th of July the red-headed marauders fell upon Hannastown and Millers station, two hamlets within a few miles of the present town of Greensburg. The people were all unsuspicious of danger and were generally at work in the harvest fields in the immediate vicinity. Suddenly the Indians were perceived coming through the woods. The alarm was given.

The harvesters threw down their reaping hooks and took to flight, closely pursued by the screeching enemy. Many of them were shot down in their tracks. Such as reached the blockhouse were saved. Hannastown was burned and a number of persons were taken captive.

This was Guyasutha's last great stroke. Peace between England and America shortly followed and the savage chieftain's occupation was pretty much gone.

After the war Guyasutha also seems to have made his peace with the Americans, and for some years afterward he was a familiar figure on the streets of early Pittsburgh. For some time he had his home on the Allegheny river, about five miles above Fort Pitt. In 1784 he was living in the Seneca country, near Niagara; but he must have afterwards returned, as he is said to have died and to have been buried at his place on the Allegheny.

Arthur Lee, who visited Pittsburgh in 1784, says of Guyasutha, that he was "a very provident Indian, not only in fixing his seat in this most fertile valley, but in having two wives, one well stricken in years, who paid great attention to his food and his clothes; the other a handsome young squaw, who served the special purpose for which Abraham took Hagar and Isaac Rebecca."

THE HAPPY DINOSAURUS.

The dinosaur was a brainy beast;
He lived in the times archaic;
He never cared for the arguments
That cling round the laws Mosaic.

He never got into fierce disputes
On changing the world's finances;
He never wasted his sleeping time
By going to clubs or dances;

He never bothered his mind at all
With leagues or with combinations;
He never bleated his discontent
With methods of legislation;

He never writhed at a comedy
That couldn't induce his laughter;
He never pestered his listeners
With views on the great hereafter.

But he was a staid, contented brute,
That never grew sad or solemn;
One brain installed in his sloping skull
And one in his spinal column.

Some say man grew from the dinosaur.
But we needn't all be flattered,
For there are men in the world today
Whose brains have been far more scattered.
—W. N. D. in Chicago Tribune.

THERE ARE FAIRIES.

There are fairies: elves that swing
In a wild and rainbow ring
Through the air, or mount the wing
Of a bat to courier news
To the fairy king and queen:
Fays who stretch the gossamers
On which twilight hangs the dews;
Or who whisper in the ears
Of the flowers words so sweet
That their hearts are turned to musk
And to honey, things that beat
In their veins of gold and blue;
Ouphes that shepherd moths of dusk—
Soft wings and gray of hue
For a pasture on the dew.
There are fairies—verily.
Veery in the old owl in the tree.
Hollow tree.
He who maketh melody
For them tripping merrily—
Tell it me.
There are fairies—verily
There are fairies.
—From Madison Cawein's "There Are Fairies" in March Century.

WHO IS SIGNORA?

Identity of a Fascinating Heroine of Recent Fiction Revealed.

By GEORGE B. GOODWIN.

"WHO is 'Signora?'" Many people interested in open and many people in a general way in fiction, are asking that question. They recognize the unique Calve under the thin disguise of "Carave;" they can recognize Plancon under the equally penetrative cloak of "Planky;" and, of course the "German prima donna" is none other than the ever popular Schumann-Heink. But if these characters are drawn in so lifelike a manner that the reader of Gustave Kobbe's story of "behind the scenes," entitled "Signora, a Child of the Opera House," can at once say, "this is Calve, this Plancon, this Schumann-Heink," their conclusion that the fascinating child, who is the central figure of this unique novel, also is drawn from life is quite natural.

So is the question, "Who is Signora?" for that is the child's name in the book—a name given to the child by none other than Carave (Calve) when the little one had been found deserted at the stage door of the opera house and brought into the great prima donna's dressing room. Readers of the book follow her life behind the scenes with absorbing interest. They see her grow up breathing music and especially operatic music, until, in a sudden emergency, she substitutes as Carmen with brilliant success, and in the last act almost is really killed by the Don Jose, who is madly jealous of her. The character of Signora and this last scene are so graphically and circumstantially developed that people believe they must be founded on a real person and a real event.

I happen to know that Mr. Kobbe is in receipt of many letters asking him about these things; furthermore that the widespread interest regarding the central character in his story is shown by the fact that the editor of a periodical devoted to the stage has been asked by many of his subscribers to request Mr. Kobbe to answer the question, "Who is Signora?" and to let them know authoritatively whether they had guessed the other characters correctly. The author, however, declined to enlighten them. He is willing enough to let them stand by their guesses as to the identity of the other principal characters, but, as regards Signora, he is not inclined to give them even that negative satisfaction.

I believe that I can solve the riddle for them, and this without a word from the author regarding his heroine's real identity. Like many others I was fascinated with the book. My curiosity was aroused by the life-like reproduction of what goes on behind the scene of an opera house, by the vivid personal presentation of some of the greatest singers, known to the operatic stage, but especially by Signora herself. Surely, I thought, she must exist and there must be some foundation for the story in some real event, some just averted tragedy of which the public has been kept in ignorance, but of which Mr. Kobbe, who may be said to have almost lived behind the scenes of the Metropolitan opera house, knew, and which he now has given to the public in his book.

Having known Mr. Kobbe for some years, I called on him in his home. He was willing enough to enlighten me on some points of the book—to tell me that the plot, with the graphic, vibrant story of the almost fatal debut of his heroine as Carmen, was wholly imaginary and entirely his own creation; that I had guessed correctly whom he had drawn "Carave" from, a characteristization, which, by the way, has been called a "marvelous study in temperament."

"And now," I asked, "Who is Signora?"

"That," he said, "I would rather not tell you."

Just then there came dancing into the room a girl of about 12. She wanted to get her paint box from the mantel, and when she had gotten it, she came and stood beside her father and asked him if she could paint the pictures in a certain magazine. The permission was granted with a smile and a kiss, and the little girl danced out of the room again, paint box in hand.

Signora Is Found.

This episode lasted but a few minutes, but I knew before she had been in the room more than a few seconds that she was Signora—that, as Du Maurier had created a type by putting his daughters into his pictures, so Mr. Kobbe had created a fascinating character in fiction by drawing it from life from his little girl.

"Virginia," he called her. There was no need of asking any questions about it. The grace, the buoyancy, the winsomeness that so fascinate the reader in Signora and make him fall in love with her, as did "Planky," in the story, were all manifest in every gesture, every motion of this lovely child. I have no hesitation in affirming that Signora is little Virginia Kobbe, and that the author, in the later chapters of his book, simply has developed the character from what she is now.

Of course, besides the vivid development of child character, which is one of the strong points of the book, it is full of the real "atmosphere" of behind the scenes, as when Signora rides one of the mechanical Walkure horses, while the German prima donna (Schumann-Heink) thumps the "thunder box," to create the illusion of a storm, to the disgust of the orchestra leader, whose rehearsal is interrupted by the racket, or when the scene painters on the paint bridge, near which the Siegfried dragon is suspended between performances, suddenly see that monster's eyes blinking at them and discover that Signora has crept inside and is "working" the beast's optics. If, as has been surmised, "Jean" and "Edouard" are the two De Reszkes, what a wealth of anecdotes we learn about them—but it is anecdote converted into action.

Mr. Dooley in It.

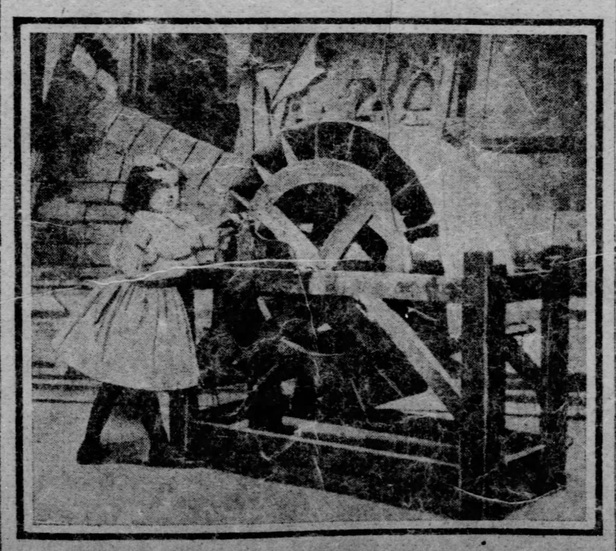
There is an interesting point in the history of this book. It was accepted for publication before it was more than one-third written. Mr. Kobbe must have felt that its realism was a bit unusual, to say the least, and in a way experimental. So he sent the first three or four chapters to a publisher and awaited his verdict as to the prospects for a story of the kind he proposed writing, and of which those chapters were samples. And here "Mr. Dooley" (Peter F. Dunne) took a hand. He was spending a Sunday with a friend, who, it seems, was the publisher to whom Mr. Kobbe had sent the initial chapters of his story, and for want of something better to do, they fell to reading manuscripts. Among others, "Mr. Dooley's" host tossed over the "Signora" fragment. Dunne eagerly devoured it and then asked for the balance.

"There is no balance, yet," said Mr. "Dooley's" friend.

"Do you mean to tell me that I must wait indefinitely before I can read the rest of it?"

The situation was explained, and as a result of Mr. "Dooley's" enthusiasm, the book was accepted for publication before any additional chapters had been written.

Making the Thunder Roll.



"Now the Wind Will Blow."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Men and lobsters both turn red when they get into hot water.

Sometimes from the death agony of love there arises, Phoenix-like, a deathless friendship.

To be great in the eyes of those who come after you destroy your diary, and

No, Cordelia, a fashionable ball dress is not exactly a weather strip.

The wise office-seeker sticks to his regular job until he gets the office.

With some people a hand-shake is but an informal way of kissing.

Every failure should teach us a lesson if we are willing to learn.

A man isn't necessarily cool because he shivers when in danger.

A man who takes every one into his confidence is apt to betray that of others.

During the Lenten season make a resolve to think of others who are tired and depressed, and by cheerfulness and kindness, help those about you.

Men are fond of calling us the weaker sex—then why do they expect us to exploit virtues, which require a strength far beyond their own caliber?

If you be of a discontented disposition, you may seek yourself in all the luxuries money can buy, but the magic moment of happiness is still far off.

HUNTING the WILD TURKEY in the "GOBBLING SEASON"

By W. J. BACON.

SPRING time has come in the southern woods, bringing with it an opportunity for sportsmen to indulge in the most fascinating hunting of the entire year—that of pursuing the wild turkey in the "gobbling season." The native hunters, of the southern country, are making preparations for the beginning of the sport, and sportsmen, from cities of both the north and south, who have learned the subtle interest attached to this particular pursuit of game, are scanning the weather forecasts anxiously and telephoning and writing to friends and acquaintances in the hunting range to learn if the season has come and if the gobble of the male turkey has yet sounded in the secluded sections of the woods.

The spring season is the time of the wild turkey's mating, and it is during the nesting period that the lordly gobbler is at his best and most difficult to bring to bag, a fact that makes the sport of hunting him more thrilling even though it be more arduous and onerous. The true sportsman, however, delights to encounter a quarry that is worthy of his best efforts and the more set with difficulties the chase may be the more popular it is with the man who hunts because of the delight of the outdoor exercise and the pleasure of pitting his wits against the instinct and cunning of a wild thing in its native forest, rather than for the satisfaction of indulging a brutish passion for killing.

For the man who possesses this necessary attribute of the sportsman, the chase of the turkey in the "gobbling season," as the natives call it, is the sport ideal of America.

The Gobbling Season.

The "gobbling season" is correctly styled. While the female turkey is engaged in her domestic duties at the nest, the male bird poses, swaggers and struts in the open glade and gives voice to his most thunderous and defiant gobble. No matter where a turkey's nest is found, whether it be in the mountainous or bottom country, there is always an open glade in the forest, near by, where the gobbler holds his daily parades and indulges his inordinate vanity in a show of distended wattles, ruffled feathers and a babel of noise. The gobbler is decidedly pround of his good looks but hunters concede that he is entitled to this conceit for he is considered the lord of the range, the shrewdest and most difficult of all the wild things of the forest to bring to bag. He possesses a cunning that is almost human and the sportsman, who would hunt the gobbler in the nesting season must have more qualifications than a fondness for shooting. To be successful the hunter must have hardihood, patience, endurance and a skill of no mean order in imitating the love call of the timid hen. He must have a store of woodcraft and be familar with all the habits and peculiarities of the turkey.

The gobbler is an early riser and his beauty show is not of long duration. For these reasons the best time to engage in the sport is the very early morning. The hunter must be in the woods before the first ray of crimson has shown in the eastern sky and it is best to pitch camp beside some creek or at a spring in the very heart of the range.

Almost before the morning star has begun to fade the gobbler begins to stir restlessly on his perch. He cranes his neck and peers in every direction to assure himself that all is well in his vicinity. Then he ruffles his feathers comfortably, and raising himself to his full height, sounds his most gutteral gobble, awakening the echoes of the dim-lit forest and sunding the alarm for all living things within a mile or more of his position. The gobble is the reveille of the wilderness and the gobbler is the martinet of the birds and beasts.

A Defiance to Rivals.

Perhaps the dawn breeze wafts back the faint answer of some rival lord of the wilderness, far in the distance. This is the signal for a display of bragadocio on the part of the first bird that is highly amusing. Sitting upon his perch, without attempting to approach his challenger, the gobbler delivers himself of a defamatory line of gobbles, which if translated into language would make a past-master in the dialect of billingsgate blush for his lost laurels and the mediocrity of his vocabulary. Across the intervening distance of the still woods the strains of invectives are hurled while the birds grow apoplectically red about the wattles and work themselves into a frenzy of passion.

Should the first challenge go unanswered the gobbler sounds a few additional notes from his fog-horn throat, and finally, satisfied that no other desires to dispute his dominion over the heart of his mate and the particular range and parade ground that he has elected for his own from nature's bounteous store, he will pitch suddenly forward and, catching his weight upon his powerful outspread wings, sail downward to the earth a hundred yards away. Then he drops his wings beside his body, struts a few paces, like a woman dressing before her mirror, and bethinks himself of finding his mate. Slowly and stately he stalks through the woods to the neighborhood of the nest, stopping occasionally to pose and gobble. The open glade once reached, the morning display of vanity is begun and it lasts, unless interrupted, for an hour or more.

The experienced hunter knows each of these habits, and if he succeeds in getting to the woods before the gobbler leaves the roost the task of bagging him is very much simplified. With ears strained for the distant rumble of the gobbler's morning call, the hunter steals, as quietly as possible, through the woods until he is rewarded with a faint echo of the gobble. The direction is noted carefully and the distance estimated. Some old hunters can tell almost to a rod the distance he is from the roosting place of the bird by the sound of his gobble.

How Hunters Get Them.

Having located his game, the hunter steals toward its roost with increased caution, approaching as closely as he dares. An answering gobble from the hunter will call forth renewed utterances from the bird and facilitate the advance upon his position, but too much of this will increase the difficulty of the pursuit and only those who are especially skilled can employ this practice.

When he has advanced as closely as he may with safety, the hunter seats himself at the foot of a large tree, facing the direction of the roost, and with his back squarely against the tree's trunk. Artists have a faculty of illustrating turkey hunting stories with pictures of hunters peering from behind a standing tree, a fallen log or the clay-root of a tree, felled by a storm, at a drove of turkeys, only a few yards distant, according to the perspective of the illustration. Such pictures provoke the mirth of hunters, for they know that a turkey will approach, with less suspicion, a hunter sitting with his back against a tree trunk than one hidden behind a tree or any other object. It is necessary to maintain a position of absolute rigidity, and when it is necessary to move hand, gun or foot, the movement must be made slowly and steadily and not rapidly or nervously. Experience will teach that it is possible to make any ordinary movement of this character when in plain view of the turkey, but that the rapid movement of the same object through half the space will send the game scurrying in the opposite direction. The chances of being observed when hidden behind an object are greater than in the other position, because of the fact that the hunter will invariably peer around the tree or over the log to ascertain if the game is within sight. This movement is much more readily noticed than if made with the dull trunk of the tree for a background. It is advisable to assume an easy position with the gun cocked across the knee, ready to be picked up and swung into position without taking the eyes from the game.

To Make a Turkey Call.

The favorite turkey call is made from the small bone in the second joint of a turkey's wing, and there is little preference between the bone of the tame and wild fowl, although, for sentiment's sake, a hunter will naturally favor that from the latter. The ends of the bone are trimmed away until the hollow is reached, the marrow is removed and the orifices at either end of the bone are carefully reamed out and smoothed so that there will be no rough point to cause a quaver in the notes of the call. The bone is used by placing the small end against the lips, at the corner of the mouth, the hands forming a cup over the other end. A slight indrawing of the breath through the bone gives the note and the manipulation of the hands regulates the volume and tone.

With this caller there is no occasion to move the hands and the eyes are left free to scan the forest for the approach of the bird. It requires a considerable amount of skill to operate a turkey-call of this character, and many hours must be spent in practice before it can be used successfully. There are scores of patent calls on the market, and almost every sporting goods house has one or more patterns that it is pushing. While these may be operated more or less indifferently by a novice, and while they will lure young and inexperienced birds within range of a hunter's gun in the fall or winter, before the birds have gathered wisdom and cunning they are for the most part failures in the "gobbling season."

A very low "yelp" from the caller can be heard several hundred yards in the stillness of the forest, and if there is a gobbler in hearing distance he will be almost sure to answer with his most impressive notes. By this means the bird may be located on his roost, and, by creeping to his vicinity, he may be often induced to fly directly from his perch and alight within easy shotgun range before the hunter.

As an illustration of the perfection to which the imitating of the call of the hen can be brought by the use of the turkey-bone caller, it may be interesting to relate a true story that has fallen within the writer's observation.

A certain local sportsman of a North Arkansas county who is especially skilled in calling turkeys was sitting at the foot of a tree in a heavy belt of timber before sun-up one morning, endeavoring to secure an answering gobble to his "yelps" on the bone. Just before him was a clump of saw grass, which shut out the view immediately beyond. With the care of an old hunter he sat as rigidly as the tree at his back, and the notes of his call were without flaw or defect. A slight breeze blew in his face, carrying the scent of his body, which is so quickly detected by wild things, to the rear. He had about given up his efforts when, just as he finished the last note of the call, a brownish shape sprang over the bunch of grass and, in the flash of an eye, a red fox had pounced upon him and buried its sharp teeth in one of the hands that held the bone. It is difficult to say whether the man or the fox was the most startled. At any rate, the animal escaped in safety before the man had recovered from his scare. On the hand the scar of the bite is still plainly discernible to bear testimony to the truthfulness of this remarkable adventure.

If the gobbler leaves his roost before the hunter reaches the woods, the task of bagging him is more difficult. His parade ground is located by the tell-tale gobble or in answer to a call on the turkey bone. Stealing as close as the daylight will permit, the hunter takes his position and opens up with his caller.

The gobbler is an independent love-maker and takes his time in approaching the hunter's place of concealment. Often an entire morning is consumed by the bird in advancing a few hundred yards. He will stop and gobble, then strut for half an hour and advance but a short distance. This performance is repeated over and over, hour after hour, and during all this dreary waiting the hunter must remain as motionless as a stone image. It is not safe to endeavor to hasten the bird's coming by frequent calling, for he will take his own sweet time and in addition the hunter risks the chance of detection with each note that he sounds. No matter how expert he may be, there is continuous danger of a false note, and the slightest counterfeit ring will send the big bird scurrying in the opposite direction as fast as his long, powerful legs will carry him. Then, too, if the hunter calls too often, he will arouse the gobbler's suspicion, for the hen is quite as independent as her lord and displays complete indifference in the tone of her "yelping." She never uses a persuasive ring in her "yelps," and voices them at long intervals. She never endeavors to hurry her lover by much calling.

To Deceive the Gobbler.

The call is sounded low and soft, with just enough volume to reach the sharp ears of the gobbler. This is done to hide the false ring that may slip into the notes. The most expert hunters, when they can see the bird, give voice to the "yelp" just as the strut is being ended, so that all but the echo of the call is lost in the noise made by the bird's wings rasping on the ground.

Although this sport is most beset with difficulties and the possibility of disappointing results is great, the reward is sufficient and the pleasure keen enough to repay the hunter for a morning's work, even though the big bird is lured almost within range only to take fright and soar away on his great wings. The large chance of failure increases the zest of the sport, and, though the bird may escape on one occasion, he is sure to be in the same neighborhood the following morning, and the hunter can have a second encounter with him. It is not uncommon for a native hunter to spend half a month endeavoring to get a shot at one particular gobbler. When he at last brings down the monarch of the forest he feels that all of his labor has been well expended and that his reward is sufficient to square accounts. It finally becomes a personal matter with the hunter, just as the capturing of a shrewd criminal becomes with an officer who has been often baffled, or the routing of the enemy's army becomes with a general who has suffered reverses in his encounters with it. The hunter is not willing to admit to himself that he can be outwitted by a bird, and the only way that he can prove that he is right to his own satisfaction is by bagging the gobbler, even if he must consume an entire month in the task.

CASTELLANE FAMILY FIGURED IN CELEBRATED CASE

ANCESTORS OF COUNT BONI HAD A HARD FIGHT WITH AN IMPOSTOR WHO CLAIMED THE ESTATES.

By P. A. GARSTIN.

CURIOUS JUDICIAL PROCEDURES OF MIDDLE AGES AIDED GALLEY CONVICT'S BASE IMPOSTURE.

THERE dwelt at Manosque, a little town in Provence, France, a certain Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, lord of the manor of Caille and Rougon. He was the ancestor of the Castellane who has corralled the Gould millions, but his name lives in French history as connected with one of the most celebrated law suits of the middle ages.

After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, Scipion de Castellane fled from France. His mother, his son Isaac, two daughters, a Calvinist minister, and several servants accompanied him. His wife Judith had died some years previously. In 1689 Louis XIV. completed his spoliation of the Huguenots, and issued another edict dividing among the remaining relatives in France the possessions of all Calvinists who had fled the country.

Le Brun de Castellane settled at Lausanne in Switzerland. In 1689 his mother and one of his daughters died, leaving only the head of the family, his son Isaac, who was 20 years old, and one daughter.

Among the relatives in France who had preferred abjuration to exile, four persons came forward to claim the confiscated Castellane estates—first, Dame Rolande, sister of Judith Le Grouche, consequently a sister-in-law of Scipion Le Brun de Castellane; a dame Tardivi, the Sieur Jean Pousset de Cadenet, and a certain Sieur de Muges. The Provence parliament ignored Muges and awarded to the dame Tardivi and to the Sieur Pousset property to the value of 12,000 livres yearly, and to Dame Rolande the remaining estates, valued at 2,500 livres yearly.

In February, 1690, Isaac de Castellane, Sieur de Rougon, died of general decline at Vevay, being the last of Scipion's sons. The unhappy Le Brun de Castellane conveyed the sad tidings to his sister-in-law in Provence, but Dame Rolande, who had been nursing the property, when she learned the news, made a donation of the mansion of Caille, and a domain worth 800 livres rental to the Sisters of Charity of Manosque, giving the death of her nephew, Isaac de Castellane, as her motive:

A New Claimant.

We now come to the month of March, 1690. Mr. de Vauvray, superintendent of marine at Toulon, was called upon in that year by a certain Abbe Renoux, who brought along with him an unpromising-looking young man, who said he was Isaac de Castellane, that he had escaped from his father at Lausanne, who had ill used him on account of his anxiety to return to the Catholic church, and that, being captured on the way by some soldiers of Marshall Catinat, the latter had given him a passport into France. He professed an earnest desire to be received into the bosom of the Catholic church, and Mr. de Vauvray turned the youth over to the Jesuits, who after five weeks, formally received him into the church. The newcomer styled himself Andre d'Entrevergues and son of Scipion d'Entrevergues, lord of Caille, and of the late dame Suzanne de Caille, and his age was given at 23.

Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, lord of Caille and of Rougon, never styled himself D'Entrevergues, although he had a right to the title—and his wife's name was Judith, not Suzanne.

As has been shown, the real Isaac de Castellane, had he been living, would be 35 years of age. It was evidently an imposture.

Shortly afterward the astounding news reached the ears of Scipion de Castellane at Lausanne that his son Isaac, whom he had buried three years previously, had now renounced the Calvinist creed in Provence.

The superintendent of marine at Toulon seems to have been an upright man. On receiving information from Switzerland and a certified copy of the death certificate of Isaac de Castellane, he ordered the arrest of the claimant.

The young man, on examination, stated that he thought he was 25; did not know his mother's first name, nor who were his god-parents. He did not know the name of the street, or even of the suburb of Manosque, in which he was supposed to have been born, nor could he describe the interior of the house. He declared his father, Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, to be swarthy, with black hair and beard, whereas he was fair, with chestnut hair and a reddish beard.

He could give no description whatever of Lisette, the sole surviving sister, nor of his Aunt Lignon nor of his grandmother, who had died at Lausanne.

Once a Galley Convict.

After many legal moves and countermoves, the holders of the Castellane property were permitted to inform against him as an impostor, whose real name was Peter Mege, son of a galley convict. He admitted having used that name and explained it this way: After his supposed return from Switzerland, when wandering in Marseilles, he met a certain Honorade de Venelle, wife of Peter Mege, a woman of loose moral principles, whose husband was away, and who lived with her mother and two sisters; that he entered their household and impersonated the absent Peter Mege and enlisted under that name.

Twenty witnesses who had been at school with Isaac de Castellane now came forward and declared that this was not the man; a great many others came forward and identified him as the Peter Mege they remembered. The lieutenant of criminal police now ordered a rehearing of the case, and a change of venue was obtained. The French courts, however, would not admit as evidence the certificate of death of Isaac de Castellane, which had been verified at the French embassy in Switzerland.

At Toulon, where the imposter was transferred for trial, he affected to be dumb and refused to answer any questions. The king's procurator denounced him as guilty of impersonation and called for the capital penalty. Peter Mege, as we will now term him, was not at all disconcerted at the turn things were taking. He felt he had friends at court—the Sieur de Muges, it will be remembered, had been ignored in the division of the confiscated estate. This man was called upon by the claimant to identify him as Isaac de Castellane. He testified that whilst he had not personally known the latter, yet from the close descriptions formerly given him by the vicar of the locality, it was plain that this man was the real De Castellane he claimed to be.

This unsettled matters once more; only two votes were for his conviction. He was taken to Manosque, to Rougon, to Caille, and in each of these places the sympathy of the crowd went with the impudent pretender. He claimed to recognize many in the crowd, called some of them by name and commented on the changes which had taken place since his supposed departure.

To make the recital of this strange case clearer, it will be here explained under what circumstances the idea of impersonating the defunct Isaac de Castellane first suggested itself to the impostor, Peter Mege. One day while in Toulon, sitting in a small tavern, he overheard the conversation of three other customers seated near him. They were discussing the downfall of the Castellanes and the death of Isaac in Switzerland. Mege got into conversation with them and in that way learned of the whereabouts of a certain carpenter named Violette, who had formerly been a servant in the Castellane family. Together with the Sieur de Muges, who had been left out in the decree dividing up the property of the exiled Castellanes, this precious trio concocted a scheme by which Mege should impersonate Isaac de Castellane and the other two support him in all his allegations.

The father, Le Brun de Castellane, was summoned to appear before the king's advocate general to give evidence as to the identity of this pretended son of his. This he failed to do in the absence of any safe conduct, to shield him from the severity of the anti-Huguenot laws. His next of kin in France then solicited that a commission be appointed by the court to proceed to Switzerland and procure the evidence of the death of Isaac de Castellane on the spot where it occurred. The king's procurator issued an order to that effect, but a high official of the court in Mege's interest coolly suppressed the order.

For three years, from 1699 to 1702, witnesses were hunted up on both sides; 110 were found at Manosque, at Rougon, at Caille, Marseilles, Toulon and Aix, who swore that he was Isaac de Castellane. The most important of these, who were mostly artisans and laborers, was the vicar of whom Muges had spoken. He recognized the newcomer by a protuberance at the back of the head, peculiar, he said, to that branch of the Castellanes. Four women came forward and declared this was the Isaac they had suckled as an infant. The other side raked up no less than 190 witnesses, who, for the most part of a better class, unhesitatingly recognized the claimant as Peter Mege, son of Francis Mege, innkeeper, coiner, thief and finally a galley convict.

Identified by Number.

One said: "He was formerly a valet of mine;" another remembered him as a house servant; another recalled that he had been a witness to one of his numerous acts of recantation of the Calvinist faith, by which he raised a few dollars from time to time; another remembered him as a peddler, or itinerant mendicant; officers and sailors of the galley "La Fidele," on which he had served in 1690, remembered the man perfectly. The testimony was overwhelming. Most important of all, the lawyer who drew up the marriage contract between Peter Mege and Honorade Venelle in 1685 identified him immediately.

The French ambassador in Switzerland forwarded the depositions of the minister who had prayed at the bedside of Isaac de Castellane in his last moments, those of the morgue keeper, the doctor, the surgeon, the apothecary, the carpenter who had made his coffin, the gardener who dug the grave, and all those who had followed the remains to the grave. These and other certificates, properly attested and countersigned by the regents of Berne and the French ambassador, were duly produced.

On May 18, 1702, the parliament of Provence, notwithstanding all this, arrived at this amazing decision, after six years from the first hearing of the case:

"It is decreed that the said Entrevergues is the real Isaac Le Brun de Castellane, son of Scipion Le Brun de Castellane, Sieur of Caille and of Rougon, and of Judith Le Gouche, his father and mother. Restitution is hereby decreed to him of all the possessions of his aforesaid parents, with liquidated interests and damages since December, 1698, the defendants to bear all the costs."

The ink on the judgment had scarcely dried before the impostor went through the ceremony of marriage with a Mlle. Serry of Toulon, niece of one of the judges and cousin of another. The day of the signing of the wedding contract Peter Mege assigned to his new father-in-law securities to the value of 18,000 francs, a large sum for those times. This explains how this itinerant beggar had stood so long the immense expense of the legal proceedings; M. Serry found the money, and his friends in the parliament of Provence guaranteed a favorable issue to the proceedings.

His True Nature Revealed.

Like the parvenu that Mege was, he immediately betrayed his true nature; he squandered the property in every possible method, turned everything into money, and foolishly omitted to settle with the carpenter Violette and the Sieur de Muges, his confederates.

He had promised among other things to marry the sister-in-law of the carpenter, and the banns had even been published. When at Manosque he had promised the Sisters of Charity that they should not be disturbed in the possession of the mansion, now a hospital. His first action was to turn them out, and all the poor confided to their care. With vulgar ostentation he caused to be engraved likenesses of himself, and below his picture he appended the following doggerel:

At the arrows of fate my foes can connive;
They have proved I am dead, but I am really alive.

He little foresaw what the future had in store for him, and the retribution which his own inherent baseness and not the justice of men, nor outraged law, was mainly instrumental in bringing about. His wife, Honorade Venelle, being abandoned and not reaping any benefit from his acquisition of the Manors of the Castellanes, proceeded against him for bigamy, but the high court of Aix, who resented this reflection on their decision, immediately decreed her arrest.

The carpenter Violette now joined his late opponents, and late in the day though it was threw much light on dark passages in the proceedings.

The Jesuits were incensed on account of his flagrant breach of faith toward the Sisters of Manosque, but more important still, the Swiss government, indignant at the want of respect shown by the Provence parliament to their certificate of Isaac's death, addressed a letter of remonstrance to King Louis XIV. himself, expressing the greatest astonishment at such a reception of their declarations and calling for an apology or an explanation.

In Paris itself, where religious feeling was not so intense as in Provence, the decree of the Provence parliament was severely criticised.

Finally, in July, 1708, a decision of the king's council reversed the decree of the parliament of Provence, and ordered a re-trial of the whole case before the Paris parliament, taxing Mege for the costs.

Triumph of the Right.

Mege had brought all sorts of charges against the people he had dispossessed, such as forgery, mutilation of documents, attempted poisoning, etc. The council ordered these charges investigated. Honorade de Venelle, the wife of Mege, was brought into the suit. A great deal of written evidence, disallowed in Provence, was allowed in Paris, amongst other papers the diary of Isaac de Castellane's grandfather, giving the names of five nurses who had successively reared the infant Isaac, whereas the four women whose evidence had been accepted previously could themselves have been but four or five years old at that period.

In July, 1711, at the instance of Dame Rollande, the Paris parliament issued a decree that "Mege, the soldier of marine," who called himself Isaac de Castellane, should in the future style himself "Mege" only. An examination of Mege was also ordered in order to compare his resemblance, physically, with the general type of the Castellane family. Although 130 witnesses claimed to have recognized Mege as Isaac de Castellane, the official report of the examination described the former as a man of fair proportions, of an effeminate countenance, the skin of a dead white, and generally of a hairless character, light hair, squint-eyed, flat-nosed, and with a thin, squeaky voice; now, the deceased Isaac was of small proportions, with strong lung power, a very aquiline profile and swarthy complexion.

The Paris parliament fully established the startling divergence between the personal appearance of the two men whom 190 witnesses had sworn to being one and the same.

Stress was laid on the fact that Mege could neither read nor write, and yet claimed to be Isaac de Castellane, who had left France when fully grown up, and who had been brought up in opulent and refined surroundings; and some of whose correspondence was even available as evidence, although excluded by the Provence parliament. At last, in March, 1712, a decision was reached in this famous case, and the parliament of Paris decreed as follows:

That the soldier Mege is not Isaac le Brun de Castellane, and is prohibited in future from using that name; that he is further prohibited from molesting Messrs. Rollande, Le Grouche and Tardivi in the peaceable possession of the estates forfeited by Scipion Le Brun de Castellane and Judith, his wife, to make restitution of all revenues and profits accruing during the time he was in possession, and to pay all the costs of the case.

Also that the said soldier Mege was to be conveyed to the Conciergerie prison and examined touching the accusation of bigamy brought against him.

The wretched impostor was immediately arrested and thrown into prison, where he died not long subsequently, escaping the heavy penalty he had so wantonly incurred. Notwithstanding the verdict of restitution Mege had so wrecked the fine properties, and the law costs had been so enormous that the unfortunate victims of his imposture reaped but a barren victory, and were all reduced to comparative penury.

Thus terminated one of the most interesting and famous lawsuits of the seventeenth century.

A SAD, sad case was that of Horace Doogood. I shall never forget the day the miserable wretch, dressed in rags, with shaking hands and bleared eyes, stopped me in the street and asked, in weak, quavering voice, for a quarter.

"I'll give you a dollar, for old sake's sake," said I. "Poor fellow, you look as if you hadn't had a bite to eat since the last barbecue!"

"I don't want the money to eat with!" he half-shrieked, getting mad in a minute. "I want it to satisfy Dick Lusher's appetite for whisky!"

"What!" I exclaimed. "Have you still got that fellow's stomach?"

"Yes, curse him!" he answered. "He will never trade back, you may bet on that! My stomach has made a man of him! You see what his has done for me! And still they call him Honorable; the Honorable Richard Lusher!"

Poor Horace Doogood! Not over five years before this he was a fine business man. He had plenty of money, he was superintendent of the Silverdale Sunday school, and everybody thought well of him. His downfall came about in the most peculiar way that ever happened to anybody, I believe. One day he went out to take a little snack and on the way back to his place of business he had a cramp. None of his friends were handy to save him and the stranger that gathered around would not put in a good word for him so he was dragged off to the hospital. There two healthy young internes grabbed him, laid him on a board and chloroformed him to keep him from answering questions. Then they looked at his tongue, felt his pulse, listened to his lungs, pounded his heart and went through his pockets.

"Is there any chance for an amputation?" asked the young interne.

"No," said the other one, "we've had enough operations here lately. What we want now is a job of trepanning or some nice, fancy little operation like that. I wish he had appendicitus."

"I'll bet he has," said the young one. "He's got money enough, anyway. Just look here in his bank book."

The other one fingered his knife in an anxious sort of a way.

"Well," he said, "it wouldn't take long to find out."

So they opened him.

"No appendicitis in here, dog-gone him," He was a little bit miffed at Mr. Doogood for not having it, but the other was more open-minded.

"I should say he hadn't!" he said. "Why, man, you never saw a prettier vermiform appendix than that! It's as clean as a whistle! That will come in mighty handy when I set up an office!"

So he popped it in a bottle of alcohol and they went on probing for the cramp. But they couldn't find it. The young one was for going ahead and doing something or other with his lungs or his heart or his liver, but the other one wouldn't hear to it.

"No," said he, "if we get too many things out of him we might not get him put back together just right. But it would be a shame not to do something for him now that we've got him opened, so we'll just scour up his stomach a bit."

So they took out his stomach and washed it and scraped it and scoured it and polished it, till it looked like it had just come new from the shop.

"Gee!" said the young one. "That's a fine stomach, I wish I could keep it. Haven't we got an old one we can—"

"No you don't!" said the other one. "We'll just put that back where we found it. I've got a good specimen and you don't begin to make a collection till your second year. See!"

Just then Mr. Doogood showed signs of coming to, and they stopped to give him a fresh dose of chloroform. When they turned around again there were two stomachs on the table, side by side and both exactly alike!

You see, all this time, on the next slab, two other healthy young internes had been working on Dick Lusher, a common bar room "soak" who had been handed half a dozen beautiful slashes in the abdomen during a drunken fight. They had his stomach out, too; and they had washed and scraped and scoured and polished it to the queen's taste, then slammed it down on the table, alongside the other one, to light a cigarette and rest a bit.

Well, when they come to put them back there was the mischief to pay. Not one of the internes could tell which was which for the life of them, and they might have been quarreling about it yet if the ambulance hadn't come in with a fresh load—the victims of a fireproof building holocaust.

"Oh, what's the difference!" said the youngest interne, grabbing up a stomach. "A stomach is a stomach, anyway, and there ought to be a fine scene of carnage for us in this new load!"

So they sewed up the wrong stomachs in the wrong man and turned them loose!

That simple mistake changed the whole course of two lives. You see Dick Lusher's stomach had been fairly pickled in whisky and for days Horace Doogood carried it around, with a gnawing and craving in it that he couldn't understand. Naturally he thought it was dyspepsia that ailed him, and on one of his unlucky days it hurt him so much that he went into a drug store to get a dose of medicine for it. Just at the door he got a cinder in his eye.

"I have a terrible gnawing at my stomach, and I think it's indigestion," he said to the clerk. "I wish you'd just fix me up a little dose for it."

And just them the cinder winked his eye!

Now Silverdale was a strictly prohibition suburb and all the drug stores had smart clerks, and very careful ones. This one had heard whisky called everything from "indigestion" and "nervousness" to "I'm all run down" and "I've passed a sleepless night," but he didn't want to make any mistakes.

"Did you say you wanted a—a little dose for your stomach?" he asked, looking Horace Doogood hard in the eye.

The eye winked again.

"Yes," said Horace Doogood.

The clerk never batted a lash, but he felt kind of sorry as he went back to the case. He knew Mr. Doogood as superintendent of the Silverdale Sunday school and this was the first time he had ever called for a wink prescription. He took down the big bottle labled "poison," poured out a drink of deadly drug-store whisky and carried it out to his customer.

That settled it. For the first time in his life a drink of whisky passed the lips of Horace Doogood, and there was no help for him after that. It burned his mouth and scorched his throat, but in a minute or two he smiled in a contented sort of way.

"That goes right to the spot!" he said as he wiped his mouth and went out. You see, while that laboratory whisky was an awful shock to the throat of Horace Doogood, it was no surprise to the stomach of Dick Lusher, and it warmed up that pickled organ at once, sending a gentle glow of joy through the frame of the superintendent of the Silverdale Sunday school.

It was different with Dick Lusher. The first thing he did when he got out of the hospital was to rip a few pounds of lead pipe out of a cellar where the family had moved out, and sell it for six bits. Then he went straight to a barrel house.

"Gimme a slug of red eye!" he said, laying his money on the bar.

"Slow or sudden?" asked the man.

"The roughest you've got!"

"Pony?" asked the barboy.

"Naw, I want a schooner!"

The bartender set him out a glass. Dick put his hand around the top and poured till the bartender took the bottle away from him. Then he took a taste to get the flavor and emptied the rest down his throat to get the effect. One minute afterwards he let out a howl that jarred the glassware and began to throw handsprings. The bartender came out from behind the bar with a beer mallet.

"Now, you get right out of here," he said. "We don't want any trouble with you."

"Nix, Jack," gasped Dick. "That booze is having a circus with my stomach."

"Oh!" said the barboy. "I thought it was a case of rough house. That quick booze most always acts that way with a guy that ain't used to it. But you had better get out, anyway. We don't want any kind of a wagon backing up here except from the brewery."

It was the same way with Dick Lusher right along. Whisky tied knots in him. You see Horace Doogood's stomach had been used to nothing but plain, wholesome foods, and drinks no stronger than sarsaparilla and tea. It simply couldn't stand liquor of any kind. Dick tried beer and it made him sick. He couldn't make out what was the matter with him. One thing, though, was certain; he lost his appetite for strong drink, and after a lot of trials to get it back he had to give it up as a bad job. He got steady work, and, after a bit, actually began to take money home to his wife. Within a year she had no patience with women whose husbands drank.

Horace Doogood went from bad to worse. He got to be a good fellow and everybody liked him. There is no hope for a man when everybody likes him. He came to Sunday school one morning with a seal brown taste, a headache and pink eyes. He said it was malaria. He began to take a lot of interest in the sisters of the congregation, and got to be so brotherly that his wife wouldn't go on her usual summer visit to her mother. He had so many friends and got so popular that his business grew so big he couldn't look after it all himself. He hired a "right-hand man," who was so well up in the business that he played the races every day and led a double life. Horace by this time was leading a triple life, and no big business on earth will support two men at that sort of thing.

One day one of the deacons of his Silverdale church, who was troubled with indigestion, met another one, who was troubled with fits of nervousness, coming out of the drug store wiping his lips, and they stopped to chat awhile.

"By the way," said the nervous one, "I fear our brother Doogood is going the bad road."

"You don't say," said the dyspeptic. "I always thought there was something wrong about the man. What has he done?"

"Well, I wouldn't tell anybody, especially the women folks. They are so quick to believe all the gossip they hear and to tell all the scandal they know. But Brother Hotchkiss told me that Brother Jessap just told him that while he was down in the city about an hour ago he saw Horace Doogood come, wiping his mustache, right out of the front door of one of those mirrored palaces of wickedness where they sell choice liquors and set a fine free lunch!"

"You don't say! The front door!"

"The front door!" repeated the nervous one, solemnly.

"Well, well, well! the front door!"

The news hit them so hard that the dyspeptic had a cramp and the other an attack of nervousness, so they went in together to get their dose of medicine for it. Before night every man, woman and child, dog cat and canary bird in Silverdale had heard the awful scandal and Horace Doogood had to resign from the Silverdale Sunday school.

In the meantime Dick Lusher got in with the big wholesale liquor dealers. They knew he didn't drink and could keep a secret, so they run him for the city council and got a lot of good people to vote for him on the reform ticket. He was elected by a big majority and the town was "wide open" from then on. With the fruits of his industry he bought a couple of good paying saloons and his wife began to grow a pair of crapeless white hands and wear real clothes. He helped to put through a 50-year franchise for a street car company, and with the fruits of his industry he bought the business of Horace Doogood, who had gone bankrupt. The next year he helped to vote a big waterworks contract to some free-handed contractors, and with the fruits of his industry built a mansion in the exclusive suburb of Silverdale. This gave his wife a chance to snub Mrs. Doogood in return for a snub given her by Mrs. Doogood a year or so before.

Poor Doogood! After he lost his business he invented a machine for making leather buttonholes. He was foolish enough to get a patent on it and, of course, he was no good after that. Nobody has any patience with a man who is shiftless enough to invent anything. The Doogood Consolidated Leather Buttonhole Company made a big fortune, but Doogood, himself, was squeezed out of the company flat broke and owing them money besides within a year.

It was along about this time that he found out the truth about that mix-up at the hospital. He was furious. He got out an attachment, or a writ of execution or whatever it was, for his stomach, right away. The Hon. Richard Lusher had to get out an injunction to keep the constable from taking the stomach away from him. Doogood then got out another writ. I think most likely it was a habeas corpus this time, but this, too, was squelched.

Doogood moved heaven and earth to get that stomach back, and every time he failed he got more desperate. He used to stop people in the street when the Hon. Richard was going by and point him out.

"You see that tall man with the Prince Albert coat and the stove pipe hat?" he would say. "Well, he is a stomach thief! The worst in this town."

Finally, merely to save trouble, the Hon. Mr. Lusher gave him $500 for a quit claim deed, or maybe it was only a bill of sale, I've forgotten which now, to the piece of property in question. The money wasn't much good to Doogood, though, for he soon drank up the $64 he had left when the lawyers were through settling with him.

Then he sued the Hon. Richard in the amount of $50,000 for damages done to him, the said Doogood, by his, the said Lusher's pickled stomach. The Hon. Mr. Lusher settled this case for $1,000 dollars and took a signed release for all further claims or damages of whatever nature.

Poor Doogood! The last time I saw him—he was a sight to make a fellow thankful for even the toothache. He had spent the $64 the lawyers had left him out of the $1,000 and was crying drunk. It was Sunday morning and he had gone out to the Silverdale Sunday school in the hope of getting something from the Hon. Richard Lusher, who had lately become the superintendent. When I saw them the Hon. Richard was just kicking old Doogood off the front steps.

"If I catch you around here again," the Hon. Richard said to him, "I will take one of your legs and beat your head off with it and turn you over to the police besides! I have paid you twice over for your old second-hand stomach and I don't owe you a cent! You're a drunken old soak!"

A Traitor's Death

By BOYD JENKE.

The Closing Scene in the Life of Benedict Arnold.

WHEN we speak of the many-sided Franklin, and the true George Washington, our hearts swell with love and admiration at the far-reaching wisdom of the one and the unselfish patriotism of the other; but when the name of Benedict Arnold passes the lips, our whole being boils over with contempt and odium. Every school boy is taught to hate the name of this traitor to his country in its hour of greatest peril.

It is not our purpose to palliate or deny, but that more than a spark of manhood remained in this miserable creature is evinced by the story of his death, as written by George Lippard, several years ago. Who knows but that a chain of circumstances of which we know little or nothing led this one-time patriot to jeopardize his fair name? Many a man has gone down to dishonor and ruin because things in his daily life were not as they should have been. Oftentimes one little break in the machinery of life throws everything out of gear—never to be repaired again.

The story as given below is abridged somewhat, to suit the occasion, but the traitor's last words are given intact. The time was over 100 years ago, the place a lonely suburb of the great, busy city of London, and the scene was a rude garret. The room was but scantily furnished. A few old chairs, looking as if their uncertain legs would scarcely support the weight of a man, were scattered about the room, and a small deal table stood near the center. The walls were old and shattered and quite bare. On the table stood a candle, whose flickering rays lent but feeble aid in discerning the objects of the interior. It sputtered vigorously at regular intervals, and drops of the melting tallow chased each other down its decreasing length to the table, where they hardened into white blotches.

By the candle's sudden flare, in a remote corner of the room, the figure of a man bending over a rough couch was revealed. He was old and infirm. The storms of many winters having passed over his head, freezing the blood and rendering the locks hoary. He was clad in the garb of a man of God and seemed to be ministering to the prostrate figure on the couch, whose sands of life were nearly run. Let us bend over the bed with the tottering old man and gaze upon the face of the man lying so helpless and still. It was a face in a thousand, a face that once seen would be worn in the memory forever. A bold forehead, seamed by one deep wrinkle between the brows; long locks of dark hair sprinkled with gray; lips firmly set, and two large eyes—vivid, burning, unnatural in their steady glow.

There was something indescribable in that face—a picture, as it were, of unnatural loneliness and unspeakable despair. But look! now, those strong arms are clutching wildly at the vacant air; the death-sweat stands in cold drops on that bold brow—the man is dying. "Would you die in the faith of the Christian?" faltered the aged minister kneeling beside him on the damp floor. The ashen lips of the dying man parted, but made no sound. Then, with the strong agony of death upon him, he raised himself into a sitting posture.

Looking straight into the eyes of the old man, for the first time he spoke. "Christian!" he echoed, in that deep tone which thrills to the heart. "Will that faith

OUR PAGE OF MOTHER GOOSE'S RHYMES & JINGLES

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SUNDAY·MARCH·22·1903

STYLISH SPRING SUITS

Woman's Section

Voile is in high favor for spring suits and this style illustrates one of the best cut. This costume, the model for which was furnished by Meyer Jonasson Co., is developed in blue voile over blue taffeta. The coat is cut blouse fashion with an odd shaped belt, and the stylish pouched sleeve. A line of braid in shaded green and blue follows the line of the fronts. Both blouse and skirt are strapped with blue taffeta. The hat is of coarse white straw with a crush facing of black satin. It is simply trimmed with white roses and their foliage and a black aigrette.

The smartest walking suits have the long coat. This model, which was supplied by Meyer Jonasson Co. is of medium weight brown mixed cloth, with a seven gored skirt stitched at the bottom. The front seams are covered with strappings which match those on the coat. The coat is very simple with tucks in the pouched sleeves. The stitched strapping is the only trimming. It is held to the figure by a narrow russia leather belt.

The hat is of tan straw braid with foliage in the natural shades, and some small clusters of dark red berries.

THE DRESS for the SUMMER HOP

Like a Fairy Will the Summer Girl Look in Her Fashionable New Shade of Blue, All Veiled With White, and Sparkling With the Glittering Mock Gems That Are to Be So Much Worn This Summer in the Ballroom.

By ADELE PIERROT.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THE dancing masters tell us that there will be a great many new dances this season. And, anticipating the demands for new gowns of the dancing variety, the coming summer girl has laid in a stock which will surely carry her through the hotel months.

Fortunately for her, the styles are such that she can make them herself, with the satisfaction of knowing that, when done, they will rival all the foreign creations of the most celebrated dressmaking houses of the old world. It is more needlework this year than actual price.

The summer hop gown is an easy thing to make. All it requires is enough of any of the new materials for a skirt, clinging, plain and very long. It also needs a shirt waist, one of the low-necked order; and it needs a pair of elbow sleeves finished with a little ruffle of lace.

Beyond this the hop gown needs nothing except the embroideries and the small fixings of dress.

In dancing gowns the summer girl can take her choice of two varieties. Either she can choose a dress of the 1830 tendencies or the one that makes this present year, as new with the coming in of the spring season. If she chooses the 1830 gown her task will be light. Her material will be a sprigged lawn, a flowered mull, a Louisine, a rosebud challie, or some one of the pretty little Watteau figures and Empire patterns.

From these she will make her gown, using the 1830 features, as they are seen this year, the flounces, the low shoulders, the fischus, the stole ends and the sash.

But, if she prefers to follow the very new styles of 1903, she will select a blue gown. Blue will be the evening color and the number of new blues that are seen upon the counters will leave nothing to be desired in shade, for, if one blue is not becoming, the next one will surely be.

TURQUOISE BLUE.

A blue that never wears itself out of popularity is turquoise blue and this comes this season in a glazed taffeta that is most charming. Nothing could make up prettier for evening; and the turquoise taffeta gown wears well, always looks nice and is not expensive.

The girl of the evening hop can make up this gown for herself very nicely; and she must follow one of the new models, which shows off the figure so well.

The handsomest evening dress model seen in many a day was shown recently to an admiring party of women. And one of its chief charms lay in the fact that the taffeta of which it was built cost less than $1 a yard, considerably less, leaving enough money to buy some very nice Burges lace for the trimming of the foot of the skirt and the yoke of the gown.

The dress was made of the shirt waist variety. Just fancy the novelty of a shirt waist suit for evening. It began, to go from the feet upward, with a long, perfectly plain, trailing skirt. This skirt lay far out upon the floor, while the tail part was done in the fan shape. There was a long narrow effect, then a sudden wide spreading of the tail like a fan. This is the new way of cutting the train.

Around the front there was a flounce of Bruges lace which terminated at the side seams and was finished with a nice little cluster of ribbon loops and ends.

The waist was as plain as it could be made. All of taffeta cut decollete, and without sleeves, it was a vision in shimmering turquoise blue.

A very little Bruges lace finished the yoke, and there were little turquoise pins set in to hold the lace where it should be held, in little rosettes here and there, along the border of the bodice.

Another very pretty evening gown is made of a very silky substance which is called silk mull. But it is not costly enough for this material in the French grades. It might be a mercerized lawn, or any glittering soft cotton material. It looks like silk, but it is cotton, thin, soft and almost oriental in its delicacy.

HAND EMBROIDERY.

This very lovely evening stuff is made up with the usual low neck and with sleeves that are tucked to the elbow, below which they fall in knife-plaited ruffles. The skirt is of the very long and sweeping variety.

But the pretty feature of this is the manner in which the gown is trimmed. And the trimming is one that might encourage any girl of the period to pick up her needle for a week of earnest sewing.

All the way up the front, beginning at the hem, right down at the very tips of the toes, and going all the way to the belt there was a wide band of silk embroidery, showing a rose bush. The roses, all of white silk, and the white silk leaves, and the big white silk stem were embroidered up the front with reckless disregard for color, but with all regard for prettiness.

The waist, which was a round waist, was embroidered in the same manner, and the whole gown was one that deserved every word of praise that could be said for it.

The girl who is going in for evening dances can show her cleverness by wearing gowns that can be made from one thing into another. A very pretty white lawn, crisp, and treated to a little dotted embroidery and a few French knots, can be made up to wear over this lining or that; and when the lining is changed, the gown will be a new one again.

One of the new wrinkles for evening wear is found in the making of the gown round, shirred across the front and shirred across the back, with no sleeves of any kind. This sort of gown is a little difficult to fit, but the secret of making it just right lies in the fitting of the yoke. Make the yoke snug and the waist tight and the gown will set well.

Over the shoulder there are tied straps of black velvet, three or four deep; and, falling upon the arm, there is a wide band of black velvet which is finished with a bow-knot. This makes all the arm covering that is needed.

MOHAIR DANCING GOWNS.

White brilliantine, white poplin and white mohair make very nice evening dresses. They must be very thin and of a glossy texture. A gown of either of these stuffs, or of their near relatives, the fine panne cloths and the canvases, can be trimmed with a little strapping of blue velvet or of black velvet.

They make the gown plain, and then, around the foot, they put a shaped flounce, narrow in the front and widening toward the back. The skirt is then trimmed with narrow bands of black velvet or of blue velvet, put on in Grecian border style. A white mohair takes embroidery well, and has the virtue of cleaning beautifully.

Still another way of using the flounce—and this is a new way this season, or at least it is newly revived this season—is to set the flounce so that it begins at the side seams and extends across the back. The front is left plain and untrimmed, except for the inexitable bit of embroidery up the front.

The fluffy evening girl has plenty of excuses for her being this year. Beginning with a foundation of crepe de chine, or crepe de Paris, or peau de soie, or peau de cygne, or of any of the new stuffs, she builds upon it with her chiffon and her tulles.

If she be a girl who is her own dressmaker she will want to use silk muslin and, for a foundation, she will take a nice light silk substitute. If she works carefully she will have a gown that is exactly as pretty as the one that began with an expensive stuff and ended with one.

The bead craze has struck the country hard and one of its indirect effects is to make the jeweled gown more common. In the hands of a clever woman the bead-ed gown becomes, in the language of the small boy, "easy," for she has the materials at hand.

One of the handsomest of the beaded gowns of the season was made by a woman who had, as a working material an old gown of black net lace. Besides this she had a box of very small good beads, a very few medium sized pearl beads, and a few dozen of turquoise and silvered ones. The whole cost very little, yet, when she had beaded her gown, making a handsome pattern up the front, one could not but think it one of the finest of imported creations.

In using the small beads, and they must be very tiny ones for the purpose, it is well to begin by making a panel of lace up the front. Take the lace pattern and applique it to the front of the gown. The plan is now to pick out the lace pattern with little beads so as to make the design decorative and as showy as possible.

The jeweled gown is a very fine thing to own, and, thanks to the "bead craze," it is not impossible. A beaded belt can be worn with it if desired, and, here, one can go into the showiest of gold effects.

For evening feminine fancy is returning to the very wide sun-plaited flounce, and here one can make the flounce of muslin, or silk muslin, or of any light delicate stuff and use it. But it must not be too light, however, to fall nicely into the plaits.

Let the flounce be made of this, and, around the foot of the flounce, set a little ruching. In the middle of the ruching place a few tiny gems, in the shape of glittering silver braids. You will have a very nice skirt trimming.

They are going to wear this summer a very smart neck trimming in the shape of a thick gray ruching, made of silk muslin, with a chiffon ruching set in the middle to make it thicker. It is, really, built on the order of the neck ruches that are so popular. This heavy ruching is set around the neck of the evening gown, and it certainly makes a nice setting for the shoulders and arms. No matter what the color of the gown, or its trimming, this pearl-gray ruching is used for a finish to the neck.

LITTLE EVENING FANCIES.

Another evening vagary is seen in the treatment of the neck of the gown, which is draped with a long bias band of silk of the same color as the gown. For this purpose one can use ribbon, if one prefers. The scheme is to take the ribbon and run it around the low neck, going over and over it, as though one were trimming the edge.

The ribbon is afterward pulled out with the fingers to make little puffs, which lie against the neck and shoulders and look very pretty. This is a very easy border to make and one can use chiffon or white ribbon, if one prefers it to a color.

The skirt of every evening gown, except a costume gown, is cut in statuesque fashion. It hugs the figure closely. And it is made long enough to twine around the body, so to speak. The train can be twisted around the feet, so that it will fall in the statuesque folds that are so much admired.

Stout women do not often dress in evening dress, but for those who have preferences that way there comes a very handsome style in the princess which buttons all the way down the back.

The way to make this is to cut it in long straight lines, full in the bust and tight across the hips. It must be arranged so that it will fall in what is now called the "straight front," which sets the bust out well and draws the abdomen in. The stout woman should stick to black, for there is little argument for the stout woman in favor of any other color than black.

The low pointed front is still the thing, but it must not be exaggerated. In fact, there is a tendency toward making it as little noticeable as possible. The waist, which clings to the regulation belt line, is made to dip in front to a "square point," as the dressmakers say, and that is all there is of the once exaggerated front line.

Blue will be the color of the ballroom the coming season, and for this one can give thanks, for in the evening it is charming, picked out by the knots of coral velvet and the coral jewelry that will be worn this year.

One scientist has discovered that salt prolongs life, another has found out that it causes cancer, all of which may be caused by the supposed freshness of the laity.

Fable of the Tears That Won Out

By DOROTHY DIX.
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ONCE upon a Time there was a Beauteous young Tigress, who in addition to much Pulchritude, Possessed a Strong Mind, and was turned out from a Female College a Finished Article. When it came to the Higher Culture she could deliver the Goods on the Doorstep, and as she was likewise the Champion Athlete of her Class it will be seen that she was the real Bill of Lading of the Newest Thing.

Notwithstanding being handicapped by Intelligence, the Tigress was such a Good Looker that she won out handily in the Matrimonial Race, and secured a Husband who was a great Grub Grabber, but who had a combination lock on his pocketbook.

"There are certain features of the marriage Game," quoth the Tigress to herself, "that make me leary of butting into it, for I do not feel that I shall enjoy kowtowing to a Masculine Creature every time I am shy on carfare, but I apprehend that the Reason so many Wives have to put up a Moaney Tale before then can Panhandle their Husbands for the price of a New Frock is because they are Silly Creatures who Lack Tact, Intelligence and Firmness, and I opine that I know a plenty Wise Trick by which I shall be able to Manage my Husband and still maintain my Self respect."

It was not long before Mrs. Tiger desired some of the Good Long Green with which to go an a Bargain Bat, and she thus communed with herself:

"I have not observed my Fellow Creatures," she said, "without getting next to the fact that you can Soft Soap them out of things that you could not Pry out of them with a Crowbar, so I shall go to Mr. Tiger and give him a Jolly, and he will fork over the Needful."

Thereupon she approached Mr. Tiger and said: "It grouches me to ask you for Money, when you are so Generous, and were doubtless only waiting to Surprise me with a Wad, but I should like to have a few Yellow Ones this morning to purchase me some Glad Rags, for it would be a shame for the Wife of a Creature as Handsome as you are to look like a last year's Bird's Nest."

"Cut it out," replied the Tiger, giving her the hard turn down, "for I have been Worked before, and no Con Talk goes here. Besides, I do not approve of Wives whistling away their Husbands' hard earned Dough on the Giddy Raiment, and I have other use for my Coin."

"I see," said the Tigress, "that I was wrong, and that instead of Pushing the Velvet I should have insisted upon a Wife's Rights. Moreover, my strong clutch is Logic, and I cannot fail to convince him that I should have a show in my white alley."

So the next day Mrs. Tiger again struck her Husband for the Tin, and when he again refused, she began an argument to show him that she was entitled to a fair divide of the Swag, and had as much Right to blow in hers on Millinery as he did to spraddle his around on the Ponies that never Came Home. Without Doubt her Points were well Taken, and her Contentions irrefutable, but just as she got Warmed up to the Subject and was Nailing the Argument down, Mr. Tiger seized his Hat and hiked out beyond the reach of her Voice.

"Ha," said Mrs. Tiger, "this surprises me, but if he wont listen to Reason he will to Force, and the next time I ask for my Pay Envelope there will be something doing."

So again Mrs. Tiger went to her Husband and held him up for a Paris Gown.

"Nay, nay, Pauline," he returned, getting a strangle hold on his pocketbook. "Pass up the Easter Bonnet and the French Confection, for I do not Propose to make myself a Slave of the Dry Goods Emporium."

"If you will not Give me what I want, I shall have to Take it," cried Mrs. Tiger, as she began to swat Mr. Tiger, but unfortunately Females are not built for a Mixup, and Mr. Tiger knocked her out in the first round of the Domestic Mill.

Seeing that she had lost out on all three counts, the Tigress went to an old Lioness and told her her troubles.

"Alas," she said, "I fear it's me for the Ready-Made Hand-me-down, and the Jay Chapeau, for I have tried Tact, Argument and Force on him and none of them Work."

"Turn the Water Works on him," replied the Lioness. "The Females who get what they Want are those who can Weep on the Second Button of a Masculine Creature's Vest until his Backbone is dissolved by their Tears."

"But," objected the Tigress, "I am not one of the Chronic Weepers."

"Then go home and learn to Make over your Old Duds," replied the Lioness, "for you will never get any New Ones."

Thus adjured the Tigress returned to her Husband, and casting herself in his Arms began to Weep bitterly.

"What is the matter?" inquired the Tiger, patting her pompadour, but Mrs. Tiger was in the game for keeps and she only Sobbed the louder.

"There, there," cried Mr. Tiger in great distress. "Is something wrong with my little Tootsy-wootsy? Dry her pretty eyes and she shall have a new Bonnet and all the Clothes that are fit to wear, with shine-rinos for her ears. Yes, she shall."

Whereupon Mrs. Tiger ceased weeping and ever after got all she wanted.

Moral: This Fable teahes that the Woman who can Cry never gets left.

Genesis of Woman's Rights

By PSYCHE FRANKLIN.

WHY is it that in the steady upward march of civilization as effected during the past few centuries the public rights of women have become more and more curtailed? Does it mean that with the enlightenment of the race woman has been found to be unworthy of privileges equal to those of man? It is only within the past 50 years that her rights have been recognized to any degree in England and America; and then the recognition was brought about through her own heroic efforts against the odds.

It seems that men are just awakening to the fact that an educated, broad-minded woman is as powerful a factor in society and business as any man of equal attainments. This was conceded decades since. But what of woman's political rights, her relation to the civil laws and the governmental economy of our nation?

History tells us of the matriarchate, or mother age, of the early centuries—that period when woman reigned supreme in civil, social and judicial government. The man was then the lesser light, subject to the dictates of the stronger nature and governed by whatever decree she deemed most practical. Traces of the customs of that period are found among some of the nations of today, while its influence is creeping into modern life with a refining and ennobling touch.

This was followed by the patriarchate, when man usurped the throne and the judge's bench, compelled woman to retreat into oblivion and began his rule by force and bloodshed. Not until recently, as has been intimated, has his attention been called to the injustice of the existing state of affairs, and it will be several years—perhaps decades—ere woman secures the national rights which she claims to be her due.

She Is Commanding Recognition.

The fact that woman is gaining a foothold upon the professions of today—professions which hitherto have been held as man's peculiar right—has proven to the dissenters that woman is capable not only of securing, but of maintaining the position of equality with man. Of course it must be understood that she does not claim rights which are alien to her sphere. The only limitations she admits to be legal are those which her inherent nature places about her. Whatever she has the desire and capacity to do she must be free to do. She asks merely to be governed by the laws of her being, objecting most obstinately to the statutes by which male authority chooses to limit her rights and privileges and which are based upon the assumptions and superstitions of the immediate past.

Some Obvious Rights.

There are some prerogatives that woman claims which of themselves should plead with the powers that be, and which obviously prove to be just and equitable. These are the privileges relating to the holding and government of property. Why is it that unmarried women may held property, and be subject to taxation, without the right to voice their sentiments as to the disposal of the funds thus acquired by the state and nation? It is a modern instance of taxation without representation, and it seems that widows' properties should either be exempt from taxation or a special suffrage right accorded such freeholders regarding the disposition of municipal, state and national funds. If woman is to be considered a citizen of the nation why may she not be granted the full rights of a citizen? And since womankind is forging to the front in the arts and professions it seems proof enough that she is worthy of such a public trust, to the extent at least which will warrant a satisfactory manipulation of such issues as are proving of vital interest to her.

The first public movement in this country was instituted in 1848, when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized for action the public-spirited women of the nation. A declaration of rights was drafted and adopted, and since that date the leaders of the movement have been keeping constantly before the women of our nation this very forceful reminder of their rights and the injustice of those rights being withheld. So effectually did these leaders labor that 11 different states were induced to legislate on the question, each according more or less privilege to the women within its domain. At present there are but three which have granted full suffrage, these being Wyoming, voting woman's emancipation in 1869; Colorado, in 1893; and Utah, in 1895. Several others are considering the matter, and it is interesting to note that the states in the west are foremost in the movement.

Claims No More Than Her Own.

There are many who oppose the movement on the ground that woman is demanding a privilege which her natural sphere does not warrant. If woman is to be forever the subject and servant of man, this may be true. But since the legislative bodies have conceded to her the right to hold property, and society has granted her the privilege to publicly announce herself a member of the professional world, with all that the term implies,—then it follows as a matter of course that she must have the power to voice her sentiments as to the disposal, the government and the protection of these same properties, professions and public rights. Woman neither craves nor claims any privileges which her sphere itself would deny; but she does demand equal suffrage with man upon questions which concern the welfare of both, in order that equity and justice may balance the scales of public favor and political prestige.

Concerning Clara

She Evolves a Drawing Room.

MY cousin-in-law, Clara, has done much for us in the short time she has been with us. For one thing, she has given us a drawing room. This is the apartment which was formerly the parlor. The furnishings are not too costly. To be vulgarly confidential, a reference to the reminders sent out by the instalment firm of Avenue A—whose cleverly worded announcements you may have noticed in the elevated cars—shows that it was a $25.50 parlor.

Now, however, it is a drawing room—which is a source of much gentle joy to all of us.

Clara said "drawing room" the very first day she came to us. When one of the family spoke of going into the "parlor" Clara regarded that one with an air of well bred reproach that was more effective than argument. And so, one by one, we all fell into the use of the smarter term.

I do not think the maid approved of this revision of title. By the way, we had been calling our serving woman "the girl," but Clara's advent changed all that, and she is now known, and properly known, as "the maid." As I said, I do not think she looked kindly upon the change in designation. In fact, I am sure she did not. She made believe to misunderstand and peered ostentatiously around the room for easels and palettes and mahlsticks, and when questioned said she was looking for them drawing things Miss Clara said was in there.

The maid listened politely when Clara suggested the use of the "drawing room" as a term, vice "parlor," retired. She seemed to understand perfectly, but she never applied her understanding, taking an obviously keen though repressed delight in speaking of the "parlor."

Of course this could not go on. The upshot of it was that one afternoon when all the rest of the family were enjoying the matinee, Clara stayed at home, she and the maid being the only occupants of the apartment.

We shall never know just what happened that afternoon, but when we came home the maid said "drawing room" six times in five minutes. Clara made a well bred effort to conceal her triumph.

I could not understand the capitulation until next day I met the maid on the stairs—it being her afternoon out—gorgeously head-dressed in one of Clara's most fetching hats. It was a very costly hat, as I happen to know, but Clara doubtless felt that the price she paid was none too high.

The Scotch plaid mixtures are being attempted again, and with black braid or passementerie are certainly very smart in appearance.

A NEW CRAZE

We are rapidly acquiring a taste for cameos for personal adornment, and it is prophesied that before many weeks have passed the taste will have developed into craze, and the craze will show symptoms of becoming an epidemic. One sees a very few handsome ones now, though not many, the vogue being still in its infancy, but a number of people possess quite a little store, owned by their mothers and grandmothers, which have been laid aside in odd corners of their jewel cases from time immemorial; this year, however, they will one and all see the light again.

Even cameo buttons will be produced, and the prices of handsome brooches and bracelets, especially the antique specimens, will naturally go up with a rush, while even the most colossal of old-fashioned shawl brooches will be brought into requisition to fasten the fashionable lace scharpes, which are alomst indespensable with the theater toilettes of the moment.

THE ART OF ANIMAL PAINTING

CHALLENGE LANDSEER

THE recent sale of several large animal pictures in New York suggests that now is the time when the artists who depict animal life are busy painting, for most of the studies are obtained at the different circuses while they are in winter quarters or at various large zoos. Often artists are to be seen in summer sketching in Central Park, N. Y., and few of the onlookers guess the amount of patience or strategem required to get the animal to be quiet long enough to photograph much less paint. Mr. A. R. Sanborn, official photographer of the New York zoo, says it is almost impossible to get a good photograph of an animal. The bears, however, seem to enjoy it the most and have been known to approach the camera, pull the hood out to its full length and then retire to sit on their haunches, convulsed with laughter at their feat. Often to sketch birds, particularly gulls and herons, the artist goes to their haunts and makes himself look some inanimate thing. One man took nearly three weeks to sketch a lot of ostriches in Central park, for it seems characteristic of these long-legged birds to indulge in a species of war dance and the only way they could be subdued was to draw a lady's stocking down over the neck of each bird, after which they could be led like lambs.

In fact animal painting is a branch of all that requires profound study and painstaking application, for in animal delineation one cannot pose a lay figure at will or hire a model by the hour. Human beings gifted with understanding can be made to sit in any required attitude, but the position of a beast often lasts but a moment. In spite of this drawback animals, especially dogs and horses, are frequently well painted and if drawn with a little story attached to them are sure of a purchaser in most exhibitions. But in such paintings a knowledge of the subject is founded on hard work. Oxen are magnificent models, for they have magnetic movement and solidity of form and all artists find that kindness will make an animal remain quiet for sketching.

In past times Tintoret, Velasquez and Rubens appeared as painters of dogs. The latter excelled in dogs and lions, while Velasquez introduced bloodhounds, fiery steeds and war horses into his paintings. One of the chief attractions of The Hague at Amsterdam is the picture of "The Young Bull." Originally painted for a butcher shop, it sold for a few pounds, but is now considered a wonderful piece of art. Stubbs was the best painter of horses. He commenced the study of anatomy at 8 years of age, and as he disdained to pose animals in sensational attitudes, he was the first painter to depict horses as they really are.

A good story is told of Sydney Smith, who when asked to sit for Landseer replied with characteristic humor, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" In fact Landseer shows, as no other artist, the sympathy existing between animals, especially dogs, and mankind, for he agreed with Ruskin that there is in every animal's eye a gleam of humanity which claims the fellowship of the creature if not of the soul. The only artist who approaches Landseer in the delineation of wild animals was the French sculptor, Barye, though Rosa Bonheur's works have a monetary value little below Landseer's. James M. Hart says he once painted a bull that was the terror of all who came near him, though he was a superb animal and furnished magnificent studies. During all the time of painting he acted like a lamb, and the artist attributes it to the fact that he treated the animal like a human being and stroked and petted him.

From the days of Nicias, three centuries before Christ, who was the first to paint a dog, to the present painters have worked on cattle, sheep, lions, dogs, but have shunned cats. Only one people, the Egyptians, seem to have been successful in representing cats artistically, and they have embodied the animal in bronze. The Egyptians' love for cats was so great they would rather lose a battle than risk killing the cats the enemy had tied to their shield, for to them the cat was a sacred animal, and because of its deceit worthy of immortality. All painters admit that cats furnish charming subjects, their grace is incontestible, but it is their expression of countenance, yawning and attitudes that are hard to copy. Of modern painters the French have succeeded best in delineating the subtleties of cats, as anyone glancing at the work of Eugene Lambert recognizes. Rabelais and La Fontaine have drawn their descriptions of a Frenchman's love for cats from life, and Baudelaire's cat was accustomed to spend the night pading across the keys of his master's piano, which was left open for the purpose. The poet used to submit every new perfume to the same animal, who, if he turned away indifferent, condemned the article.

It is an easy matter to render the texture of a cat's fur, but a really good picture of a cat is a labor of love. Barye, who had a paperweight of cats, made every effort to study them for to paint cats of these animals one must study them and all points to win their confidence. This Mme. Henriette Ronner has done. She has given her whole soul to the study of cats, their characteristics, virtues and beauties, and as a result she holds gold and silver medals which have been heaped upon her for cat pictures. This artist differentiates between expression in cats and kittens and is careful to distinguish between age and tribes, Angora, Persian, black and humble tabby. She paints cats in every phase and experience of their nine lives, but she always selects well-fed and prosperous ones. Only when her models are under particular observation are restrictions put upon them. Then they take their position on the soft cushion in the glass case constructed for them or in any position desired by the artist. To the glass case is due much of Mme. Ronner's facility in reproducing the character of the fur and feline expression.

Dogs have improved under domestication more than any other animal, and that the Egyptians did not make so much of dogs as of cats their fables show; but the Greeks had a better breed and stories of their devotion are told from Alexander the Great's dog, who disdained easier prey than a lion, to the dog of King Lysichamus, who jumped into his master's funeral pyre. It is a question how much a dog understands from a human point of view, and the animal painter has the highest conception of his task who takes his subject when it approaches nearest humanity. Among the intellectual qualities of a dog there is none more human than his begging propensities. Landseer left several important records of this accomplishment and gave his canines a human expression which showed that the intelligence and sympathy which we prize in dogs has been developed by age and contact with humanity.

There is always a first-rate understanding between a dog and his painter, and certain breeds can be made to pose perfectly. The setter seems to understand by instinct that he is being painted; the spaniel, Newfoundland and St. Bernard are good, but patient teaching is necessary, while the spitz, always a favorite on account of its coat, has to be coaxed to remain quiet. The best artists make separate studies of the hands, feet, forehead and orbit of the eye. Ehrlman, who is a favorite painter of dogs, knows every variety, and has been on the jury in many dog shows. The grand St. Bernard he places on a deep turkey-red carpet, with a rich, heavy curtain in the background. He is also a favorite painter of horses, and as soon as he sees an Arab horse he goes into raptures, seizes his palette and starts to make a picture, showing its fine proportions. His famous picture of the queen Holland's ponies show them in a group in a green meadow. His four-footed guests have fine lodgings in his garden and an attractive studio to sit in. A reception room for four-footed visitors accustoms them to their surroundings before they enter the studio, which is hung with pictures of circuses, horses and all kinds of animals.

It is well known that Rosa Bonheur, who painted with equal power all wild animals as well as sheep, horses, oxen and dogs, used to visit the abattoirs of Paris, where she would pursue her work, and not shrink from repugnant scenes. In the park surrounding the grounds of her chateau can still be seen the animals which she used as models. Once she had a tame lioness, which proved an obliging model, but later two other lions were so unruly that they had to be presented to a museum. A list of the animals she used as studies would fill a Noah's ark, for there were all kinds, sheep, cows and goats from Brittainy, and rare birds, deer, marmots, gazelles and elks.

One queer fact about animal painting is that all other animals are interested spectators. A turtle or a frog, used as a model, often attracts the whole zoo. When other means fail, artists sometimes are able to quiet animals with the smell of flowers, the rose in particular acting as a narcotic on the tiger. Many of the most celebrated artists in the world are animal painters, and it is interesting to note that in the famous galleries it is the animal pictures that appeal most strongly to the masses.

HORSE FAIR
ROSA BONHEUR

A MEMBER OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY ✣ LANDSEER ✣

THE SHEPHERD DOG
✣ TROYON ✣

✣ SHEPHERD AND SHEEP ✣
JACQUES.

MORGAN

CHAMPION MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

A Young Bavarian Girl Who Has Ascended to Every Important Peak of the Alps.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—For several years Miss Annie Peck of Boston has held the record as being the greatest mountain climber in America; but she has a rival who not only has climbed as dangerous peaks but who was born and brought up among the Bavarian Alps. Although spending her winters here, Miss Blackborne lives during the summer in her home in Partenkirchen, Bavaria.

Miss Louise Marie Emily Blackborne has climbed every peak of importance in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps and in Switzerland. She has been, and is now, a member of the Alpine club, and every year she climbs the peaks around her own home. She is now planning to build a large and beautiful home among the Alps, where she laughingly says, "I will live in it when I get old." When asked why she so enjoyed climbing and what is the fascination of it all, she answered the question in this way.

"The reason for climbing? Why I love it. It is so interesting to observe the shapes of the large rocks and how the mountain is built. To see the views and the sunsets. To feel your own strength. The invigorating air—and—Why I enjoy it more than anything else in the world."

The peasants who live in the mountains and country around her summer home look upon her as doctor, teacher and adviser. They come to her with all their joys and with all their troubles. Miss Blackborne is a true Muncher and speaks English with a fascinating accent. She reads English, German and French equally well. Miss Blackborne was born in upper Bavaria and was educated in the best schools of Munich. She graduated from the high school there and then graduated from the first woman's college established in Germany; that at Karlsruhe. Later she finished her education in France and then, becoming interested in medical gymnastic work she came to America for study.

Last summer she nearly lost her life several times when mountain-climbing. Last August she climbed one of the most difficult mountains in the Tyrol. She went by way of the Katzensteig, which means "cat climb." This route is so steep that one has to climb in places over the rocky walls by way of wooden ladders which the Alpine club have built there. A slip would mean death, for you would fall into rocky crevasses hundreds of feet below. She and her guide decided to follow the trail made by what is called "dauben."

These dauben are large stones piled across each other and are put there by the peasant women who go up on the mountain with their cows and goats and stay up there until winter. They make butter and cheese and live in little huts. They put these signs there so as to find the way down and so that the other peasants can find the way up without trouble. Of course, this is on the other side from the Katzensteig, but this was the route that Miss Blackborne and her guide intended to take on their way down on the other side. They started from Berchtestaden at 8 o'clock in the morning, each carrying about 20 pounds of clothing and food upon their backs.

Although Miss Blackborne does not look very strong, weighing but 120 pounds, she is very muscular and thoroughly trained to mountain-climbing. They made good progress to the summit, but when upon one of the ladders she had for the first time in her life what is called the mountain sickness.

"I was about on the middle of the ladder," said Miss Blackborne, "when I began to feel so dizzy and nauseated. There was a broken place on the ladder and several rungs were missing. My guide had climbed ahead, and as we had no ropes, I felt that I could never get over that open place in the ladder. My head was swimming, and I called to the guide that I was going to fall. But his presence of mind saved me. He began to laugh and poke fun at me. It was only his joking that saved me, for he appealed to my pride, and I decided not to die then and there, but to die on top of the mountain.

"Well, we got to the top of the mountain and ate our luncheon, and then started down on the other side for the Alpine club hutte, where we had planned to spend the night. It began to get dark very soon after we started down, and we could barely make out the "dauben." My guide did not have as good eyesight as I, and he was taking a step forward when I called to him to stop. He was just on the edge of a great precipice which he did not see in the darkness. I decided then and there that we could go no farther, and so we waited there for the moon to appear, so that we could see our way.

"Was it not very cold up there?" was asked. "Yes," said Miss Blackborne. "It was cold, but that was not as bad as the awful thirst. We were so thirsty, but we did not dare eat snow for fear of the snow sickness, which would cause our death. The guide had bars legs, and so I gave him my rug to put over him, for I was dressed warmly. We were hungry, too, and that with the dreadful thirst, made the time seem very long. Then out came the moon, and you have no idea how glad we were and grateful. In a short time we saw some little huts of the cow women and then we knew that we were near the Alpine hutte. As those women are afraid of men up there alone on the mountain I made the guide keep still, and I rapped upon the door of one of the huttes and called out to them to give me some food.

"'Are you one of the Alpine club,'" asked the woman. "When I said that I was, she told me to go, but a step farther on and I would be at the Alpine hutte. I tell you," continued Miss Blackborne, "we were glad to get there, and have a good supper, and to stay there for the night. It was a terrible thing to go through, but next summer I shall take that climb again."

LOUISE MARIE E. BLACKBORNE,
Champion Mountain Climber.

Anniversaries and Wedding Gowns.

The names given to the several anniversaries of the wedding are: First, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, linen; fifteenth crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

The different colors of wedding gowns signify as follows:

Married in white,
You have chosen all right.
Married in gray,
You will go far away.
Married in black,
You will wish yourself back.
Married in red,
You'd better be dead.
Married in green,
Ashamed to be seen.
Married in blue,
You'll always be true.
Married in pearl,
You'll live in a whirl.
Married in yellow,
Ashamed of the fellow.
Married in brown,
You'll live out of town.
Married in pink,
Your spirits will sink.

STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY

The Shopper

By DOROTHY DIX.

(Copyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst.)

THE SHOPPER.—This expensive animal, which appears to have been designed by Providence to keep man poor and humble, is found in both Europe and America. Although, however, it is indigeneous to the fauna of both of these countries, it is in America that it attains its most prodigious growth and strength, to which we are doubtless indebted for the fact that the American man is the meekest of his sex, and the champion long-distance sprinter after the dollar.

Much controversy has arisen over the classification of this interesting creature, owing to the circumstance that only married men have studied the species at close range, and they write of it with a manifest prejudice and venom that robs their observations of all weight. Some of the scientists go so far as to declare that the shopper is the original vampire, that bleeds a man's pocketbook to the last drop that is in it. Others affirm that it delights in torturing its victim by pulling its leg, but the truth of the matter seems to be that it merely belongs to the class of animals that have no grip, and let things get away from them (genus feminbus bankruptus).

In appearance the shopper is inconspicuous, being chiefly noticeable for carrying a bag stuffed full of samples and newspaper advertisements. These, however, render it so formidable that people give it the right of way, and men, especially, flee at its approach.

It has been found impossible to obtain any accurate information as to the habits of the shopper. According to the most reliable data that have been furnished on the subject, it is, at times, a most docile, intelligent and affectionate domestic animal, performing its tasks with willingness and ability, when suddenly it will be attacked with a wild mania, and breaking every restraint will rush off to the bargain counter.

These fits, which are similar to those which seize animals in the west after eating the loco plant, seem to be occasioned by reading the advertisements of the department stores in the Sunday newspaper, for which reason many eminent clergymen advocate the abolition of the Sunday paper.

Arrived at the store, the shopper rushes wildly up one aisle and down another with no apparent purpose, but will lock horns and fight with another shopper over the possession of something that neither one of them wants. The species move about in herds, charging in a body on any counter that seems to be popular, but they are easily stampeded, and the sight of a pile of junk marked "For this day only for $3 50" will send the whole bunch at it, and cause them to eat it up. In these mad rushes the old and feeble and the very young are trodden down and have their clothes and hats torn off of them, but when the buying fever is on them, the intrepid creatures never stop as long as they have a penny left.

A peculiarity of the shopper is its utter indifference to hunger and fatigue while on one of its raids. It will sustain itself by nibbling at a cream puff, and although ordinarily so fragile and weak it cannot walk a block or sweep a room, it will lead a center rush on a counter of marked-down shirt waists with a vim that would make a football player look sick.

Another interesting characteristic is that the shopper's sole idea seems to be to get rid of money, and it will buy anything. It may go out with a list of a special sale of tin pans for the kitchen, and come home with 40 yards of off color chiffon in place of them. This peculiarity in an apparently intelligent creature can only be accounted for on the theory that the shopper suffers at times from being hoodooed. The next day, however, after the shopper has come around, it calls itself names, and weeps over the fool things that are sent home from the store.

Men, as may be supposed, stand in great fear and dread of the shopper, but unfortunately there are no outward marks by which it can be distinguished from the ordinary female domestic animal, and so many a man who thinks he is getting a thrifty, economical wife, finds out when he has gotten it home that he has acquired a shopper instead, and as it is impossible to trade one off, or even give it away, his plight indeed is a sad one.

Nor is this his only danger, for the shopper is a man-huntnig animal, and not infrequently tracks its victim down. In this it shows great cunning, for it has a way of appearing before the owner it desires to attract in a daitny little garb which it affirms it picked up cheap on various remnant counters. The unhappy man, hearing this, thinks that it would be cheap to keep a pet that would cost so little, and is deceived into offering it a home and thereafter spends his life in paying for imitation Japanese bric-a-brac and short-length remnants.

A shopper is the most expensive pet in the world to keep. A small and insignificant-looking one, with an appetite no bigger than a bird's, costing more to maintain than a herd of elephants or a menagerie of carnivorous beasts. This is owing to their unfortunate habit of going off on buying bats. Whether science will ever be able to find a virus that will inoculate shoppers against the bargain rabies, as dogs are inoculated against hydrophobia, it is impossible to say.

The streets of Pittsburgh are infested by many shoppers who render life a burden, especially to those who are forced to travel on the trolley cars. You can always tell when a man owns a shopper by the way his trousers bag at the knees and his shoulders hump over.

TENT LIFE THE YEAR AROUND

WHERE PEOPLE DWELL IN A CANVAS CITY

Permanent Dwellings Made of Cloth, Ropes, Boards and Screen Wire—The Particular Pride of Pacific Coast.

By HELEN LUKENS JONES.

TENT life in mid-winter, tent life in spring, summer and autumn, in fact perpetual tent life is becoming a well established fad in California where climatic conditions are especially favorable for out door existence, and a large contingency of fresh air enthusiasts are actually living in cloth houses from one year's end to another.

Colonies of gay-colored tents snuggle among the green foothills at the base of the Sierra Madre mountains in southern California, or throng the coast lines where the restless sea sings its eternal song. They nestle cozily in the very midst of cosmopolitan rush, or peek from the green-foliaged depths of fruit orchards. In fact these curious domestic establishments are springing up everywhere, and so popular are they becoming with many people that in several localities moneyed men are erecting veritable tent cities wher the people may live by paying a nominal rent. And it is a royal existence, for the wealth of perfume from the orange blossoms, as well as from the vast gardens of sweet-scented flowers that abound in this land of sunshine, permeates the canvas walls and fills the little homes with delicacies aroma, while the pure air sifts through, around and about ever going and coming, bringing with it the frankincense of nature's harvest, and taking with it the impurities that would stay and cling and creep and rvel in the ordinary tight-walled house, the impurities that are bound to accumulate where people breathe.

Camp Life Is Healthful.

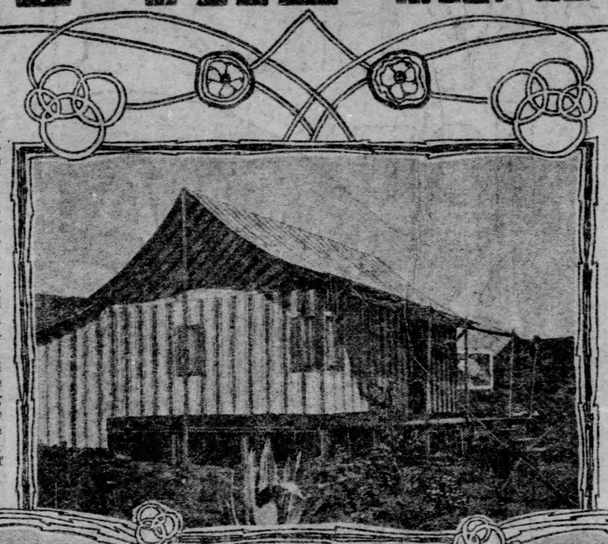
No manner of living is more healthful or delightful than this unique but popular innovation of camp life, and it is being adopted not only by those with meager purses who are compelled to walk arm in arm with economy, but by invalids seeking health, as well as by the wealthy who enjoy the novelty and the freedom from care that such an establishment permits.

Many of these tent houses are veritable houseboats on land, as delightfully bohemian and unconventional in their tendencies as the nautical domestic institutions that drift idly with the tide, or are towed from place to place by small steamers. But the transmigration possibilities of a camp are even greater than those of the houseboat, for the whole earth offers a foundation, the woods, the fields, the mountains, the town, while the houseboat is strictly a water craft. If the tent home is not too elaborate it can be readily taken down, folded, piled into a wagon and transferred to some delightful change of location, where the floor may be laid, the pole raised, the canvas stretched and all within a half day. And to thus build a home and have it ready for occupancy in a few hours, without demanding the tantalizing aid of architect, plumber, carpenter or hod carrier may be well considered an admirable achievement.

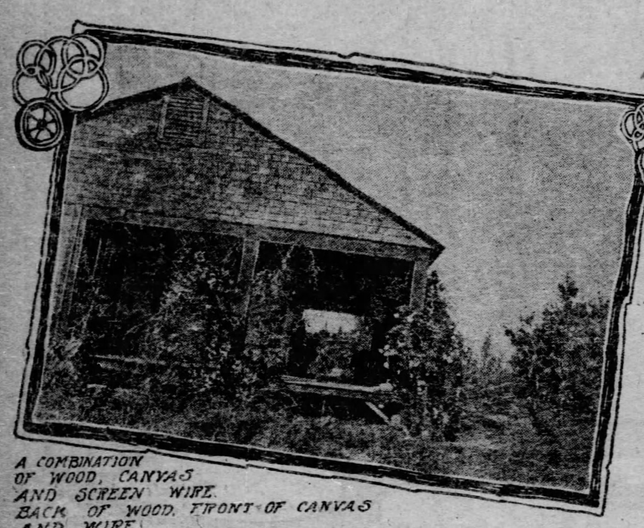
A tent house may be elegant and elaborate in the extreme, or it may be quite simple and inexpensive, ranging in price from $50 up, though to be really habitable at all seasons of the year, such a place, say 25 feet by 18, should cost about $150. As example of the smaller permanent tent homes, an eminently artistic, convenient and comfortable tent house, as cozy a home as one could wish, is owned by a Pasadena woman who built it two years ago at a cost of $200. The dimensions are 22x18 and the floor space is divided into three rooms, parlor, bedroom and kitchen. Eight inch clapboards form an outer wainscoting three feet in height, and above this the heaviest and best quality of tent cloth is tacked to the studding and connected with the roof, which is a substantial affair with eaves two feet wide. Latticed windows with dainty silken curtains greatly enhance the attractiveness of the place. In all these tent houses it is essential that an inner lining or some sort be put over the cloth walls, for at night when the lights are lit the one thickness of canvas acts as a shadow screen on which every movement of those inside is portrayed with startling grotesque and humorous distinctness. Many styles and textures of linings can be used effectively. Art denim in plain colors makes a pleasing background for pictures and hangings, while flowered cretonne gives the effect of gay wallpaper. In this little Pasadena tent house the ceiling and inner walls are lined with Chinese tea matting, which comes in pieces a yard square. In many places a portion of the upper edge is left loose, forming bags which are most convenient for stowing away things, for in a small house of this kind every inch of available space must be utilized. Box couches piled high with pillows are both ornamental and useful during the daytime. They are used for linen receptacles and dress holders, and at night are utilized for beds. There are many other ingenious contrivances for condensing household goods into small space, and they are all appreciated by the housewife.

A Combination Habitation.

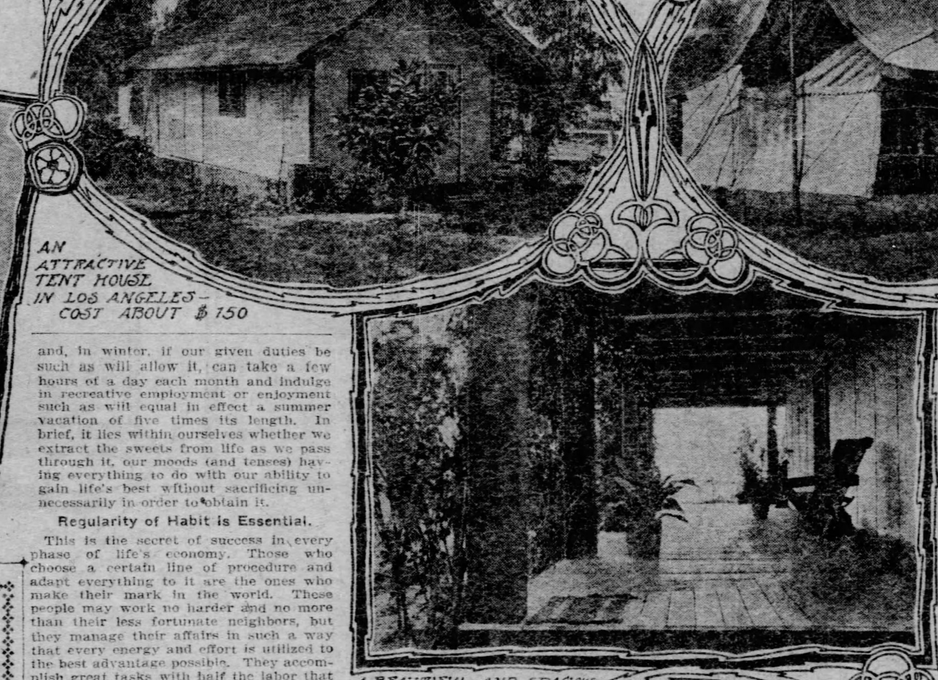
Then there is the combination cloth, screen and wood house, a most delightful affair which affords the owners a variation of climate. A large screen room over which roses twine and cling and breathe their fragrance makes a delightful dining room, and to participate at a dinner in the midst of such



A PICTURESQUE HOME AMONG THE LOS ANGELES HILLS.

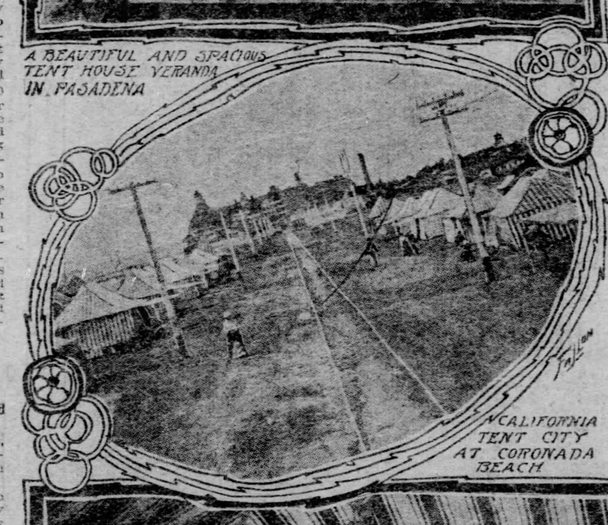


A COMBINATION OF WOOD, CANVAS AND SCREEN WIRE. BACK OF WOOD, FRONT OF CANVAS AND WIRE.



AN ATTRACTIVE TENT HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES—COST ABOUT $150

TENT HOME OF E. J. HARRIS IN GARVANZA, CAL.



A BEAUTIFUL AND SPACIOUS TENT HOUSE VERANDA IN PASADENA

INTERIOR OF THE HARRIS HOME AT GARVANZA

COZY TENT HOUSE IN PASADENA CALIFORNIA. COST $200 DIMENSIONS 22 X 16

AN ELABORATE PASADENA HOME

picturesque environments, while the orchestral corps of song birds warbles merrily from their tree balconies, is a delight long to be remembered. An elaborate Pasadena home of this kind, with dimensions of 50x25 feet, was built at a cost of about $800. The roof is broad and substantial and extends over the front far enough to cover a spacious veranda. The back of the house, 12x50 feet, is divided into screen and canvas rooms. But the broad veranda, wreathed with flowering vines and presenting an extensive view of the rugged, purple-tinted Sierra Madre mountains, is the culmination of architectural comfort and pastoral luxury.

Perhaps the most popular establishments of all are the tent houses, which, with the exception of floor, framework and windows, are made entirely of cloth. The floors are usually placed about a foot above ground to accelerate ventilation, and to make these unique houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer double canvas roofs are used, the upper roof being placed high enough above the other so that the air may have room to circulate. Many of these tents which are used as permanent homes are completely fitted with electric lights, gas, heaters and plumbing conveniences. These establishments are often made of gay-striped canvas, blue and white or red and white, and as they nestle among the luxuriant groves or dot the green hillsides they are decidedly picturesque.

THE ART OF RESTING

By EAST MONROE.

IT IS just as essential that men and women learn how to rest as it is that they have a trade or profession at their finger-tips. In the economy of the Eternal, rest is as imperative as labor, and we are so constituted that our natures would guide us infallibly in the alternation of rest and exercise, were we willing to obey their secret dictates.

In this day of closest competition in commercial and social affairs the ability to extract from life the advantages of real repose has become a lost art. Few if any are capable of snatching the prescribed hour of rest each day and using it to the best advantage. Fewer still are those who know how to rest, even when they have the opportunity, because of man's preneness to allow his avocation to intrude upon him when all care should, for the time, be banished from the mind.

What, then, are the requisites to absolute, refreshing repose? Why is it that some can obtain more real recuperation in 10 minutes than others realize from an hour of inactivity? Upon this very point is grounded the reason for terming rest an "art," in the hope that some overworked fellow creature may grasp the idea set forth and hereafter be able to economize his strength by alternating periods of true rest with mental or physical exertion.

How to Rest.

The first prerogative is that of dismissing from the mind all care or thought concerning the regular avocation. Whether the duties be in office, store, kitchen or drawing room the conditions are the same—no one can rest absolutely unless the mind is first freed of all encumbrance. The reason is obvious, since it is really the nervous system which is exhausted and which cannot rest unless its center, the brain, is in the attitude to permit it. The next step, naturally, is to relax the nerves, the muscles, the entire mental and temporal mechanism, so that new strength may come to invigorate the worn out tissues and that new incentive may enter the brain to inspire it—and therefore its servant, the body—to renewed activity.

In regard to position, the reclining posture is most desirable; but when this is impossible, the second best is that of lounging lazily in the most comfortable chair to be found. If the eyes are closed, and the above suggestions as to relief of mind and relaxation of nerves carried out, there will be a decided relief from fatigue within even so short a period as 10 minutes. A half-hour means three times as much recuperation, while an hour spent thus, gives one the feeling of exuberance akin to that experienced during the early morning hours.

There are some who fail to rest even when the opportunity is presented, merely from the fact that the above requisites are not adopted. To go the whole day through with the nerves taut and with every mental fibre strained to the utmost is the forerunner of a sleepless night and of a feeling of fatigue which soon becomes permanent. And yet, it is largely a matter of will power, the ability to compel or persuade one's self to rest being within the reach of every mortal.

A Winter Vacation.

This is an impossibility with the majority of Americans, as the best of our work is done during the winter months. Yet at the present time of the year, when the colder weather is past and we have become impatient for the arrival of spring, we feel the need of rest and change as much or more than after the heated season has come. The most trying months of the entire 12 are those during which we make the transition from excessive cold to extreme heat, for no other atmospheric conditions demand such a change in our physical make-up. In a sense we must put off the old life and take on new, impatient meanwhile that the weather king is so slow in granting our petition for the vernal season to appear. And, hampered as we may be by duties that compel us to spend our lives 'mid surroundings which in themselves make it impossible for us to enjoy nature in all her moods, we can but husband our strength and our patience by cultivating the art which in this case must take the place of actual enjoyment. We must learn to rest in a manner which will not only invigorate the entire being for the time, but will enable us to entertain an optimistic view of life and prepare ourselves for the better days which we know to be close at hand. By this means we can take a vacation every day, if we will; and, in winter, if our given duties be such as will allow it, can take a few hours of a day each month and indulge in recreative employment or enjoyment such as will equal in effect a summer vacation of five times its length. In brief, it lies within ourselves whether we extract the sweets from life as we pass through it, our moods (and tenses) having everything to do with our ability to gain life's best without sacrificing unnecessarily in order to obtain it.

Regularity of Habit is Essential.

This is the secret of success in every phase of life's economy. Those who choose a certain line of procedure and adapt everything to it are the ones who make their mark in the world. These people may work no harder and no more than their less fortunate neighbors, but they manage their affairs in such a way that every energy and effort is utilized to the best advantage possible. They accomplish great tasks with half the labor that another might think necessary, simply because they have learned to husband their strength, to act intelligently and to take no step without calculating whether or not it will further them on toward the end in view. At the same time they find (or take) plenty of time to rest, allowing mind and body to assert their claims, refraining from "driving" themselves to do a thing because they are aware that the body as well as the mind will work better spontaneously than under coercion. If an hour's rest is necessary they take it, even if it must be divided into halves and quarters under pressure of circumstances. With the impetus thus gained the nervous system is able to work more easily and more rapidly than if the tension had not been removed, directing the hands and will in such a manner that failure becomes an impossibility.

A QUEEN CARPENTER.

The Girl Who Built the Famous Red Cottage.

On the sand dunes off San Francisco, near Cliff house, stands a little red cottage that is entirely the work of two San Francisco society girls.

Misses Joan and Wanda Hadenfelt, who live in a palatial home, decided that they wanted to try life by the seashore. They had an old street car moved down to the sand dunes, and without assistance transferred it into a cosy cottage. They added porches, kitchens, cornice, roofs and posts, and they painted the whole cottage a dark red. They built a fence around their little plot, and hung a front gate. Then Miss Joan stood on the roof of the front porch for three hours, lettering the sign "Water Wild" across the front of the cottage. With some difficulty the two girls knocked the seats out of the car, and then transformed the interior into an oriental room. Miss Joan made the kitchen table, and Miss Wanda set up the sink.

The girls entertain at their new home, and declare that they will live there all winter.

Miss Joan Hadenfelt was queen of the Mardi Gras festival in San Francisco a year ago. She is a brunette of magnificent proportions and is considered the most beautiful woman in California. She says carpentry is delightful.

A Representative Group of Indians Who Have Been On to Washington to See the Great White Father, President Roosevelt.

FLOWERS OF MARCH

By NELLIE G. COLEMAN.

THE DAFFODILLS.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

Daffodils are frequently called March flowers, and as Shakespeare expresses it: "They come before the swallow dares, and take the winds of March with beauty." The star and bell of bright yellow is one of the earliest floral visitors to defy the cold weather, that tries its best to scare Lady Daffy down Dilly back into the chilly ground from which she rises bravely to meet the certain welcome she receives from her admirers, weary of gray skies and a numb withered earth.

The name Daffodil is supposed to be a corruption of Dis's Lily, and it is imagined to be the flower which fell from Pluto's chariot when he was carrying off Proserpina to the infernal regions. The goddesses all refusing to marry Pluto on account of his deformity and gloomy disposition, he seized Proserpina in Sicily, and bearing her to his residence made her queen of hell. Chaucer speaks of this story, and Shakespeare also alludes to it in a "Winter's Tale" thus:

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that, frighted, thou let'st fall
From Dis's wagon."

Jean Ingelow introduces the fable of the flower in the poem, "Persephone," ending with the verse:

"Oh! light, oh light!" she cries, "farewell!
The coal black horses wait for me.
Oh, shade of shades, where I must dwell,
Demeter, mother, far from thee,
Oh, fated doom that I fulfill!
Oh, fateful flower beside the rill,
The daffodil—the daffodil!"

THE VIOLET.

"Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story."

"Be violets in their secret mews
The flowers the wanton zephyrs choose."
—Wordsworth.

"The morning star of all the flowers,
The pledge of daylight's lengthened hours,
And nuld the roses never forget
The virgin, virgin violet."
—Byron.

Violets are always favorites, but during Lent they come into even greater prominence, and have more attention bestowed upon them than at any other season of the year, and this is perhaps because it is nature's chosen time for sending them forth. The florist can supply them at almost any season, but there are countless thousands who never see a violet save in the spring, and then only in their wild state. For personal adornment it reigns supreme, and the demure maiden with her bunch of fresh violets and dainty prayer book is quite a proper—and one might add effective—combination for the penitential period, and suggests the lines of a violet's soliloquy:

"Modest is my color, modest is my place,
Pleased in the lowly grass my form to hide;
But mid your tresses might I wind with grace
The humblest flower would feel the loftiest pride."

Burns says, "The violet is for modesty," and that is the usual emblem attributed to it; others still, claim it as the type of fidelity, the latter sentiment supported by the following pretty verse:

"The violet is for faithfulness,
Which in me shall abide;
Hoping likewise that from your heart
You will not let it slide."

Perdita in "Winter's Tale" speaks of them as:

"Violets dim
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath."

From the frequency of his mentioning it, and the many beautiful passages in which its name occurs, the violet must have been a favorite with the bard of Avon, and this inherent affection may be traceable to his early associations at Stratford where they grew in uncultivated luxuriance, do so yet, perchance in the self same spots where the great English dramatist paused to admire them and inhale their delicious fragrance. With what deftness and delicacy Shakespeare weaves his observations of flowers into the thread of his plays and poems. In the opening lines of "Twelfth Night" the duke gives utterance to an exquisite thought about the violet, while listening to music he desires to hear:

"That strain again, it had a dying fall;
Oh, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving order."

In another place he refers to the wild violet thus:

"Yet marked I were the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it Love in Idleness."

Violets grow together in thick clusters as if they loved their own charming company, and felt that in union there was strength, and it is seldom that you will find them in isolated clumps; if left unmolested from year to year they gradually extend their bed until the whole ground is covered. They like the sunny edge of woods rather than the deep, cool shade of the interior forest, and if you will notice closely seem to prefer sloping embankments to a dead level for their home. Shakespeare remarked this habit of theirs when he says:

"I know a bank where in the wild thyme grows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violets grow."

Moultrie suggests it also in:

"Under the green hedges after the snow,
There do the dear little violets grow,
Hiding their modest and beautiful heads
Under the herbage in soft mossy beds."

In early springtime the large slightly slightly heart shaped, upward curled leaves form a pall of dark green over the earth, and when it is time for them to blossom, the threadlike stems, their frail weakness protected and sustained by the sturdier leaves, send up their crowned tips to the gladdening sunshine, looking:

"Sweet as the roses and blue as the sky,
Down there do the sweet little violets lie,
Hiding their heads where they scarce may be seen,
By the leaves you may know where the violet hath been."

The flower itself is so retiring and inconspicuous it would hardly attract attention, perhaps be even seen, were it not for its delightful perfume that impregnates the neighborhood where they grow, and which the winds carry away in every direction as if reveling in the sweetness gathered in their flight over violet beds. Similar to the rose the violet retains its odor after it is dried, and for this reason is in high favor for sachet bags and preservation in rose jars. There are several species of the violet that are not fragrant, but otherwise are as pretty and dear to the flower-lover for their beauty as the more fortunate sisters of their family.

The violet was the chosen flower of the ancient Athenians, they holding it in high esteem. All through the year it was exposed for sale in the markets of the town, the blossoms being raised in plenty by the citizens in their gardens, and vast quantities of them were sold as the people enjoyed wearing them and used them in the decoration of their homes. Pindar called it "Violet-crowned Athens," and ever since it has been affectionately referred to as the "Violet City." Moore in his "Evenings in Greece," pays the city a graceful tribute:

"Athens, in her first, youthful age,
Ere yet the simple violet braid,
Which then adorned her, had shown down
The glory of earth's loftiest crown."

In modern times Greece and all its famous cities being merged into one country and under one ruler, the violet was accepted as the national emblem of the kingdom.

In the days of antiquity the violet was named Ion, so called after Io, one of Jupiter's loves, of whom his wife, Juno, was so jealous that she changed the beautiful woman into a heifer out of revenge for engaging her husband's affections. Jupiter caused the first violet to spring up in the grass wherever the unhappy Io bent her lips to eat. And so—

"There be that flower's meek regret,
The bending and deep blue violet."

The violet was the symbol selected by the Bonapartes, and whilst Napoleon was in exile his followers were designated by a bunch of violets either worn, or hung up in their homes. He was styled Pere la Violette, and whenever a Frenchman was seen with the blossom exposed it was known that he was faithful to the cause of a fallen chieftain.

"No flowers grew in the vale,
Kissed by the dew, wooed by the gale,
None by the dew of the twilight wet,
So sweet as the deep hued violet."

The National Sport of Scandinavia.

The fascinating and exhilirating winter sport with ski is enthusiastically described in the March Pearson's by Mr. Somerville. He says: "The ski is an essential factor in the lives of the peoples of Northern Europe—a necessary medium of travel where the country lies deep-buried in snow, so that walking is impossible. In parts of Russia, and other flat countries, the ski is used as a matter of course, not as a recreation or pastime. In Lapland the hardy little natives make their great treks across country with their reindeer herds on ski, dragging their children and other incumbrances behind them in their boat-like sledges. We like a good run across country—over fields, and ledges, and streams—but what is this compared to cross-country running on ski, in Norway or Sweden, over the long, frozen fiords or the great lakes, across the hills, through the vast, silent pinewoods? What sensation can compare to the flying leap on ski down the hillside—the spring into mid-air, the sheer drop of 70, 80 or 100 feet on to the precipitous slopes below?"

Here and There.

From Answers.

Bad luck gets the blame for a lot of poor judgment.

Don't cry over spilled milk; be glad it is not cream.

Great actions, like great men, appear only at intervals.

A pessimist is a man who is always looking for worms in chestnuts.

The touch of kindness that makes the world kin is seldom applied.

When the poor pianist has music on the rack the hearers are in the same fix.

The man who is a fugitive from injustice must often run faster than if mere justice were on his trail.

Mrs. Timothy Woodruff.

Wife of Late Lieutenant Governor of New York, and One of the Best Dressed Women of Gotham.

LATEST FADS IN SPRING AND SUMMER HEADGEAR

YELLOW AND BLACK

Hat of burnt yellow chip lined with black; the lace around edge is draped over white tulle, with black tulle over white, forming bow on back. Silk and jet cords and tassels finish the lace ends. Long black ostrich plume fastened on right, crosses crown, and droops over brim on left.

FASHION HINTS FROM PARIS

PARIS, March 12.—The springtime gown of cream foulard with blue dots is trimmed with antique lace and fagoting. The front of the skirt is composed of a narrow breadth of silk with six tucks, three on each side of the center, running the entire length of the skirt, and stitched within a foot of the bottom. Three flounces, with fagot stitched hems, start from each group of tucks and compose the remainder of the skirt. Bodice has vest and collar of cream satin covered with Cluny lace and an additional collar of bands of silk caught together with fagot stitching and edged with Cluny lace. Cream silk ornaments with cords and ends are placed on the front of the bodice and the crush belt is of the foulard.

The bodice of the pongee gown has four rows of Cluny lace between tucked bands of silk and a broad collar pointed front, back and on the shoulders made of an edging and insertion of the lace. The sleeves have broad tucks above the elbow, and the fullness at the wrist forms a puff, which is attached to a deep lace cuff. The skirt is made attractive by tucks and insertion coming to points below the knees and the wide hem has a heading of lace.

A graceful boudoir gown is of light blue crepe de chine. The back is in Watteau effect, with insets of lace medallions. The front has a graduated flounce of the silk, with lace falling over it, headed by a band of the lace. A deep collarette of lace makes a becoming finish to the neck. The sleeves have a deep puff at the elbow, formed by two shirrings, beneath which is a large ruffle falling gracefully over the hand. Artistically arranged, nothing is more stylish than black and white. The hat illustrated is of white chiffon with a black beaded crown. Covering the upper brim and falling over the edge is a handsome piece of jetted lace, and on the crown white roses are placed toward the back with a white aigret rising from among them. Velvet is less used in its entirety than as an accessory; that is, it is largely used for incrusting on lace or silk, or as a decoupe applique to a cloth robe. When employed as the principal material for a dress it is of the supple, clinging mousseline velour type, often thickly showered with minute silk spots. For evening wear one of the newest ways of ornamenting velvet is to emboss it with padded lace, the lace being sunk into a prepared pattern, which is ciselé on to the velvet first, so that lace and velvet look as if they were one on the same level. Sequins and jewels are applied in a similar way, the heavy flowers, formed of massed sequins, being sunk into the velvet; while the stems and traceries are lightly powdered on the surface. One lovely robe prepared in Paris for the Durbar was thus treated, the ground being of pale green velvet, the lower part of the skirt embossed with a design of pomegranates in nacre sequins, the stems, curling upward toward the waist, being only faintly indicated in the sequins.

Blouse Novelties.

Just at present ivory velvet blouses are a novelty for luncheon wear, made plainly with three box pleats down the center, and studded with small pearl buttons, a cravat avocat of old guipure finishing off the neck. These can be worn with a black face cloth skirt, for the combination of black and white is as admissible in skirts and blouses as elsewhere, or with one of the very light cloth skirts which are fashionable winter and summer alike. Never before have light materials had such a vogue, upsetting all old-established ideas as to colors and fabrics set aside for special seasons. White promises to be almost universal wear by the time spring is really here—a state of things which once again demonstrates the truth of how history repeats itself; for just a century ago white was the height of the mode in winter as well as in summer, while slimy India muslin, the chosen wear of that date, is also prognosticated for the summer; common sense, which has more to say in fashion now than then, militating against its use before.

A handsome evening toilette is in yellow miroir satin, with lace panniers at the sides of the skirt. The broad center pleat down the front of skirt and bodice is ornamented with large brass strass buttons. The decolletage is bordered by a deep berthe of guipure round the shoulders, frilled sleeves of chiffon falling away at the back of the arms, while a loose chain of pale pink roses is hung round the neck, falling over the bodice in front.

Quite a dissertation might be written on the sleeves of the day. In all their complexity and attractiveness, for their styles are legion. The majority, however, have a distinctly historical origin about them, and anyone wishing to find a sleeve out of the common has only to search old pictures and books, and adapt one to her liking, so long as it has the necessary characteristics of flatness at the shoulder and fulness at the elbow. What may be termed the moyenage type seems the most exploited by dressmakers—the long winged sleeves associated with Queen Philippa, the puffed ones of the Tudor period, and again the large, drooping gigot sleeve of the Sir Thomas Lawrence epoch. It should be noted that this last-mentioned sleeve was often confined at the wrist by deep-jeweled bracelets, worn over the material—a fashion which is creeping in again in Paris.

A restaurant gown is of pleated rose-colored mousseline, the front pleats of the skirt dotted with silver paillettes, while bands of black velvet ribbon, ending in choux, simulate a pannier on the hips and a bolero on the bodice. The yoke is of latticed black chenille work, studded with diamonds to match the deep belt, and frills of lace fall over the puffed elbow sleeves. A smart walking dress in beige cloth has one of the new detachable shoulder capes, with long revers, over a silk under bodice, scalloped with embroidery round the edges. The front of the skirt and round the velant are formed of flat stitched-down pleats.

A smart costume is of dark blue Amazon cloth, finished with silk strappings. The skirt, which has the new yoke piece, from under which falls the knife pleated kilting, is cut almost to clear the ground, according to the prevailing tendency this season. A vest of white braided cloth, and a dark blue felt hat, with a silk scarf and artificial bird, complete this beautiful costume.

Charming New Sailor

New Sailor in Basket Braid of Satin-Finished Ecru Straw, Trimmed With Drapery of Wide Pale Blue Ribbon, With Handsome Black Quill Thrust Through.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

THIS is to be a summer of flowers and fruit. Of course, most summers bring plenty of flowers and fruit, but this summer will see the fair sex arrayed in hats adorned liberally with roses and poppies and lilies of the valley, to say nothing of a dozen other kinds of flowers, and waists and whole thin frocks embroidered in flowers. As for the fruits, there are hats trimmed with cherries, grapes, oranges, currants, and even gooseberries. We have seen none with watermelons or tomatoes, but they may still appear.

The red hats have been rather overdone during the season, and although they are displayed everywhere this spring and are unquestionably effective with the frocks of pale pastel tints or white, the fastidious young woman will probably pass them by. They are too easily duplicated.

A very graceful hat of satin straw, in a flat shape, has clusters of white locust blossoms and a shirring of turquois blue silk across the brim and under to the bandeau.

A smart black broadcloth walking suit is made with a perfectly plain seven-gored skirt, with three small clusters of stitching on the bottom. The coat is plain to severity, almost like a riding habit, with plain tight sleeves, while in length it reaches just below the hips.

White Linen Waists.

One of the new white linen waists is made with a broad strip of drawnwork on each side the front fold. The woman who can make drawnwork could make one of these very easily. The stock might be a strip of drawnwork, also.

The small embroidery medallions are the latest thing for marking lingerie and handkerchiefs. They come embroidered in a single initial, but are so constructed that two may be combined to form the monogram.

One of the new foulards for summer wear is cream white with a small indistinct figure of dark blue. Cluny insertion forms the straight yoke and heads the flounce on the skirt. Although very simple the effect is most stylish.

The Kaisesgiun ware which so much resembles silver, works up into most artistic table ware. Some of the flat plates are in the shape of big flowers, the petals slightly in relief. The vases in this ware are graceful in shape and have artistic designs slightly raised, for decoration.

Old Fashioned Sofas.

The old davenport sofa which was a leading feature of the furniture of our grandfathers' time, has, since the era of comfort and straight lines, become a great favorite. One of these in hand carved mahogany with an upholstery of dark velour, seem to suggest repose and rest.

Another of these davenports is of stained oak, with an upholstery of rich maroon leather, applied by means of rather large black decorative tacks.

Thin summer waists are bewildering with insertion and tucks. One seen was tucked in squares, and in the center of each square was a Valenciennes medallion. The cuffs and stock were bands of insertion, and the whole waist was as delicate and dainty a trifle as one would wish to see.

The all-over lace waists are still in vogue and many of them are trimmed with strappings of panne. An ecru lace, with strappings of turquoise panne, was very effective worn with one of the more elaborate etamine suits.

Some of the heavy silk appliques are in the form of natural looking roses. The shades are imitated to perfection, both in the petals and the leaves.

An odd little gold purse and five big baroque pearls set flat in the top, and five long baroque pearls, fastened at the bottom to dangle as pendants.

Pongee short waists and pongee shirt waist suits strapped with colors are again seen. Embroidered pongee is also to the front. With flounced skirt and a tucked plain waist of this silk are the coolest and most inexpensive suits for hot weather wear.

Some of the summer lingerie is so pretty that one would like to wear it outside. One corset cover is made entirely of insertion and strips of narrow beading through which pink baby ribbon is run. These ribbons, when tied down the front make a number of tiny bows which add materially to the appearance.

The face veils are in many styles, but the most modish ones are of plain black net, which may be either a simple mesh or a fancy weave. Many of these are decorated with figures and dots made of a number of very fine dots, but these are not becoming to most faces.

Home Evening Gowns.

For evening gowns there are a number of simple fashions that are possible of home manufacture, but here again, as in the case of home-made hats, it is well not to be led astray by the apparently small cost, and in consequence thereof to accumulate too many. A lot of half-way gowns never give a woman the effect of looking so well dressed as do one or two that are cut and well made.

India silks are excellent for inexpensive evening gowns, and this year there are a number of pretty veilings that are attractive in white and light colors, of good width, and quite inexpensive. Lace medallions are very much in fashion for trimming these gowns, and are not at all expensive. A good plan is to buy a pattern of figures which can be separated, and then these can be taken apart and appliqued on to the material of the gown. There are also many very effective designs in inexpensive laces which may be used on either silk or veiling; there is no necessity for purchasing expensive designs, for the effect does not warrant it. A good model for an evening gown is one that can be worn high in the neck with a transparent lace yoke or low without it.—Harper's Bazar.

Street Gowns.

The mixed cheviots and woollen goods of all descriptions have been thought for some time now more fashionable for the useful gown with two skirts than the plain cloths, and in these are a variety of new designs, many of which are very charming. The always popular hair line of white of a lighter shade than the color of the gown itself, a polka dot of a different color and in every possible size, and irregular figures or straight lines woven into the same colored cloth, give a tremendous variety to choose from in all the different tweeds, cheviots and other materials. These are just such as are used in men's business suits. There are also the different shadings in dark iron-gray mixtures and the Oxford suitings.

For a woman who is not too stout the lighter-colored cheviots or tweeds in mixed patterns of gray or brown are the smartest this year.—Harper's Bazar.

The Hook Glorified.

With the snug-fitting gowns even so small a thing as a hook is likely to break a smooth line, and the big corset hook worn on the front of the corset to support the skirts is as flat as it can be made. The shape of some of these is the same as that of the familiar hook used on garments with a companion eye, but instead of being bent up, the piece which was originally the hook is bent down straight and long, and the skirts are carried up under the long lower part and held in position. Other hooks—one uses the familiar word for lack of a better—are in the shape of an elongated fleur de lis, the upper part being fastened to the front of th ecorset at the waist line in the usual manner and the skirts brought up under the long lower part, as with the other. These come in the all-gold hooks worn on handsome corsets.

A Dressy Shirt Waist Suit.

What might be termed a dressy example of a shirt waist suit is made of a lightweight blue cloth, trimmed with white pastiles cut out of a thin white kid, and put on the blue cloth with a fancy stitch done in red thread. This trimming is used to make a stole piece that continues from the choker in a panel over each shoulder and down the outside of the sleeve. The rest of the stole covers the front of the blouse and makes a wide panel down the front of the skirt. The blue cloth belt has a square, Directoire buckle of white cloth set in a rim of red enamel.

The Popular Russian Blouse.

The most popular way of making the bodice for walking gowns is in the Russian blouse shape, generally with little tabs on the hips. Sometimes the tabs are only at the back, and just show at the sides.

The bag blouse, with drop belt and pouch front, is a thing of the past.

THE NEW SHAPE TURBAN

Brim and top, which is in plaque form, made of plaited black tulle and ruffled horsehair braid in alternate rows. Underbrim of black lace over white tulle. Jet ornament holds tulle rosette, with aigrette above. Large, flat rosettes of plaited ribbon on each side, with jet ornament in center.

BITS OF FEMININITY

The most popular, and, according to the leading tailors, the most fashionable-to-be, skirt for spring and summer, is the plain nine-gored, made with more flare than roll, and short enough to entirely clear the ground, even all around, with no "sag" at the sides or back.

Another feature of the shirt waist costumes is the high belt. A smart idea is to drape and stitch the cloth itself into the appearance of a high belt, and trim it in front with a row of stitched and buttoned tabs or a large cloth and metal buckle.

Linen in all varieties of weave and color will be in great demand for the coming summer's shirt waist, but the heavy weights will have the preference.

The foot of the skirt can be trimmed with graded flounce rising high in the back and growing narrow in the front.

Course laces will be used as insertions and appliques, heading flounces and outlining seams.

NEW HAT AND VEIL

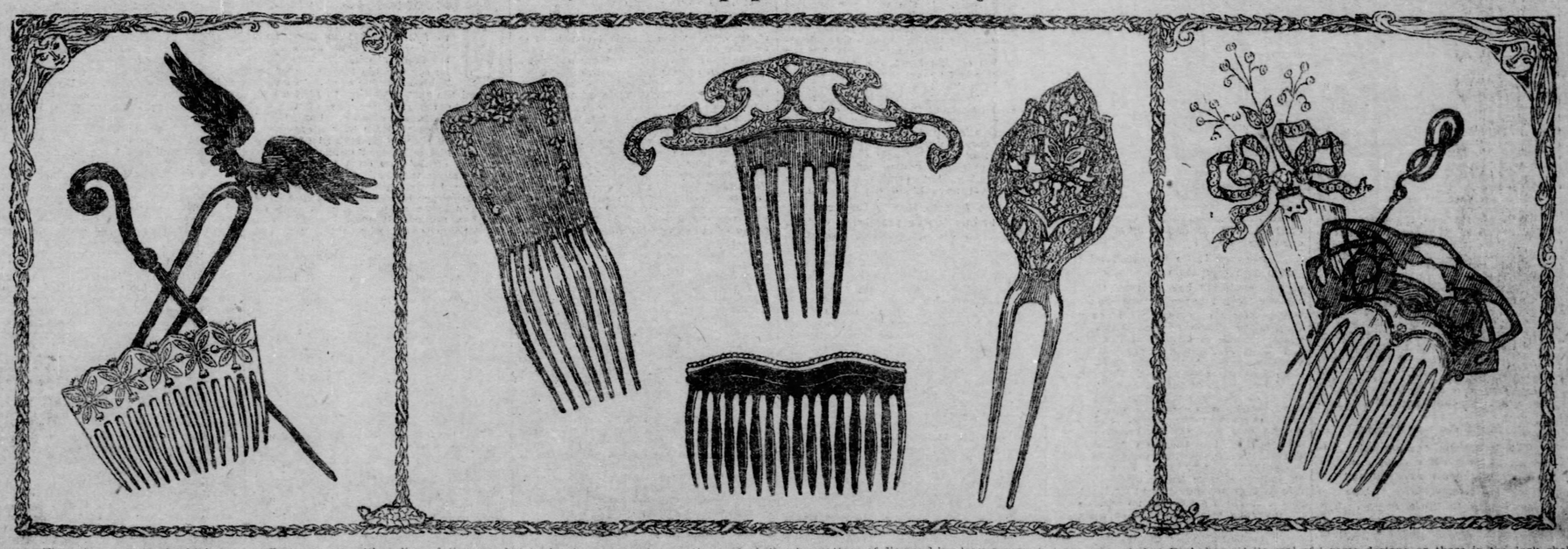
The hat is of jetted and lace appliqued black tulle over white, with piaque top of caterpiller straw. Brush aigrette held by jet ornaments. The veil is of fine white net, hand embroidered.—Hill Bros.

NEW SPRING HAT

This new hat is made of black and white straw braid, sewn in shells, which are sewn over each other. The top is sewn in plaque shape. Black velvet ribbon bows on top of crown and over brim at left back, and under the brim.

Variations of the Coiffure Comb, as Approved by Madame La Mode

By Amy Seville Wolff.



HOWEVER simply or elaborately the hair may be dressed, it seems necessary to use at least one comb. Styles in combs for the back of the coiffure are countless, and they afford quite the smartest and most desirable ornament for the hair that one can possess. They run the entire gamut of designs from those of beautiful and costly amber and tortoise shell set with precious stones, to the unpretentious affairs which imitate the real shell or amber at very much less cost.

A woman may be forgiven for breaking the commandment against covetousness over the displays of the new creations of highly polished, translucent shell with its beautiful shadings and the exquisitely cut amber which exert a fascination over every woman who loves the hundred and one little articles that betoken dainty refinement. It is almost impossible to keep up with the constantly changing caprices of fashion in the way of frocks and hats, but all the smaller accessories for feminine use and adornment are subject to no less constant modifications. Still, Fashion is in a very amiable and accommodating mood this spring so far as coiffure combs are concerned, which is probably because both low and high arrangements of the hair are in vogue, and there must be ornaments for both. It has been repeatedly announced that the fashionable coiffure was to be the coil worn low, at the nape of the neck; but the truth of the matter is that the low mode of wearing the hair is not nearly so becoming to the average woman, all things considered, as the high, so the women to whom the low coil is unbecoming arrange the hair high on the head and quite as correctly and fashionably as ever. Young girls look very pretty with a soft, indefinable twist of loops at the nape of the neck, and they are the ones that most enthusiastically follow the mode of dressing the hair low.

There are all sorts of lovely things in shell shown for the decoration of the coiffure. The shapes are of great diversity, and it is a question of pay your money and take your choice—anything that pleases your fancy. To start with, there are combs of just the plain, deep-toned, highly polished shell, but even among these the designs are many. Some are only three or four inches wide, others curve all the way across the head. The big, broad old-fashioned combs, such as our grandmothers and grand-aunts wore, are back again, and a certain type of girl can wear these with charming grace. Then, too, we see the high back comb of shell which we were all wearing before Fashion commanded us to discard it for the low, broad comb. Tall Spanish combs, such as Carmen wears, are of either the plain, polished shell, or exquisitely carved until they almost look like lace-work. Among other of the old shapes come back again are the slightly curved leaf-shaped high combs of shell, plain, carved or delicately enriched with decorations in gold. Then, too, we have the dagger-like pin of shell resembling the shape of Bo Peep's crook. The big shell hair pins, two of which the up-to-date girl has been wearing in her coiffure, one thrust in either side of the low coil at the nape of the neck, are as much in the plain shell or in twisted or carved effects, or set with a line of tiny pearls or ornamented with some dainty design in gold. This gold ornamentation on the shell is much seen in all shapes of combs. The decoration is very delicate both in design and execution, for instance, a fine vine of flowers and foliage trailing daintily in gold across the toy of the comb. Pearls, both the regular and baroque pearls, ornament shell combs. In faultless taste is a shell comb with a single line of small pearls across the top, or a mere suggestion of gold in the way of a line of beading. But the irregular pearls are used in various ways, frequently to represent flowers blooming among a graceful vine of gold on the top of a shell comb.

Jewels give a touch of brilliant beauty to lovely and costly creations of shell. Happy the woman who can afford to wear the bona fide gems among her tresses! There is nothing like the self-satisfied feeling that comes with the knowledge that one's diamonds are the real thing. Imagine what a charming hair ornament would be a fiery diamond bow, made so that when in place nothing is seen but the brilliant white stones! The bow-knot is now immensely fashionable for these combs, and lovely is a comb of the deep-toned shell, with a bow-knot which flutters its loops and ends in pearls across the top. Diamonds and pearls, and diamonds and turquoise are very happily associated in many effective combinations. Turquoise cabochons are charmingly set in a lovely twining pattern of diamond ivy leaves, mounted on an amber comb. Coral is used. Very striking is a comb surmounted with a single cameo—a classical female head carved in coral—amid delicate ornamentation of gold on the top of a tortoise-shell comb.

But it is only one woman in many who can afford to wear the true diamonds in her hair. And the less fortunate feminine mortals want quite as much to make a brave show. For such are shell and amber combs set with simulated diamonds that wonderfully resemble the vaunted rainbow-sparkling gems from the mines of Golconda. Many women have a natural hesitation against wearing anything that is imitation in the way of jewels, but to silence such scruples we are assured that Paris has set its seal of approval on these shell creations mounted with simulated diamonds, and that even the high and mighty titled ladies of London wear them. A significant thing is that it is the ultra-fashionable shops that recommend them for adoption by displaying the most beautiful examples.

The make-believe diamonds are used in a variety of ways, and the results are undeniably alluring. One comb has a single row of the brilliants across the top. More elaborate designs are of flowers and foliage, wrought in the scintillating stones set in platinum, carrying out with infinite care every smallest detail of perfection, and with great delicacy of effect.

The combs in amber follow much the same designs as those in the dark shell. These, too, appear ornamented with the rhinestones; the effect of the shimmering white stones on the golden shell is very beautiful.

Barettes to confine the shorter locks at the back of the head grow more and more artistic in shape. These are set forth in beautiful variety by the jewelers. Pearls and diamonds are first choice. Handsome little ellipses, formed of a carving line of small pearls or of diamonds, are lovely examples of these frivolous and costly bits of feminine extravagance. But the most fashionable barettes are now so broad that almost the entire width of hair, just above the nape of the neck, is taken into their embrace. The bow-knot is an extremely smart motif in diamonds. Other barettes are fanciful modifications of very much elongated ellipses. The barettes of tortoise shell are in much varied designs, ranging from ellipses or bars of plain polished shell to others delicately ornamented in gold, as are the combs described.

Very much the same designs in which come the barettes of the true gems are represented in simulated jewels. The bow-knots and the long fanciful ellipses are seen among the latter. A very handsome barette is a long, narrow oblong which is divided into five small open squares by vertical lines, the whole being wrought out in the shimmering simulated diamonds. Another barette which at once attracts the eye is of the diamonds in the Greek key pattern.

Tortoise shell is having a decided vogue and many of the old-time pieces are being revived. The old-fashioned shell necklaces formed of large heavy links with a shell locket or cross hanging from them are back again.

The requisites for the toilet also come handsomely mounted in shell and there is a variety of articles to scatter over the dressing table from shell-mounted hand-mirrors, brushes and powder boxes to pin trays. But the lovely things in shell are too many to describe; they range from card cases, lorgnettes, umbrella handles and shell-mounted fans to exquisite little cabinet ornaments.

The Illustrations.

The up-to-date girl has borrowed the famous wings from the cap of Mercury and copied them in shell for the adornment of her coiffure.

A shell dagger which follows the form of a shepherd's crook and smart to wear thrust through the low coil.

The newest thing in combs in Paris is the ivory comb; that drawn has appliques of gold and coral.

One of the high shell combs with delicate ornamentation of gold is a floral design.

A comb in simulated diamonds which have all the appearance of the true enough gems.

A colonial comb of shell, gold-bound, for the up-to-date colonial maiden.

A shell comb exquisitely carved until it looks like lace-work.

Still another of the combs in simulated diamonds in the modish bow-knot design.

A dagger-like ornament of amber.

An art nouveau creation of ivory with the top wrought in exquisite enamels in a design of flowers in the oddly artistic manner of the new school of jewelry.

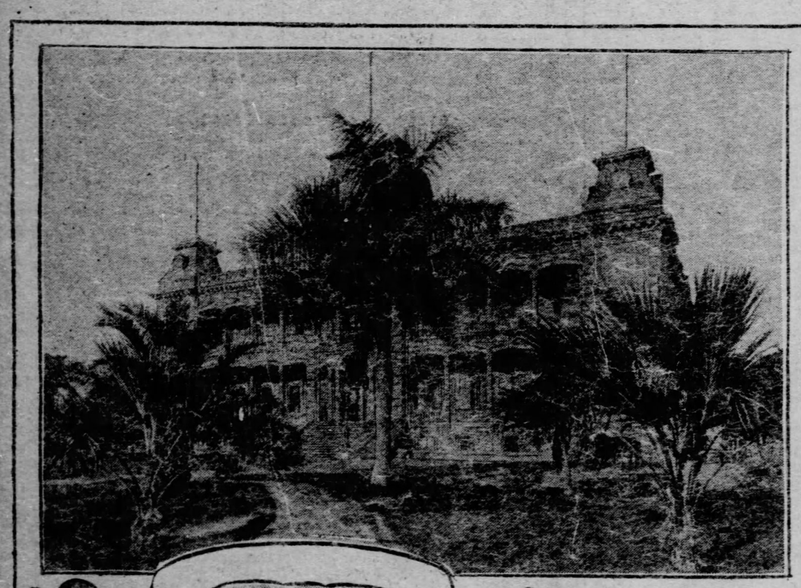
The Paradise of the Pacific

by ADALA MURCUTT

SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE NATIVES OF HAWAII

THE HAWAIIAN WHO RESCUED AN AMERICAN CITIZEN FROM CANNIBALS

MRS KAILI-KAPU-O-LONO, NAKINNA. ONLY WOMAN JUDGE IN THE WORLD.



THE PALACE OF THE HAWAIIAN MONARCHS

AN ANCIENT HAWAIIAN HOME.

ULULANI HALELEA. AN EDUCATED HAWAIIAN SOCIETY LEADER

HONOLULU, H. I., March 10. The homes and home life of the Hawaiian islands before the American invasion wore a very different aspect from what they do today. In the days of feudal rule the chiefs lived in grass "palaces" surrounded by the huts of their retainers. These huts were very primitive buildings, made of a framework of poles, thatched with grass or leaves and contained only one room. The retainers tilled the land, cultivated the soil and raised the crops, which they handed over to the chief. Such was the native life 60 years ago.

When the American missionaries began work in the islands the dawn of a new day broke for its native children. Their language was reduced to writing, schools and churches were established, and soon the Hawaiians were clothed (literally) and became a factor in the development of their own country.

Government Regulated Society.

During the time of the monarchy the native court regulated both society and the home. The royal robes of some of the rulers may still be seen in the Bishop museum at Honolulu. These, together with the helmets, were made of feathers taken from the breast of a bird which is now extinct. The home life at this period began to improve and society to be organized. Not that there ever was a time when the natives were not divided and sub-divided into classes, for no European monarch was ever prouder of his scepter than were the old Hawaiian chiefs of the brute force by which they ruled, and no aristocrat of the old world was ever prouder of his ancestry than were the descendants of these barbarian chiefs, who wore nothing save a stray broad-brimmed hat and a still broader grin.

It was the constitutional right of the Hawaiian kings to appoint their successors, but when King Kamehameha was dying he refused to follow the ancient custom and repeatedly expressed the wish to have the matter settled by the vote of the legislature. There were two claimants to the throne: Queen Emma, the widow of one of the Kamehamehas, and Kalakau, a descendant of the chiefs who had founded the Kamehamea dynasty, which united the islands under one government. After active canvassing on the part of both candidates Kalakau was elected by an overwhelming majority. With his ascension a new dynasty was formed which was as short lived as the king himself. Extravagance, corruption, dishonesty killed the monarchy and excess, profligacy and licentiousness killed the monarch.

American Ideas Installed.

Shortly after Kalakau ascended the throne he visited America to assist in the ratification of a treaty of reciprocity with the government of this country. He returned from his trip abroad with new ideas which his coarse nature translated into the grossest forms of amusement. Nocturnal orgies and daily carnivals had the most baneful influence on society, and it seemed as if nothing could save any of those who attended his court from destruction when death stepped in and claimed the profligate for his victim.

The high class natives realize the value of education and many of them have devoted years to acquiring knowledge. Thus many of the Hawaiian society leaders are women possessed not only of pleasing manners, but also of a charm and culture peculiarly their own. The ex-queen, Liliuokalani, is the sun of the social world around which all the native social stars revolve. It is the ambition of every society leader, not to imitate the American women by whom they are surrounded, but to be "just like" Liliuokalani, whom they all love and honor.

Many of the natives have acquired great wealth and have won distinction in professional and business circles. The homes of some of these are very beautiful and the culture and good taste of the inmates are evidenced by the exquisite furnishing and decorations. As hosts and hostesses the high class Hawaiians excel. They are most hospitable and lavish in the entertainment of their guests.

In the early days the only mode of transit was riding, thus from earliest infancy they were accustomed to the saddle. They are skilled horsemen and the women are among the finest equestriennes in the world. Riding is still a favorite pastime and often when traveling out of the beaten track a whole party of them may be met cantering at a breakneck speed.

Music On the Islands.

The Hawaiians are natural musicians. Almost every child can pick up some stringed instrument and improvise as it gracefully sweeps the chords with its little fingers. The early musical instruments were of bamboo or gourds and consisted of drums and imitations of flutes and guitars, but even from these they could draw the strains of sweetest music. Music is one of the chief characteristics of native society. It matters not what form the entertainment may take or what the occasion may be they think music is as necessary to its success as we think the ghost is to the representation of Hamlet. Sometimes at social functions players of the ancient instruments are engaged and the wailing of the dirges and the minor tones of the chants are sounds long to be remembered.

All grades of Hawaiian society still render homage to the "luau," or native feast, the principal dishes of which are roast pig and poi. The latter is made from taro, a vegetable which is a cross between a yam and a sweet potato. When the taro is pounded to flour it is worked into a paste, which is allowed to ferment. Poi is to the Hawaiians what rice is to the Chinese. Preparation for cooking the pig is made by digging a hole in the ground and lining it with stones. Then live coals are heaped in and the carcass of the denizen of the pen is placed on top and covered over with stones and earth, and remains there slowly roasting till the next day. When the feast is ready the guests seat themselves on the ground around the dainty morsel (?) and divide their attention between it and the poi, into which they dip their finger and skillfully guide the (to them) tasty liquid to their mouths. The natives never seem to weary of these feasts, a "session" of which usually lasts several days.

Hiwalian Society Leaders.

Among the present society leaders is Mrs. Nakiuna, who holds the position by right of education, birth and ability. She is a linguist of no mean order, has held several offices under the different forms of government of her own land, and, for a long time, has held the position of judge of the court of "private ways and water rights." From her decision there is no appeal save through the highest tribunal of the nation.

Old Kakela and his wife are among the most distinguished Hawaiians and are the social leaders of the religious "set." They spent many years as missionaries in the Marquesas islands. While there Kakela rescued an American citizen from cannibals, and when Abraham Lincoln heard the story he was so impressed by the heroism of the Hawaiian that he sent him a beautiful gold watch fittingly inscribed as a token of his appreciation.

The society of the islands is divided into two great classes—the native and the foreign—and like the Jews and the Samaritans of old they have no dealings with one another. The color line in the south is not more strictly drawn than it is socially in the islands. There are many half castes and some of them are among the brightest of the islanders. Happy marriages have been contracted between foreigners and native women, but these are the exception and not the rule.

Under the fostering care of the "Stars and Stripes," and with increased opportunity of travel and education, doubtless the native society of the future will be superior to that of today, and that many of the present relics of barbarism shall be swept away by the ever-advancing tide of progress.

THE WILD PIGEON AND THE BUFFALO

By PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.

THE HAMMERS of geologists have laid open to our view the fossil remains of hundreds of species of animals that no longer inhabit the earth. It is strange that of these creatures, which must have existed in thousands, perhaps millions, the whole type should have passed away and not have left a single specimen behind. There is no way to account for this extinction of species of animal life. But the same thing has occurred repeatedly within the historic period, and even within our own day. The great bustard of England and the dodo of the Mauritius have disappeared, as in America the wild pigeon, the wild turkey and, practically, the buffalo have vanished. Other animals, such as the moose and the elephant, are rapidly passing down the same track to obliteration. The elephant is said to be already extinct in Africa, where once it abounded.

Men, of course, and especially in recent times, have wrought great havoc among animal life; but it is difficult to believe that the last individual of any of these species fell at the hands of the hunter. Their extinction was no gradual process. The herds of buffalo and the flocks of wild pigeons were as great 35 years ago and less as they ever were. They seemed to go at once, as at the behest of some great law of nature as having served their purpose and to make way for new conditions. Just so passed the creatures of ancient times in their order, leaving their uncouth remains to be stared at in our museums.

Pigeons Have Disappeared.

Men who saw the vast flights of wild pigeons could not have believed that in a comparatively few years the whole species would utterly disappear. It is supposed that not a single representative of all those myriads is now in existence. The last flight of them in Western Pennsylvania was about the year 1873. They seemed as numerous as ever. They roosted on the occasion of their last visit in the forest on the mountain-side just above South Fork, in Cambria county. Their roost covered many acres, and their weight was such as to break off the branches of the trees on which they settled. The destruction among them by the pothunters was great, as usual; but so immense were their numbers that, though they were destroyed by the thousands, the host seemed in no wise diminished. They went away, apparently, as numerous as they had come; but they never returned. They disappeared, vanished, and nobody knows where they went or what became of them. It is one of the many mysteries we meet with in the history of things.

Those who never saw a flock of wild pigeons on the wing can form no conception of their numbers. These flocks sometimes extended from the horizon on one side the sky to the horizon on the other side, and have kept moving across all the hours of a summer day, and cast a shadow upon the earth. Audubon once calculated that the number that passed over an area under observation was far in excess of one billion. How many is that? A number far more than 12 times the entire population of the United States. These were only those that Audubon saw from one point of view. The wild pigeons did not fly at a great height, never beyond the reach of a shotgun, and very frequently but a few feet above the ground. As they passed thousands of them were shot, while thousands more were knocked down with long poles in the hands of men and boys. We read in Proud's "History of Pennsylvania" that this latter method was largely employed by the earliest settlers of the state. Those good people regarded them as providential supplies in the wilderness, much as the quails were sent for the support of the Israelites upon their memorable journey. The pigeons were thus destroyed in great numbers, and in some parts even fed by the farmers to their hogs. If the wild pigeons had disappeared by degrees, if the flocks had grown smaller and smaller from one year to another, we might suppose this wholesale slaughter to be responsible for the extinction of this bird; but, as we have seen, their last appearance among us was in no diminished numbers. "In my judgment," says a good writer in a late number of Forest and Stream, "their extinction must be accounted for in some hypothesis other than their slaughter, though they were persistently hunted in field and at roost. Their disappearance was exceedingly sudden, much as was their coming, but armies of hunters could never have killed the last one."

The Buffalo Nearly Extinct.

The buffalo is now practically extinct, perhaps not 200 in existence, and these are preserved with great care in private or public parks. This animal existed here in countless numbers. Every reader of Irving will recall his descriptions of the vast buffalo herds formerly found upon the western plains. Lewis and Clarke, on their return through the Yellowstone region, met them in immense numbers, and one day rode for 20 miles through the herds of buffaloes. To the early travelers who crossed the plains it would have seemed impossible that those great herds could ever be dissipated, yet this seeming impossibility has come about. Originally the buffalo was not confined to the western plains, but existed in nearly every part of what is now the United States. Here in Pennsylvania they were abundant, and the pathways they had beaten through the thickets were numerous, and were often utilized by the early settlers as roads. Ettwein, the Moravian missionary, notes that the region called Clearfield, where the town of that name now stands, was so called because "the buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth, so as to give them the appearance of cleared fields." Even in comparatively recent times these animals were numerous in Ohio and Kentucky. Gradually, with the Indians, they retreated before the face of the white man, until finally they brought up on the great plains at the foot of the Rocky mountains.

In those vast solitudes they were comparatively safe until quite recent years. The slaughter of them, of course, went on constantly; but as compared with their great numbers, the losses, as in the case of the wild pigeons, were scarcely noticeable. They formed a principal article of food of the Indians of the plains; they were also killed by both Indians and white men for their skins. Fifty years ago nothing was more common than buffalo robes. No person thought of going out for a sleigh ride without a buffalo robe, and for all kinds of purposes. They are scarce enough now; most people now living never saw one. Even so lately as the date of the opening of the Pacific railroad the buffaloes were still in countless multitudes, and it was a favorite amusement with the early passengers on that road to fire from the windows of the passing trains upon the buffaloes by the roadside, just as passengers on the steamboats on the Florida rivers used to find their pleasure in firing from the deck of the passing vessel upon the alligators basking in the sunshine on the shore.

Anyhow, the buffalo has disappeared. But how? Such long-continued and indiscriminate carnage certainly must have told, at least to some extent, upon their numbers, but their disappearance, like that of the wild pigeon, was too sudden and complete to be attributed to the rifle of the hunter and the sportsman. "The old order changeth, giving place to new." Perhaps the buffalo had served his purpose in the order of nature, and the time had come for him to step aside to make way for the herds of cattle and the flocks of sheep of him who had come to take the place of the red man. As the writer from whom we before quoted remarks, "Is there not a natural, perhaps indefinable law, which has always been in operation, which may have been responsible for the decrease or the extermination of the last animal, fish, or bird of certain kinds? We know much of the changes in animal life which occurred in the long gone past, centuries and ages ago, and if extinction and creation was the order then, why not now?"

Wished God Had Only Made One.

"A friend of mine has twin brothers," said the lady with the French hat, "and one of them is much stronger and bigger than the other. He goes upon the principal, does the big twin, that might is right, and is continually teasing and annoying his little brother.

"The smaller one stands it pretty well, but the other day his patience came to an end and he ran to his mother sobbing as though his heart would break. His mother was alarmed at the intensity of his emotion, and said: 'Why, my dear little son, what is the matter?'

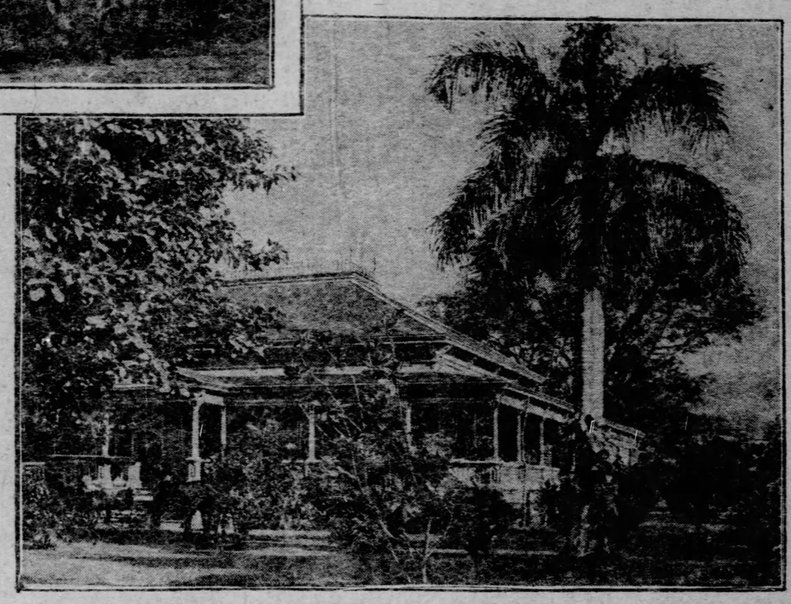
"'Oh, mother,' he wailed, 'Fred is so mean. I wish God had only made one of me!'"

You have doubtless observed that the average man puts in so much time preaching he has but little time for practice.

THE GARDEN.

From Country Life in America.

Have you thought how, cheerly, day to day,
The thankless air perfuming,
Tho' oft stripped of its blossoms gay
The garden keeps on blooming?
How never it stops when its choicest rose
From its very heart is ravish'd,
But richer and fuller its buds inclose,
And its incense sweet is lavish'd.



A MODERN HAWAIIAN HOME.

THE RUBBER MAN WAS A WONDER

He was the Limit in His Line, But a Tough Customer, and it Took a Balloon Full of Gas to Put Him Out of the Business After Bullets and Knives Had Failed to Make a Dent in His Tough Skin.

THE TAIL END OF A TALL TALE. By OLIVER THUMM.

WHEN I saw this colored man start to fall out of that third story window, my heart popped into my mouth," said Col. Stretch, as he drained his foaming mug and lighted his pipe anew. "I rushed toward the spot expecting to pick up the hideously mangled remains of the unfortunate window cleaner, but I got fooled. He came down with a crash as I neared the place, but, instead of flattening out like a 32-sheet circus poster, he bounced straight up on a level with the second story window. As he came down the second time I heard him using steamboat language in solid chunks, and as he bounced again he made a wild grab for me but missed. It took him seven or eight bounces before he could get firm on his feet, and then he ripped out a string of profanity that would have made a canal mule driver turn green with envy.

"'Did yo all see mah pipe?' he demanded, turning to me with a scowl. 'Dis yere all-de foath time ah done lose dat pipe thisaway sense Marse Johnsin guv it to me.'

"'Never mind your pipe!' said I, trying to conceal my eagerness. 'Let's talk business. I'll give you $10 a week, and all you can eat to form one of the features in my Unparalelled Tented Aggregation of Natural Wonders now about to take the road as a side attraction to the Magnificent, Consolidated, World Famous Burnem & Singling Circus.'

"'Did yo'-all say ah could have all ah could eat, boss?' he asked, with a gleam in his eye that I could not understand at the time.

"'That's what I said,' I replied.

He let a long-drawn-out sigh escape him, and a look of supreme bliss settled down over his features.

"'All right, boss,' he said, 'ah'm yo' man!'

"I went back to the hotel, tickled half to death, and told the landlord about the great attraction I had secured. He screwed up his eyes and thought awhile, then took a toothpick out of his mouth.

"'How much yo' givin' him?' he asked.

"'Ten dollars a week and his keep,' I replied.

"'And his keep!' he exclaimed. 'Why, stranger, this here Andy Snow ain't ever been plum filled with vittles in his life.'

"'It's about time the poor fellow had a square meal, then,' said I.

"'But you don't understand,' said the landlord. 'This here Andy is a Injun rubber man.'

"'Of course he is,' said I, impatiently. 'The most remarkable I ever saw. That's why I hired him. But I don't see what that has got to do with his appetite.'

"'Stranger,' said the landlord, solemnly, 'he stretches!'

"Gentlemen, in all my tented experience I never saw a freak that was so truly phenomenal as this one. He came as near being real rubber, flesh, blood and bones, as a man could be and still be alive. He was a great attraction, too. All I had to do was to stand this fellow out in front and let some husky Rube throw a stone at him. The stone would bound off like it had hit an air cushion, then Andy would fall off the platform rail, bounce back up to the platform and go inside at the head of all the loose change there was on the circus lot. He came handy in lots of ways, too. Once they broke the springboard in the big tent, and I lent Andy to them. The acrobats all went wild over the change, and wanted him all the time. The main vaulter broke his record that day, jumping over two more elephants, with a run and jump off of Andy, than he ever did before in his life. Even the old man tried to force me to give him up for a springboard, but I wouldn't have it that way. He was making me so much money that I didn't even take time to look after my short change men, and let them keep almost half of what they made.

"But he was a troublesome bargain. In the first place, there was the food question. The first day we started out I run him into one of those restaurants where you pay separately for everything you get, from rump to oleomargerine, told the waiter to give him all he wanted, and said I'd square the bill. Three hours later I came back. Andy was still eating, all the waiters, cooks, dishwashers, customers and the proprietor and his family were watching him, and the bill, up to that moment, was $27 75. I sailed into Andy, but he gently reminded me that 'all he could eat' was the bargain. I took him to the mess tent the next day and let him eat till time for the show, but the old man wouldn't stand that, and I had to make other arrangements. I finally hit upon the plan of making a bargain beforehand.

"'How much will you charge to fill this man up? I'd ask the owner of a hash house. 'Will you give him all he can eat for a dollar?'

"I never had any trouble making a bargain on that basis. I'd pay the dollar and go away and leave Andy to eat till they bounced him out. I never struck but one man that was game enough to live up to his bargain, and that fellow got the best of me. He just let Andy eat on and on till he was too big to get out of any door or window in the place. We had to cut a hole in the wall to get him out and it cost me a hundred dollars.

"Besides all this, Andy was as quarrelsome as a rattlesnake, and was always getting into a fight with the canvassmen. As there was no way in the world to hurt him, they always got the worst of it and they hated him accordingly. Many was the plan they tried to best him in a fight. The first one happened when we were only two days on the road. Andy picked a quarrel with a big, husky canvassman and the canvassman made the mistake of hitting him a straight from the shoulder blow that would have felled an ox. It didn't fell Andy, though. He just took the blow as cool as a cucumber and let the fellow's arm bounce back so hard that it broke.

"Nobody ever tried to hit him with a fist after that, but when this canvassman got well he come after Andy with a razor. When he got through the razor had a dull edge and Andy had a scratch or so. But Andy didn't bleed. He just oozed a little, and the cuts thickened and healed right up. In the meantime this canvassman was wild, and was dead bound to have Andy's life. He got a gun and carried it day and night till he had a good excuse to pick a quarrel. Nobody had to wait long to get that out of Andy, and one day, right after the performance, we heard a shot and rushed out, all of us dead sure that the canvassman had at last got Andy. But he hadn't.

Andy was standing there with his arms folded and the canvassman was on the ground, weltering in his own blood. His bullet had hit Andy all right, but it had bounced right back and caught the canvassman through the stomach. If the canvassman had been wealthy that shot would have killed him, but we only had one doctor with us, so he got well in a few weeks, and while he lay around on his cot getting his strength he hatched up the plan that finally fixed Andy. One noon, just before time for the balloon ascension, he caught Andy asleep on the ground at the side of the tent and fastened the hose from the gas tank firmly over his mouth. It used up so much of the gas that we had no balloon ascension that day, but there was enough gas there to do the work, and I lost the best paying attraction that I ever had under canvass."

Col. Stretch paused to drain his foaming mug and light his pipe anew, and the new member of the George Washington club looked puzzled.

"I don't see why it should take all that gas to asphyxiate a man, no matter how tough," he observed.

"'Asphyxiate!' said Col. Stretch, somewhat sharply. 'Asphyxiate? Who said anything about asphyxiation? This canvassman simply filled Andy with that gas and let him stretch till he broke loose and shot straight up into the air. People thought it was a small-sized balloon and the old man let them think it, so they couldn't kick about missing the regular ascension. This was about 20 years ago, and I have no doubt Andy is floating around somewhere up there now, a derelict of the sky, to be run into by some future airship.'"

Blended Beautifully.

A charming young woman has recently been using 3-cent stamps on letters sent to her friends. She uses stationery of a delicate heliotrope color ornamented with her monogram in embassed gold. One recipient of several letters had his curiosity piqued, and in reply he asked the extravagant young woman why she used the 3-cent stamps, suggesting that perhaps she had bought a job lot at a bargain price.

"No," she said, in reply, "I have bought no job lot of stamps, and I do not think my letters, or you, of sufficient importance to justify the additional postage. But I would regard a red 2-cent stamp on stationery of this color as an artistic horror. Please note how beautifully the 3-cent stamp blends with the color of the envelope."

Give advice to others if you will, but take an occasional dose of it yourself.

MADCAP MARCH.

Flying locks and flying feet,
Would you with the wind compete?
Why haste you? Why breath waste you?
Madcap, won't you walk with me?

Ruddy cheek and ruddy lip—
Maid, would you the wind outstrip?
Let me catch you, let me snatch you!
Madcap, won't you run with me?

Tossing head and waving hand,
Passing swiftly o'er the strand;
Let me stay you, now, I pray you.
Madcap, won't you wait for me?

—by Constance Goodyear.

CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS—NEWS FEATURES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALL EVENTS IN SPORTING WORLD—J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

SEVENTH SECTION — PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1903. — EIGHT PAGES

ROYALTY PLEASED BY BUFFALO BILL

Queen Alexandra Pays Second Visit to Wild West Show Within Week.

PRINCES LEFT AT HOME

Tutor Decides One Such Event Is Enough to Interfere With Their Studies—Little Princess Mary Given Second Treat.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—Queen Alexandra has fallen a victim to the delights of Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Twice within six days, her majesty went to Olympia to see the Indians, cowboys and rough riders of the world perform. The only part of the show her majesty did not approve was the storming of San Juan hill. The heavy firing of the guns makes her head ache. So on both occasions that spectacle was put first on the program and finished before her majesty arrived. Not only the queen, but the prince and princess of Wales, Princess Victoria or the Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught went to see the show twice. The king went only once.

The tiny Princess Mary of Wales had the great treat of accompanying her grandmother and parents on both visits. But there is another side of the story—a sad tale that will cause many little boys boys in America to be thankful that they are not grandsons of a king. Upon the occasion of the first visit to the Olympia, the most excited boys in the entire audience were Prince Eddie and Prince George of Wales. They regarded Col. Cody riding easily and gracefully at the head of his Indians and cowboys as the greatest man on earth, for to them the smiling gentleman with the gray pointed beard, sitting in a box, was not his majesty, King Edward VII., but only "Grandpa," as Prince Eddie has several times explained.

TUTOR PROVES RULER

So when a second visit was spoken of the two little princes were in a great state of delight, but their tutor came to the conclusion that two visits to the Wild West in one week was too much dissipation, altogether besides the excitement and remembrances of that evening's sights had interfered with their lessons. An appeal to a higher power proved futile, so they stayed at home.

But little Princess Mary went the second time, so did the queen and with them went the prince and princess of Wales. The performance rattled along merrily. The royal party was the merriest conceivable. They laughed, chatted and clapped hands and the queen was the most animated of all. Only little Princess Mary looked solemn, as she leaned, wide-eyed, sucking her thumb, against her mother's knee.

When Col. Cody came in he reined his horse before the royal box and bent over his saddle with a sweeping bow. The queen and all the princesses bowed and the prince of Wales lifted his hat. But Johnny Baker, the great sure shot, was again the hero of the day. The queen turned to the prince of Wales to speak of him, and the prince, as a crack shot himself, rose from his chair and watched Johnny's every movement keenly.

VISIT TO INDIAN VILLAGE.

The performance over, the royal party headed by the Princess Mary, who held one of her mother's hands on one side and one of Major John Burke's on the other, moved from their private tea room to the Indian encampment. The prince of Wales chatted with Buffalo Bill, who did the honors. The Indians, cowboys, cossacks and soldiers were drawn up in line on either side and made a picturesque crowd.

Two small Indian children, little Moses Red Star and his smaller sister Starlette, had strayed under the ropes and were slyly surveying the little princess, who was equally inspecting them. The princess of Wales stooped and said "Would you like to shake hands?" Princess Mary said "Yes." So the little princess and the little Indians shook hands. The queen was particularly pleased, and laid great stress upon the necessity of thanking Col. Cody for all the enjoyment she had.

SOCIETY IS LOOKING FOR VERY DULL SEASON

Fear Is Expressed of General Parliamentary Election to Come Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—As things stand at present there is little going on, but there is not the least doubt that very considerable anxiety exists in political circles as to the future.

Two recent elections have caused dismay in Conservative circles. I know more than one member of parliament who thinks it will all end in a general election. If this should be the case, then good-by to the season this year. For directly such a thing looms in the distance off go all parliamentary men to their constituencies, and their wives with them, to prepare for the fray.

Such a thing has happened before now at the beginning of the season, with the result that nothing of importance took place in the social world in all the summer months. Parliamentary honors entail such very heavy expenses, that those who think they may be called upon to face such expenditure will not be in a hurry to incur others in the way of entertaining or supporting a London house.

TO BE AUTO-COPS.

Bicycle Policemen Are to Be Taught to Manage Motor Cars.

PARIS, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—Eleven big Mercedes automobiles will be seen in the Paris-Madrid race. Five of these will be of 90 horse-power. W. T. Jennat, a well-known artist, will be one of the Mercedes drivers. His machine is being pushed to completion at the factory.

Charles Park, agent for the Mercedes, returned from the factory Wednesday. He reports great activity at the Daimler works, and says the new machines are marvelous in power and noiselessness.

The Parisian brigade of cycling policemen, which has already rendered considerable service, are to be taught to manage and drive automobiles.

Portraits for Salon.

PARIS, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—Much interest is felt in the preparations for the Paris salon. At a visit I recently paid to the studio of M. Im Gandara, that painter of delicate women said he would probably send, if the owners of the pictures were willing, portraits of two charming Americans, Miss James and Miss Fox, possibly also that of Mme. Guillaume Baer.

SCHOOL MEASURE THROWN IN LUMP

French Chamber Takes the Easiest Way of Disposing of Annoying Matter.

EVENT OF PARIS WEEK

Little Left for Talk When Discussion of These Congregations Is Stopped by Deputies. Government Wins Majority.

By J. CORNELY.
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, March 21.—The week we have just lived is summed up in its entirety in the vote by which was closed on Wednesday the long and involved conflict between the republic and the religious orders.

By a majority of 43, that is to say by 300 votes against 257, the chamber refused to debate separately the clauses of the bill relative to the demand for governmental authorization by 25 teaching orders.

This parliamentary term means that the chamber threw out the law which was designed to authorize these congregations. In other words, it dissolved them—all 25 of them—at one stroke.

For several days previously the efforts of the Moderates had been directed to inducing the majority to consent to debate the clauses of the measure—that is to say, to discuss the destinies of these congregations one after the other. On the other hand the parliamentary committee and the government were agreed in demanding its rejection "in the lump."

It was this solution which won the day—thanks to the reporter of the committee, M. Rabier; thanks to the intervention of the president of the committee, M. Buisson, one of the most active promoters of lay education; and thanks particularly to the really eloquent speech made by M. Combes, a speech which was ordered posted up throughout the country, which is the chamber's way of showing enthusiasm.

The result was that when M. Rabier showed that he was the author of his report and when M. Combes proved that he had never been a Congregationalist, they both appeared to have defeated the opponents of the law and to have demonstrated the excellence of the law, whereas they had simply shown up the weakness of their calumniators. This frenzy for diversions from the main issue and the perpetual removal of the debate to the ground of personalities will ruin the strongest case.

It is also just to point out that if the republic decides to suppress the religious orders it is because the religious orders for thirty years have waged a pitiless war on the republic.

Finally it is pertinent to remark that if the Congregationalists had been willing to listen to the advice of Pope Leo, who for 10 years past has been urging French Catholics not to be systematic enemies of the republic, they would probably have been left in peace in the monasteries from which they are now expelled.

There remain to be noted two speeches, one at Vierzon, by M. Millerand, the other at Denain by M. Joures. At Vierzon, M. Millerand repudiated, not only any dangerous revolutionary doctrine under the republic, but also the theory of disarmament, which belongs, he said, not to the Socialists, but to the anarchists.

At Denain, M. Joures laid down the doctrine of the Socialist party. It was foreign to any revolutionary idea, but inclined toward state control of public utilities under the form of monopoly.

MISSED BY AN INCH.

Young Man Hurriedly Leaves Just Before Prospective Husband Arrives.

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—An amusing scene was witnessed in Prince's restaurant one day this week. A young actress, well known for her beauty, was lunching with a young man at a table at the extreme end of the room. Suddenly the young man arose hastily and rushed from the room, while the waiters hurriedly removed all evidence of his presence.

Hardly had they finished when there appeared the tall figure of a foreign nobleman whose name had been linked with that of the young actress in reports of a coming wedding, and who is known to have a very jealous disposition.

He took the seat just vacated by the disappearing young man and ordered his lunch. Those who saw the incident are wondering where the young man finished his meal.

REAP RICH HARVEST.

Worthless American Stocks and Bonds Find Ready Sale in France.

PARIS, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—The venders of worthless American bonds and stocks have been reaping a harvest in France the last year or two.

According to a prominent American official in Paris, the other day an elderly widow came to his office with a certificate representing 20,000 francs stock of a mining company in America for which she said she had paid several thousand francs, comprising her entire fortune.

The man who sold it guaranteed that the stock would soon be at par value and before long command a premium. The interest now due she is unable to collect.

Smokers Are Made Happy.

PARIS, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—The old and sore question of a lady entering the smoking compartment of a railway carriage and then objecting to smoking has at last reached a climax. The Western railway of France began this week on some of its suburban lines to provide compartments for smokers only. Consumers of the weed hail with delight the smoking cars.

EVOLUTION OF BELTED MAN ENDS IN DUDE IN CORSETS

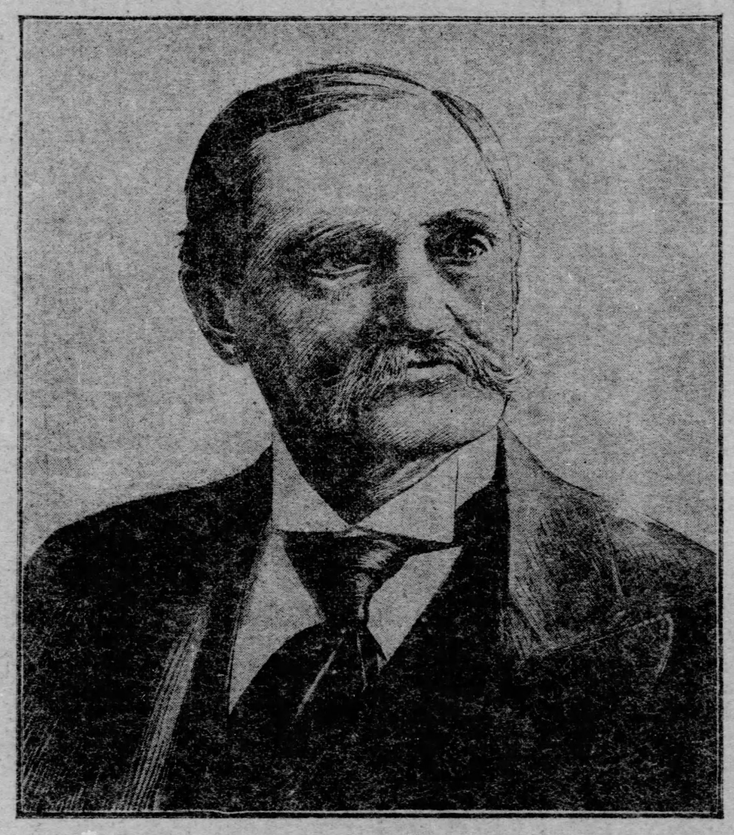
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—Modern man lives so strenuously, we are told, that he needs external support. This he finds in corsets. So far as we can gather, the evil begins with the belt, against which no one can level the arrows of scorn, and after a while, seduced by the feeling of comfort, the belt gradually is increased in width till it becomes a veritable pair of stays.

After that all the evils of tight lacing begin, and the world is irritated by the sight of pinch-waisted men walking unashamed in our streets, rather proud than otherwise of their monstrous appearance.

The belt very probably is as healthy an article of wardrobe as a tropical sombrero or an English umbrella, but it would be straining even the faddism of modern hygiene to prove the utility of stays.

Cuban President Has Much To Worry Him Now



T. ESTRADA PALMA.

President of Cuba, who is being urged to call a special session of the Cuban congress to prevent the lapsing of the treaty with the United States, if possible, and is much disturbed in mind because his son married an American girl a few days ago without getting parental consent.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN MUST COME BACK

Necessary to Re-Cross Atlantic to Present His Recall to President.

DIPLOMATIC COURTESY

Former German Ambassador Obliged to Perform Disagreeable Mission by Returning to Washington.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, March 21.—Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, will return to Washington to present to the president his letter of recall, probably no later than May. Minister Von Sternberg, according to the government's intention, will succeed immediately to the ambassadorship.

A few days ago Von Holleben was still at Nice, to which place he went by way of Paris, after landing at Cherbourg from New York. He did not come to Berlin, as reported at the time, and has not yet been here. Consequently he has not seen the emperor, chancellor or foreign officials. The ambassador's letters, which were sent to his permanent address in care of his brother, Lieut. Gen. Von Holleben, at Friedenau, near Berlin, remain unanswered.

The only engagement Dr. Von Holleben is known to have made is to attend the University society meeting at Heidelberg on April 1. While it will be disagreeable for the ambassador to revisit the United States for his formal withdrawal from the Washington post, it is essential in order to comply with diplomatic courtesy, since his health permits him to make the journey without suffering.

Chancellor Von Buelow's firm support of Minister Von Sternberg in the reichstag on Thursday is taken publicly to mean that Von Sternberg continues to stand first in the government's eye for the succession. Nevertheless, Von Sternberg's ill-wishers in the German diplomatic service have been quietly trying to make the foreign office think he is not the man for the place. This idea has not found lodgment there. The changes in the staff of the embassy at Washington are the result of an impression that Von Sternberg is not cordially supported. It is recognized here that his position will continue to be embarrassing and irregular until he succeeds to the rank as well as the functions of ambassador.

Von Sternberg, like Ambassador Herbert, would most likely have received the grand cross after the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulties were it not the government's fixed practice not to give two decorations to the same man in one year, and Von Sternberg was decorated a few weeks before he was appointed German minister at Washington.

Count Von Quadt, secretary of the German embassy at Washington, and Countess Von Quadt left Berlin for Monte Carlo yesterday. The count will probably be assigned to duty at Constantinople. Baron Von Grunstein, second secretary of the German embassy at Washington, arrived here Wednesday.

IRISH HOME RULE GAINING GROUND

Extension of Local Government, at Least, Seems in Sight.

FAVORED BY LANDLORDS

Recent Election Reverses Have Forced Ministry to Adopt Some Conciliatory Measure for the Emerald Isle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, March 21.—The announcement that the government contemplates bringing in a bill providing a modified form of home rule for Ireland complicates the political situation, which already presents an extraordinary muddle. No measure of home rule can be brought before parliament this year, and the Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, is quite likely to deny the serious existence of such a plan. Any denial, however, can be regarded as mere political evasion, due to the government's desire not to arouse further opposition among its own supporters until the Irish land purchase bill is safely passed, which is not expected until September.

The provisions of the latter measure are still kept absolutely secret and will not be revealed until March 25, when the bill will be brought in. The Nationalist members of parliament and the Irish Unionists, including Lord Dunraven, continue hopeful that it will, or indeed, that it must contain proposals which will in some degree meet the demands of united Ireland.

LANDLORDS WANT A CHANGE.

Lord Dunraven, while declining to make any statement regarding the step the government has taken looking to a scheme for home rule and deprecating any announcement as likely to prejudice Irish interests declares that there was a widespread feeling among the Unionist landlords for an extended form of local government. They saw no reason why all the Irish parties should not work the ground towards that end as they had done in the land question. The Nationalist leaders refrain from making any comment and publicly make little of their now continuous support of Premier Balfour.

The rank and file, however, do not hesitate to point out that the government is at their mercy, and that the ministry would twice have been defeated this session, thanks to the vigorous attacks of the fourth party and the large abstention of its nominal supporters from voting, had the Nationalists voted as they have done for years with the opposition.

A Nationalist member of parliament said:

"With dwindling majorities in the house, crushing defeats in the by-elections and virulent attacks from the fourth party, it really would not be so much out of the way if Mr. Balfour did bring in a home rule bill, though, of course, he will call it 'extension of local government.'"

CONSERVATIVES ARE INDIGNANT.

The alliance of the government with the Irish has caused intense indignation among many members of the Conservative party, who, however, so far have not publicly expressed their disapproval. It has also caused keen apprehension among the Liberal forces, who have been put in a fresh dilemma by the action of R. W. Perks, Liberal, who practically controls the non-conformist vote in England and who is Lord Rosebery's chief henchman in the house of commons, in issuing a manifesto declaring that the Liberal leaders must now choose between the Irish or non-Conformist alliances.

He maintains that the action of the Catholic Irish members in helping the government to pass the recent education bill in the face of violent non-Conformist protests, forever prevents an understanding between the Irish Catholics and the non-Conformists. "What we are entitled to," Mr. Perks says, "is a direct pledge that British non-conformity will take precedence over the Irish Catholic party," and he advises his fellow-non-Conformists not to vote for the Liberal candidate at the forthcoming by-election in the Chertzey division of Surrey.

Mr. Perks has thus placed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, on the horns of a dilemma, compared with which even the recent successes of the Liberals at the polls are unimportant, and has added another to the many confusing issues which are rapidly breaking up the long-established party distinctions on both sides of the house.

Plymouth Victim Identified.

NEW LONDON, CONN., March 21.—The body of the unknown passenger who perished in the collision yesterday between the steamers Plymouth and City of Taunton, has been positively identified as that of G. H. Marsten, a machinist of Paterson, N. J.

Spring Fever.

A weakness, lassitude, weary feeling that attacks people during the transition from cold winter to hot summer is distressing to everybody in the climate of this latitude, more especially to people who have to work for their living.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is found to be by moderate use the best preventive and remedy known. It is invigorating and blood purifying and muscle making.

MINISTRY NEEDS ABLE SUPPORTER

Tide of Defeat Moves Toward British Cabinet in Full Force.

EYES ON CHAMBERLAIN

Believed That His Return to England Will Do Something Toward Strengthening Government Position.

By HERBERT PAUL.
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Chamberlain's return will do something to strengthen the government, which stands much in need of all the support it can get. The Woolwich and Rye elections, the bad divisions in the house of commons and the conspicuous failure of the secretary for war have seriously undermined the ministerial forces and weakened the credit of an apparently exhausted cabinet.

That one man, even the colonial secretary, can redeem all these losses, is a delusion. The work of the colonial office is quite enough for the energies of any minister, and it will not have been made less onerous by Mr. Chamberlain's prolonged absence.

For one of the worst blunders committed by the present administration, the Venezuelan "mess," Mr. Chamberlain is as much responsible as any of his colleagues except Lord Lansdowne. The idea of supplanting Mr. Balfour has probably never crossed his mind. The prime minister is personally as popular as ever, for his popularity rests upon the sure foundation of character and temper. While Mr. Chamberlain sat in the cabinet of 1880 he was often accused, on grounds which were at least plausible, of disloyalty to Mr. Gladstone and other colleagues. No such accusation has ever been brought against him since he first took office under Lord Salisbury, in 1895. From that time he has thrown his abilities into the commons to check, and it may be expected that he will now do all he can to revive, the waning power of the treasury bench.

He comes home to receive the congratulations from his political opponents as well as from his political supporters, from personal as well as political friends, and of this fact he will not hesitate to avail himself whenever the opportunity arises.

It is natural and proper that all men of all parties and of no party should express their sense of Mr. Chamberlain's energy and public spirit, which would have been remarkable in a man half his age. Of the permanent results he has achieved it is too soon to judge. His speech at Madeira, in which he predicted that the British empire would reach the sky, is a reminder that the Scriptures are not quite obsolete and that the Tower of Babel has a moral still. In his more sober reply at Southampton he set up the British idea of equality in South Africa against the Dutch idea of supremacy, but all fair-minded Englishmen must hope that the equality which Mr. Chamberlain promises will now be realized in the spirit as well as in the letter.

The Rye division of Sussex having followed the borough of Woolwich and for the first time in its history returned a Liberal to parliament, the significance of this double event cannot, by the utmost ingenuity, be explained away. No government has ever suffered two such crushing defeats within the space of one week.

FORSWORE AMERICA; WINS BRITISH BRIDE

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—The announcement of the engagement of Marshall Roberts to Miss Murray, granddaughter of the late Lord Castletown, recalls the fact that the young man, who was born an American, was naturalized and became a British subject in order to enter the Scots guards. His mother, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, married Col. Ralph Vivian, who was connected with that regiment, and it was his influence that secured a commission for his step-son.

MUCH BOWING NECESSARY WHEN ROYALTY IS SEATED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, March 21.—The illustrated papers have been full of pictures of the late court at Buckingham Palace and as usual are nearly all wrong. One in particular exhibits Lady Lansdowne as head of the ladies' diplomatic corps, being conducted by one of the great officers of state. She is depicted as curtseying a long way from their majesties. This is incorrect, as the curtesy was made quite close to them.

By the way, it is rather interesting to make the amount of etiquette which surrounds what may be almost termed the ceremony of sitting down amongst royalties at the courts of today. The king takes his seat first. The queen then curtesies to his majesty and takes her seat. Then the prince and princess of Wales bow to the king and queen and take their seats, the rest of the royal family according to their precedence, doing the same thing.

BALFOUR SUFFERS FROM SOCIAL GRIP

LONDON, March 21.—(Copyright Cable.)—"Balfour Entertained" was the headline on one magazine report affair. I wonder if Balfour thought so, for his hand was a perfect sight after he had done shaking hands with all the people who passed before him. He had two large blisters right down the first and second fingers.

New Immigration Inspector.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Marcus Braun, editor of the Austria-Hungarian Gazette of New York, has been appointed a special immigration inspector to go abroad to examine into immigration conditions. He is appointed under the new immigration act and is the first inspector of this character to be sent abroad.

Missionary Work in India.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society will hold its semi-annual meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church, Crafton, Tuesday. Reports will be read covering the last six months and Miss Lillian Marks, a missionary from India, will address the afternoon session on her work in India and the recent famine.

The Great Standard Authority

Absolutely Up to Date, 1903.

TIME is a great tester of merit. It pulls down the unworthy and places still higher the worthy. The fads of a day, whether in manners, dress or literature, soon perish; while those things with the sap of permanence in them wax stronger with each year. To say that

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

is the standard is merely to state the fact that this was the first great encyclopaedia ever prepared, and that for nearly a century it has been the one great reference work in the English language. Prepared at a cost of over three millions of dollars, and enlarged from time to time to keep it abreast of the world's progress, the BRITANNICA is absolutely without a peer.

THE AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

To the young man denied a college education, and desirous of rising in the world, the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA is a godsend. It will put him in touch with the greatest scientists, philosophers, mathematicians, lecturers and writers—many of them engaged at enormous expense—who have stated in plain words what he wants and needs to know. In a word, to own this great work is to have a COMPLETE LIBRARY, and to have the knowledge of the ages at one's elbow.

$1,000,000 SAVED!

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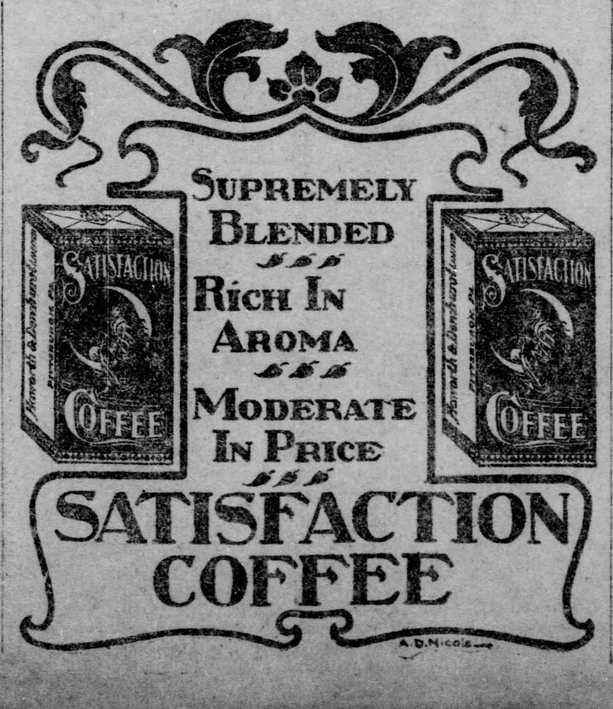

DEERFIELD A CENTER OF INDUSTRIAL ART

THERE is no more interesting phase of the general women's club movement than the endeavor to establish rural industries on a sure financial basis. In our country we find individuals interested in this movement, but necessity has led whole states in Europe to deal with the question of village industries. Denmark, for instance, is in reality a large dairy farm; Holland and Belgium have revived old methods of pottery and metal work and Sweden has an art industry connected with common glass. Ruskin was the high priest of all this movement and the Ruskin linen industry and St. George's guild kept many idle hands busy. So great was the impetus given by the trio, Ruskin, Burne-Jones and William Morris, that London today has many shops devoted entirely to the sale of rural industries.

This development of home industries as an expression of life and means of income for women living in remote and shut-in sections of the country is of peculiar interest. In different places it has been introduced and proven a success from every point of view. It shows what can be accomplished with opportunity and work combined and it has taught many workers that if they will create what the world wants they will find a market for it.

Miller House, in Deerfield. One of the Oldest Houses in Massachusetts.

Industrial Art Centers.

Deerfield, Mass., is a recognized center of industrial art. Nestling in the heart of the old Bay state and fairly overwhelmed with an accumulation of historic associations the little town is the birthplace of what promises to be a most valuable development of woman's activity. While the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework is quite in line with the modern specimens of handicraft, it has for its aim the revival of the linen embroidery of the last century which in the hands of New England women, reached a unique state of development just before the revolution; after that time it was superseded by imitations of foreign embroideries.

The women of the early settlers of New England had their ingenuity taxed to the utmost. We can imagine the Priscilla of yesterday making preparations for her embroidery. She wove her flax into cloth and bleached it on the grass and dyed the linen thread two or three shades of blue in the indigo tub that stood in the chimney corner. We can even picture the first-born child were adorned with quaint figures, and each succeeding child in the family wore the skirt, no two designs were alike. The artist's ideal is here as elsewhere. This was especially true of a bedspread designed in 1784, as a part of a marriage outfit. From a heart at the foot, the pattern radiated in bold curves, the motif meeting at the top into a great rose, and the whole design brought out with a careful study of appropriate stitches. Unlike many of the queer embroideries of early time, where animals are larger than trees and are created of impossible colors, the Deerfield work seems not only appropriate, but well proportioned and colored. When to ancestral devotion, for the members of the society are descended from the pioneers of that region, is added the cultured skill of the artistic woman of today, it is no wonder that the reproduction of cherished relics retains genuine merit and the careful workmanship of the originals.

One of the first difficulties to be overcome was the impossibility of getting linen threac like the old permanent indigo blue. As blue, in four simple graded shades, was the color generally employed by the colonial women, the Deerfield society does most of its work in the same tints, and by close questioning of old ladies who remembered how their mothers dyed and experimented, the details of the old process were recovered. Often something is developed in colors to accord with an old set of china to be used with it, and a recent order from one of our prominent Washington society women asked for the design to be executed in yellows, green and browns, to accord with her grandmother's tea dishes. Occasionally pinks and other flowers are reproduced in their original colors. In fact, it is the possibility of ingenuity, together with the perfection of the production which gives to the work of the Deerfield women such endless variety. Sometimes wonderful designs are found in old samplers, as well as in household linen and old china, and it is a work of love on the part of these women to reproduce them, for as these relics of the past are yielding to moth and age, they wish to show the world what was inherent in their Puritan ancestors.

It is in the revival of this beautiful craftsmanship and the appreciation with which it has been received that interest attaches, for in copying these old designs the Deerfield society has brought to light the mutual understanding and sympathy which existed between the brain and hand of the designer and owner. Naturally such painstaking methods preclude rapid work, and though new members are constantly added to the society, it is rarely much ahead of its orders.

Notable exhibitions have been held in all of our large cities and expensive orders are filled for organizations and private individuals. An important order was for a dinner service, consisting of centerpieces, tray cloths, sideboard cover, doylies and the like. Baskets of vines and flowers on one piece view with an interesting pattern of grapes and ribbon on another, while a third was a fac-simile of tulips and ferns wonderfully fresh and attractive. In all the large commercial centers can be found choice specimens of this needlework which has become so justly popular. Though the society has existed for only eight years, it has met with great encouragement, due to the beauty of the school of design it has revived, the honesty of its needlecraft and the practical and neighborly way in which the work has been carried on. They have no agents, neither do they advertise in any way, though they desire to carry on the enterprise as a business and not as a charity. Its leaders look confidently for a success which is already assured.

Inspired by the blue and white needlework enterprise and its success other industries have sprung up in quaint Deerfield. Among them is the weaving of rag carpets and making of baskets. New rags are selected and dyed, and the white and blue bath rugs made of strips of muslin with stripes of indigo blue every few inches are surprising in their effect. Best of all, they are practical and form an appropriate covering for a bathroom floor. The Red Cross society uses quantities of these and always has an order in advance. In this county we have the wool, cotton and rural population to carry on these old handicrafts. Many other places are as quaint as Deerfield, but few have the energy, determination and perseverance to make capital out of their very quaintness and to utilize the old-fashioned things of their ancestors so that they prove their chief charm. Deerfield, with its unique town hall filled with interesting relics, with its old-fashioned houses, preserved inside and out as in the times of our ancestors, with its old china, its old wallpaper, its Blue and White society is becoming widely known, and all because a few enterprising women determined not to let what to them was choice and sacred perish from age and disuse. Not an exhibit of arts and crafts in any part of our country but eagerly solicits a Deerfield exhibit, and the admirers of the various handicrafts wish they could transport themselves in body to the quaint birthplace of all the choice relics and reproductions to be seen.

Parlor in Old Deerfield House.

tracing of the design in black charcoal and the loving patience that wrought the queer pieces that were intended for a coverlet, for the bedstead or hangings, perhaps, baby clothes. The present Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework is in perfect harmony with these sentiments. It is colonial and Puritan, it is artistic and it is unique in its objects and aims. It is these features, the revival of beautiful craftsmanship and the appreciation with which it has been received that constitutes the primary interest in this industry. The instinct of the craftswoman appears in the variety and beauty of the stitches and the qualities of work which contribute to the charm.

Rare Art Collection.

The famous collection of relics and curiosities of the early settlers of that region, made by the Pocomtock Valley Memorial association, is housed in the old Deerfield academy, built over 100 years ago. When it was noticed that some rare specimens of needlework kept under glass with jealous care, were growing moth-eaten and faded despite the honesty of the indigo dyes and the stoutness of the homespun linen, it was natural that Deerfield women should desire to preserve the patterns. To Miss Margaret Whiting and Miss Ellen Miller must be given the credit of the initial step of reviving this forgotten craft from family heirlooms. The success of their efforts developed the scheme of a society for reproducing these old designs in modern uses by keeping as close as possible to the spirit of the colonial needlewomen, even to the colors dyed in indigo, fustic and madder dye-pots.

Though only a few years old this village industry embodying a truly Ruskin idea, has had a phenomenal growth. Its well-known signature, a spinning wheel with a large D in the center to symbolize the flax materials employed and the village where its use is revived is wrought upon each piece produced by the society, both as a protection under the law and as a seal of approval of the work. Many a handsome dinner table in our large cities boasts of unique pieces of this work, where the seal of the society plays a prominent part. To add to the historical interest of the piece, where it is possible to decipher the date of the patterns reproduced, this is wrought in along with the society's seal.

Schools of Design.

The designs are exceedingly well executed and it is curious to trace the family likeness between patterns used in widely separated country towns so marked as to form a school of design without destroying the individuality of the work. The solid work that the women of Vermont did fully 100 years ago bears a similarity to the gracefully curved patterns of Salem handicraft, but shows traces of different environments, amid which these interesting Puritan women started and finished their handicrafts. The palm-leaf patterns was often taken from from some treasured Indian shawls and hints of china designs, suggestions of our early trade with that far-off country are interesting to observe. Old French chintzes and wall paper also furnished unique designs, but the skillful Puritan women, as a rule, drew their own designs on the linen with a decided stroke in black charcoal and this accounts for the many flowing lines which indicate the play of fancy and the numerous imitations of leaves and flowers. These were combined and treated with a perception of decorative needs which is astounding in the untrained worker.

In the bedspreads, window curtains and other linen wrought under the finger of the maiden preparing her wedding supply, and in the little skirts for the first-born child, adorned with quaint figures and the finest and most elaborate designs carried out with an exquisite perfection, there is a world of pathos. A marked feature of all this colonial work is its variety; for though the little skirts designed for the

WOMEN DESIGNERS AND THE BROAD FIELD FOR THEIR TALENTS

In Many of the Art Crafts Opportunities for Profitable Employment Are Now Being Opened and Advantage Is Being Taken of Them.

By K. L. STONE.

FEW people know the silent part women play in the commercial world, but there is hardly a manufactured article in our homes or public buildings in the making of which woman has not done her share. In the art-crafts women excel, and there is no truer form of art than that which awaits workers in this field. Some have already discerned this and American women designers rank among the first. Their designs like those to be seen at the Rookwood Pottery Company, are valued not only for excellence of decoration but because they appeal to a newly awakened intelligence which finds its outlet from the illustrations of magazines to the designing of wall paper.

One of the most interesting of the recent employments of our women artists is the decoration of buildings, public and private. Though the profession of decorator has arisen within the past decade, much of this industry is peculiarly fitted to women, for they are sensitive to color, conversant with old and current styles, and the field is so wide that furniture designing, tapestry wall paper, carpets, stained glass and many other departments are classed under this head. It is almost hopeless to enumerate the myriad fabrics used in this decorative work, in the preparation of which women designers take a prominent part.

Designing Carpets.

It is generally admitted that there is no fabric for which it is so difficult to design as a carpet. Carpets are broadly divided into three classes—those made on a Jacquard loom, which include Brussels and Wilton, and those grouped under the heads of Axminster and tapestry. To design these the worker studies the effect from every point of view, the whole design with "repeats" is made full size and the tints are solid and distinct. Usually one quarter size is used for the sketch, and the designer never makes blocks vaguely for "a carpet" for she knows exactly how it will look on the floor.

In like manner designing lace curtains especially Madras, is difficult, for the pattern must be painted with flake white on tracing paper and the design must have lightness, while the fact that light must pass through is taken into account. This is much more difficult than chenille designing, where the worker can fairly revel in colors, sometimes using as many as sixty combinations.

Another part of household decoration in which women figure as designers is wall paper. Here the designer, besides possessing knowledge of drawing, knows all the methods of printing, and keeping in mind that the charm of repetition lies in simplicity she tries to have a general effect of evenness of "bloom." Silk and tapestry designs too, are planned with reference to breadth of detail and width of material.

Linoleum Patterns.

Though many women are employed in the designing of linoleum and floor cloths, the fact that they are not generally used in the best homes makes the field limited. On the other hand, good designs in tiles find a ready sale; manufacturers who employ steady designers often buying from outsiders and small firms obtain patterns in this way altogether. Floral patterns and geometrical designs are poular and the novice

Fancy Head on Art Tile Designed by Woman Artist.

can work here where the difficult "repeats" in other decorations would confuse her. Another encouraging factor in designing tiles is that they are employed, not alone in house fixtures, but for furniture, flower boxes and other portable objects. This makes almost any good design salable. Designers always bear in mind that the cheapest colors to manufacture are buff, salmon, gray, red and black; white being twice as expensive, and blue and green three times as much.

One of the widest and pleasantest fields for women is the designing and making of stained glass windows, and they have been found to be more apt than men in the adjustment of glasses. The designer has in mind a general idea of the window as to form and color, and makes a rough sketch in outline. Drawing of drapery, head, hands and feet are made large, to show the effect of light and shade, and a diamond is used to cut the glass the required size to fit the leads. Some women are such experts that they not only design cartoons, but attend to the cutting of glass to fit the leads, arrangement of colors and various details of large windows.

Women Modellers.

In the field of stamped and carved leather work, hammered brass reliefs and clay modelling, woman has more than held her own, as the numerous art and craft exhibitions all over the country attest.

Of late years printers and publishers have given much attention to the make-up of their books and to decorative blotters and pads. Often women are employed to design the covers of cloth books, in which case the drawing is made on tracing paper, the design for the back of the book being always in harmony with the sides. The letterings on volumes are regarded as inscriptions and do not require punctuation, for no stops are admissible save abbreviations, a dot being always placed between two words. Inventors of patterns always study the book with the idea of suggestions that may govern the ornamentations.

All of these artistic occupations that have been touched upon are open to women. It often happens that women who are not capable of fulfilling their ambitions in the higher forms of art make their learning turn to a more practical and sometimes lucrative purpose in practicing the profession of decorator or designer. Certainly there is no truer form of art than that which awaits woman in her endeavors to make the everyday things of life artistic.

Art Tile Designed by a Covington, (Ky.) Woman Artist.

Our Globe Is a Nutshell With a Kernel of Glowing Gas

By HENRY NEIDIG.

UNUSUALLY frequent and exceptionally dire volcanic outbreaks have been manifest during the past one and one-half years. This action has not been restricted to such localities, as on the Japan coast, where seismic disturbances may be said to be chronic. Alaska, the United States and Russia have had exhibitions of a jarring earth, and the West Indies have had eruptions accompanied with great destruction of property and appalling loss of life.

All this is calculated to evoke a renewed interest in matters pertaining to the interior constitution of our globe. With its exterior aspects we are fairly conversant, though as to the causes of much of the surface phenomena there is still much diversity of opinion. It must be evident that, with a clearer understanding of the internal condition of our planet, we may comprehend better, not only what is, but also what to anticipate in making a prognosis for the future.

Is the earth a solid body, or is it, comparatively speaking, a mere shell? Is the solidified surface as we recognize it in shafts and drill holes an index of what we may expect to encounter, as we penetrate the 4,000 miles to the center of the sphere?

Whereabout in this body does the law of gravitation reverse itself; for it is evident, if a shaft extended clear through to the antipodes, that a body falling in at either end would not fall up at the other.

In this imaginary shaft, where would such a body stop—where would it rest uninfluenced by that law which impels in opposite directions from opposite sides of the earth? May we discern whether this law of gravitation has limitations or restrictions—whether it is absolute or only relative?

Unfortunately for us, those who assume to instruct us, not only disagree as to the constitution of the earth's interior, but still less do they enlighten us as to the natural law which must be operative in the case and in accordance with which any member of a solar system must be fashioned.

Not a Solid Globe.

To the writer, it seems, that the hypothesis that the earth is solid, or even a molten mass throughout, is not in any manner sustained by the phenomena. Rather would the evidence indicate a shell only that is solid, gradually merging into a molten zone and this, thinning down with less and less density into a gaseous condition, which is doubtless the featufe of the vast interior.

From all we know at present, we can do do no better, if we accept the nebular hypothesis, than to accept the conclusion that the earth's mass when hurled from the sun, was after the manner of a fire mist, which in time, with great changes, so cooled and condensed as to afford the conditions and to evoke the forms of life.

But, so far as the earth is concerned, in its relation to the conception of Kant and Laplace and known as the hypothesis, that planetary beginnings were of matter in a nebulous state, this discussion hinges on how this nebulous mass in coming and under the law of gravitation, would dispose itself. Mere conceptions are limited only by inventive ingenuity of those that see fit to conceive them. When leaving the known to invade the unknown, we cannot be too well equipped with analysis and analogy for the task. Just as in arithmetical computation, an error in the premises carries an error in the solution with cumulative force, as the work is carried forward, so in a study of the interior of the earth, all will depend on a correct understanding of the surface premises, from which to some extent, must be predicated the interior conditions.

A Migratory Earthquake.

In the latter part of the year 1811 a considerable area of the Mississippi valley was subjected to a most exceptional jarring, which involved opening and closing cracks in the surface, with an eruption of sand and water high into the air, peculiar "sinks," drying of water surfaces and permanent inundation of dry land and, all in all, about 5,000 square miles of area, sand to an average of about five feet below its former altitude. The phenomenon was exceptional in this, that it continued for a period of about 90 days, only one other such continuation being on record.

The causes of this continuation are now understood and while it would be interesting to deal with them, the significant feature, as bearing out the claim that the solid matter of the earth is only a shell, was in the way that the remarkable jarring ended. When this had continued for the time mentioned, the end came in the terrific earthquake at Caracas in Venezuela. The seismic pressure that had generated under the great valley of the Mississippi, finding the former vents along the western anticline closed, and a thousand feet of silt overlying bedrock to clog and choke the exit of the force, causing it to assume intermittent spurts and to blow off by "heads" after the manner of some oil and natural gas wells, traversed the distance from the New Madrid region which was its epicenter, underneath the southern end of the continent, the entire gulf of Mexico, the West Indies and the Caribbean sea, to find easement on the northern coast of South America. Thus ended the lengthened shaking caused by a pressure whose ultimate action was thousands of miles away from its initial generation.

The entire Pacific coast region is literally tattooed with permanent seismic scars inflicted from causes that once prevailed generally under vast areas and which could not and would not have thus acted in unison, were the earth's solid mass other than a shell around a gaseous interior. But fortunately, the maintenance of this hypothesis is not alone dependent on merely theoretical deductions from terrestrial phenomena. The construction of one of the planets in our solar system is such that the stage reached by the Architect in His work, gives us an ocular illustration of shell-work or, at least ring work, which is only another illustration of the same principle slightly modified in an analogous form.

Rings Are a Partial Shell.

What is the real meaning of the rings around the planet Saturn? What is the significance of those belts or zones, that so maintain their identity and their continuity out from the planetary surface? Here is an illustration open to even the physical sight, as to how the law of gravitation must operate on both sides of shells in continuous circles and these shells or rings held in position around a much more immense central mass as to bulk, and there is no known reason to suppose that such shells or rings, could they now be divorced from their central parent, might not continue an independent career as such, though less able to contend with the perils of space than if the ring had such latitudinal extension as to make it a completed shell. Unquestionably, in the light of a real scientific interpretation, the Saturnian rings must mean that the great spheres that are disposed throughout the sidereal heavens have their masses of matter arranged on the lines of soundest economy, and this could not be achieved were the masses solid throughout.

The rings of Saturn are rings because the shell has been rent and in rearranging, the material took on more forms, that is to say, rings instead of a shell, and the revolving matter having no dead centers as at the poles, flowed outward toward the zone of highest motion and so enlarged in circumference as not to enable a closing poleward from these belts.

Explains the Moon's Surface.

On this hypothesis, we can understand how an explosion could befall the moon that left its surface one mass of rocky and broken confusion. We can understand what those vast craters mean and how it is that our lunar satellite is merely a huge cemetery tied to the earth. This makes it clear how it is that stars are sometimes rent in twain and "geminate," or even quadruplicate, much to the confusion of the heavenward gazers on the earth.

With the earth as a shell, we can understand that, with one pole located over deep water and no nucleus of solid to hold a polar ice cap, and with the other located on a land surface, a long enough continued ice concentration on the land pole may demand a rearrangement involving a cataclysm that will not only explain all the phenomena of an alleged "glacial period," but, at the same time, explain the many other phenomena which must forever appeal in vain to an "ice age" for their solution.

Space is loaded with matter that once within attractive influence, becomes meteoric missiles that fly like a cannon shot to their target. The chances are that before we penetrate 500 miles from the earth's surface, the law of gravitation has reversed, tending toward the center of the mass, precisely as must be the case in the rings that surround Saturn. The volcanic vapor that shot from Mt. Krakatoa in October, 1883, in a solid column three miles in diameter and six miles high for 72 hours, and which at one stage covered five-sixths of the area of the globe, did not come from a solid body, but from some communication with the gaseous interior, but which was bound to cease as the force was spent or the vent became clogged.

The conclusion is inevitable that the globe we live on is a mere shell, with a kernel of glowing gasses.

A Dog's Diary.

One of the most amusing books that have appeared lately is "A Dog Day; or, The Angel in the House," by Walter Emanuel. Here are a few random entries from the pup's journal:

8:30—Ate breakfast with difficulty. Have no appetite.

8:35—Ate kittens' breakfast.

8:36—An affair with the cat—the kittens' mother. But I soon leave her, as the coward does not fight fair, using claws.

9:00—Washed by Mary.

9:30—Showed myself to family. All very nice to me. Miss Brown—whom I rather like—particularly enthusiastic. Kissed me again and again and called me a "dear, clean, brave, sweet-smelling little doggie."

9:40—Had a glorious roll in the mud.

1:30—A windfall. A whole dish of mayonnaise fish on the slab in the hall. Bolt it.

1:32—Curious pain in my inside.

1:33—Pains in my inside get worse.

1:34—Horrid feeling.

1:35—Rush up into Aunt Brown's room and am very, very ill there.

1:37—Better.

1:41—Quite well again.

1:42—Jump twice on to the waistcoat part of old Mr. Brown, who is sleeping peacefully in the armchair.

1:43—Miss Brown beats me. Very nice. Just like being patted. I yelp, do the sad eye business, and pretend it hurts frightfully. She soon leaves off and takes me into the next room and gives me six pieces of sugar! Good business! Must remember always to do this.

4 to 5:15—Slept.

5:15—Awakened by a bad attack of eczema. Caught one.

7:15—Ate kittens' supper. But I do wish they would not give them that eternal fish. I am getting tired of it.

8:40—Fight the cat. She scratches my paw viciously, drawing blood, and making me howl with pain. This brings Miss Brown down in a hurry. Wraps paw up in bread poultice.

9 to 10—Dozed.

10—Led to kennel.

10:15—Lights out. Thus ends another dull day.

More Important.

A young American gained permission to visit Woolwich arsenal. He was taken about by a colonel of artillery, and shown the great collection of England's trophies, including guns from Sebastopol, Lucknow, Victoria, and last, but not least, in the eyes of the visitor, a cannon captured in the American War of Independence at Bunker Hill.

"So you Britishers carried away that gun, did you, colonel?" asked the young American.

"Yes."

"That's so, is it?"

"It is."

"Well, I tell you what we did"

"What?"

"Why, we kept the hill."

GOOD STORIES TOLD OF PROMINENT PEOPLE

Mark Twain Was Too Smart.

"Once, when I was a Mississippi pilot," said Mark Twain, "I got out of work. This was through no fault of my own, of course. But, all the same, I had to hustle about and look for a new job.

"I talked to a number of captains, but none of them wanted a pilot. Finally, though, I met a short, thick-set man who said there was a vacancy on his boat that I might fill if I could qualify.

"He put me through a course of questions. He asked me about my habits, my religion, my birth, my schooling, and so on. Then he said:

"'Now for the main thing. Do you know where the snags in the river are?'

"'No, captain,' I said, 'I don't.'

"He swore. 'Wants to be a pilot,' he muttered, 'and don't know where the snags are!'

"'I know where they're not,' said I. But my smartness cost me the job."

Clyde Fitch's Menu Collection.

It is a hobby of Clyde Fitch, the playwright, to collect in Paris good specimens of French English — specimens of that strange language in which Frenchmen sometimes write their menus and their signs in order that English and American tourists may understand them.

Mr. Fitch has a scrapbook of French English, wherein the section devoted to menus contains these viands:

Epigram of veal
A small dab
Rarity of Indian
A red of river
Pinion at financiere

An advertisement in the book,couched in good French English, reads:

"A Belgian manufacturer, having practice of large sale in quincallery, is desirous to have the deposit of flited articles to that place."

Gompers' Unfinished Comparison.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was in New York the other day on behalf of the striking journeymen horseshoers' union. To a reporter he said, in illustration of a phase of the strike:

"There was a small farmer near my native town in England. This farmer had one day a visitor, a cockney from London, and the pair of them took guns and went out shooting.

"They walked and walked, finding no game in the farmer's fields, and at last they came to a fence, and a row of pigeons perched on the top rail.

"'There you are,' said the farmer to his visitor. 'Bang away.'

"'But those birds are not game; they are domesticated,' the cockney objected.

"'What's the odds? They're all the game you're likely to find hereabouts,' said the farmer; and accordingly the cockney shot, and brought down a half-dozen pigeons.

"'Now,' says the farmer, picking them up, 'now we'll run.'

"'Why will we run?' asked his friend.

"'Because these birds are not mine, and I see their owner coming.'

"Capital's position toward labor," said Mr. Gompers, "is like that farmers——" But just then his cab arrived and he hurried off, leaving the simile unfinished.

One of Col. Murfree's Stories.

Mary Noailles Murfree, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., is better known as Charles Egbert Craddock, for it is under this male pseudonym that her tales of the Tennessee mountains have appeared. Miss Murfree is the great-granddaughter of Col. Hardy Murfree, the revolutionary hero, and she has on the tip of her tongue a number of stories which, according to tradition, Col. Murfree used to tell with great success.

One of these stories concerns a judge and a drunken barber. The judge was being shaved, and the barber, whose hand was unsteady from drink, cut him four or five times. Regarding gravely in the mirror his countenance bleeding from all those cuts, the judge said:

"Friend, you now perceive, I trust, the evil effects of intemperance."

"Intemperance does make the skin rather tender, sir," was the reply.

Paid for Carrying It.

George Clark, the promoter of the American Academy of Dramatic Art—a kind of Comedie Francaise for which $250,000 has been subscribed—was talking the other day about the profit there is in banking.

"Bankers," he said, "are shrewd men, but the shrewdest of them all was an old fellow, now dead, who lived in Clearfield, a Pennsylvania town.

"Jones, a patron of this Clearfield banker's, was preparing to set off for Philadelphia to pay $8,000 in cash to some workmen. He was going to carry the money with him, but the banker said:

"'Look here, my dear Jones, don't carry such a large sum. You might be robbed. Take a draft instead. I'll give you a draft for $8,000; you'll hand this in at my Philadelphia bank, and they'll give you there your $8,000 in greenbacks.'

"'But what will this draft cost me?' Jones asked.

"'Only 1 per cent, or $80,' the banker replied.

"Accordingly Jones agreed to take the draft, and, when he was ready to depart, it was given to him, along with a small bundle, carefully sealed.

"'Just hand this bundle to the president of the Philadelphia bank, along with the draft, will you?' the Clearfield banker said.

"Jones said he would, and journeyed down to the Quaker City, the sealed package under his arm. He entered the Philadelphia bank, saw the president, and gave him the draft and the package. The president read the draft, and then, breaking the package's seal, he took out of it the $8,000 dollars in greenbacks which it contained. This money he handed over to Jones.

"Jones, you see, had paid $80 for the privilege of carrying his own money from Clearfield to Philadelphia."

A Compliment for the Absent.

President Francis, of the St. Louis exposition, is a busy man in his suite of rooms at Claridge's hotel in London. He is besieged from morning till night with visitors. For, by means of a series of luncheons and dinners, he has succeeded in arousing in England the greatest interest in the exposition that he represents. A young American tourist quoted recently with approval a story that Mr. Francis had told at a dinner party to the Prince of Wales. The tourist said:

"Mr. Francis stated that two clergymen had exchanged pulpits for a Sunday. One of them, after he had finished preaching before his unfamiliar congregation, was accosted by an old woman.

"'Where, sir,' she said, 'is our own preacher?'

"'He has exchanged with me,' said the clergyman. 'He is preaching to my people today.'

"'Well, they'll have a treat,' she muttered.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR SPRING DISEASES.

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If you are sick and discouraged, write today to our consulting specialist, Dr. T. A. Miller and he will gladly give your case special attention free.

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NOTE—Oxogen is for sale at drug stores at $1.00 per bottle.

VACANT LOT GARDENS SUCCESSFUL IN PHILADELPHIA

BY ANNA R. STRATTON.

Potato patches for the unemployed have met with signal success in Philadelphia. Mayor Pingree's unique philanthropic scheme for aiding the poor, inaugurated in Detroit after the disastrous financial collapse of 1893, was adopted in Philadelphia in 1897, when the country was beginning to raise itself from the tremendous industrial depression which had settled upon it as a result of that financial crash of a few years before. In six years vacant lots throughout the city and in the suburbs, unimproved property held by its owners until a rise in real estate values, and land previously accounted as of no commercial value, have bloomed and blossomed, they have been cultivated at a profit, the scheme has expanded with instant and gratifying results, and now, in the Quaker City, the plan rests on a broader and more permanent basis than in any other city in the country.

Instead of abandoning the plan of work for the unemployed as the financial depression lessened with the revival of industrial activity and the finding of regular employment by the able-bodied workers, the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation association continued its mission, the demand for gardens increasing instead of diminishing. hTe demand came from the old and partially disabled men and women, for whom no place was left in the industrial scheme, and who still needed assistance, but who wished to eke out their small living without the taint of seeking after alms. Others were cripples, some were drunkards, a few wished to put in hours after their day's work in store or shop, in order to sooner acquire the little home they were working for; still others were women who gave a part of their time to the cultivation of small truck or flower gardens, and some were school children.

NO LONGER A FAD.

The cultivation of vacant lots in Philadelphia is no longer a fad, but has become an important factor in the lives of hundreds of people. Last year over 800 families were represented among these small gardeners, most of whom were just on the edge of dependence on public or private charity, and some just over the line.

The development of the vacant-lot farming plan in Philadelphia presents many interesting details. Starting in 1897 with detached lots, aggregating 27 acres, 160 gardens were laid out, $2,492 68 were expended in preparation of the ground and in the purchase of seeds, and 98 families earned nearly $6,000 by raising vegetables of various kinds. In 1898 40 acres of ground were secured, $2,256 76 expended by the association, and 140 families raised $6,700 in crops. The third season saw 72 acres under cultivation, $2,650 33 expended by the association, and 249 families, representing 1,495 people, raising a crop valued at $14,510, an average of $60 per family. In 1901 632 gardens yielded $30,000, cultivated at a cost of $4,480 94.

QUARTER ACRE GARDEN PLOTS.

These gardens, as a rule, are laid out in quarter-acre plots, though a few are larger. From two to five crops are raised a year and the average quarter acre yields about $50 in the year, which continues from March to December. The highest yield is about $200. The ground is secured free of charge by the association, the owners being glad to have it changed from a sordid waste, an eye-sore to the public, into a garden of beautiful growing plants, and thus afford such help to many people at no real cost to themselves. The association prepares the ground, plowing and fertilizing it, and allots it to the gardeners, giving them seeds and lending them tools, and also giving advice and assuming a general oversight, and in a few cases early in its existence taking away the lots if they were neglected and giving them to others who wished to take advantage of the plan for self-support. The association has always had plenty of volunteers to take up its vacant lots and has never had to seek out people to receive its benefits.

Fertilizers, consisting chiefly of street-sweepings, cost almost nothing. The street cleaning contractors dump all their available loads on the gardens instead of filling up low lots. The worse the street cleanings are for filling the better they are for fertilizing purposes. The association furnishes the seed, which costs about $1 50 per garden, and gives it to the gardeners; it grows tomato, cabbage and celery plants, also giving them to the small individual gardeners. The association buys the tools and sells or lends them at cost. It keeps an office, employs a superintendent, and hires men and teams.

DEMONSTRATES PRACTICAL GARDENING

To secure uniformity and the adoption of the best methods, and to serve as a practical illustration to the gardeners themselves the rows of potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage and other crops are uniformly marked out under the direction of the superintendent, the rows in the gardens thus being straight, the work being brought down to a system with the accompanying result that a stimulus is given and a worthy rivalry created among the gardeners. A charge of 25 cents per garden is made for marking out the rows, and it is a rare exception when this charge is not paid.

In the spring of 1900 horses and carts were bought by the association for a few gardeners who had proved reliable on the condition that they pay for them by hauling and plowing. The result of the experiment has been most satisfactory. The men worked faithfully until their debts were paid, devoting spare time to other work. In addition to the gardens which they secured from the association some of them rented additional small tracts, in each case being able to make a good living during the year and saving enough to pay for the horse and cart, at least $160. One case was that of a man who has since gone to the country and rented a small farm which he is operating with success. Another rented 10 acres of land and raised corn for which he realized over $100. These were all families which previously had been unable to support themselves, but have become self-supporting with this little help and encouragement.

In 1900 the aggregate yield from the gardens was $24,660, an estimate based entirely on the carefully kept records of each garden.

NEW POLICY ADOPTED.

A new policy was adopted by the association that year which was not only to provide gardens for the applicants, but also to secure permanent employment, or to aid them in becoming established in some pursuit. Through its effort 32 people secured jobs of more or less permanent character, while five families were established on small farms, where they are doing fairly well.

Another experiment started in 1900 by the superintendent was the establishment of a Belgian hare rabbitry, with a view to testing the possibilities of this small animal as a meat producer. With little care and no food except the waste from the gardens a little family consisting of a pair of Belgian hares multiplied so rapidly in six months, from May until November, that there were nearly 200 in the herd. But the experiment of providing the gardener with a cheap and wholesome meat has not yet proved the success it was hoped it would. Experience has shown that breeding is far more expensive than it was first supposed it would be, and that the hares require more intelligent and careful management than was assumed. Only a few of the families whom the association helped in this direction have succeeded.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Co-operative farming is the last most important development of the work of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation association. Each year new features have been added to the work as the natural growth of the movement demanded. The individual gardeners, in addition to the cultivation of their own gardens were employed by the association part of their time, receiving regular wages, $1 25 per day, for laboring on the co-operative farm inaugurated in 1901. The result was of financial benefit to the association as will be seen from the following report:

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of plowing	$ 13 50
Manure, plants and seeds	18 00
Labor, 1,120 hours at 12½ cents per hour	140 00
Horse for cultivating and marketing	12 50
Total	$184 00

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF PRODUCE.

Sweet corn	$147 50
Snap beans	13 15
Potatoes	40 55
Corn fodder	45 75
Tomatoes	25 75
Sundries	34 20
Celery, 5,000 (estimated, not sold)	50 00
Beans (estimated, not sold)	2 00
Total	$356 90
Net results	170 90

FUTURE EXPERIMENTS.

Another experiment in co-operative farming was tried on five acres of land, a gardener who owned a cheap horse cultivating the plot on shares with the association, the latter receiving one-third of the crop in return for plowing and harrowing the lands, and furnishing seeds, fertilizers and superintendence. From this experiment the following results were secured:

Receipts by the association	$150 00
Expenditures	48 50
Net to the association	$101 50

The possibilities of co-operative farming in this way are many. The superintendent, R. F. Powell, in his report to the board of directors of the association for 1901, says:

"If the co-operative farms are enlarged to 25 acres or more the asssociation could without loss pay 25 cents per hour to old men, well-grown boys and women, and could pay 30 to 35 cents per hour to able-bodied men. I do not advise that such high wages be paid, especially at the time the work is being performed. If a nominal wages is paid at that time and the net earnings distributed during the following winter, pro rata to each in proportion to the number of hours of work performed, it would, I think, prove a great stimulus to the work and greatly increase the enthusiasm of the gardeners. Under this plan the supplementary payments of wages to the workers would be made in winter, a season when they are most in need."

Another experiment tried by the association was the raising of first year's crops by hiring men at 42½ cents an hour, and a profit was made of $179 90 on three acres. This experiment was so satisfactory that last year the association farmed 23 acres at 12½ cents an hour for work.

FARMING A BUSINESS.

Another recent feature has been added, that of winter gardening or the growing of certain hardy vegetables under glass. The association expects to achieve three distinct results by this work: First, the providing of profitable employment in winter for many needy gardeners; second, to provide a practical school for the training of boys in the cultivation of vegetables and flowers and the proper care of lawns and shrubbery with the idea in view that they become valuable helpers about suburban homes and country seats; and, third, to prepare better for the spring work by growing large quantities of various kinds of vegetables for early transplanting into the plots of the gardeners, thus enabling the latter to start their work of cultivation much earlier in the season and also enabling the association to keep its assistant superintendent, C. A. Brothers, employed through the winter. The increasing demand for competent men who have a practical knowledge of growing various kinds of vegetables and flowers, both in the open and under glass, affords the association an opportunity for adding one of its most interesting and encouraging features of work.

The vacant lot gardens of Philadelphia are conducted upon business principles. They look exactly like the regular market gardens near a large city, and they yield about the same. It is a business, except that no rent is asked for the ground, and there is no charge for plowing, harrowing, fertilizing, advice, information or supervision. The results depend entirely upon the gardeners themselves, the profits varying according as they take advantage of their opportunity. One of the most encouraging signs of the work is the new hope which it infuses into those people who have not succeeded in the world. The majority of them failed because of age, disability or lack of opportunity. The gardens give them this last, and if they seize it they succeed, but only by their own work.

MANY NATIONALITIES.

All nationalities about Philadelphia are represented in the gardeners and their families, only one-half of them being Americans. The cost of the gardens has been steadily growing less as the work broadened out from an average cost per family the first year of about $26 to about $6 last season.

The results of the work are many. The people learn to get a good deal of money out of a little ground, the garden becoming a business school. Some have gone from these little gardens to land and homes of their own. It has given very many renewed health, others have been saved from despair and hopelessness, have become thrifty, and many found out that it pays them to work. The people are happy and they are good neighbors. Trespass is a rare thing, though only little paths separate many of the gardens. The association has been the means of uplifting thousands to independent positions who might otherwise have become paupers, and thus it has been a boon to the city and its welfare. The indirect results upon the people themselves have been the improved general health of men, women and children, a decrease in drunkenness and crime, and an increase in home comfort for the women and children and the added happiness of all who were thus employed.

The Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation association has depended upon the public-spirited and charitable minded people of the city for its funds, but with its increased work, and especially its co-operative plans, it is beginning to reap some return from the money which has been laid out aside from the benefits derived by the people themseves from the cultivation of the vacant lot gardens.

Willie's Dilemma.

"Say, pa," began little Willie again, "Why——"

"Now, see here," his pa interrupted, "I told you I wouldn't answer any more questions. Let this be the last now. What is it?"

"I just wanted to know why you don't answer my questions. Is it 'cause you're ignorant, or jest 'cause yer indigestion's come on?"

How Romantic.

A maid by the name of Matilda
Fell in love with a handsome young bilda,
But he thought her passe,
And departed one de,
And the sorrow, alas! nearly killda!

A WORKING GARDEN BEE.

LITTLE CHILDREN A FEATURE IN NEARLY EVERY SCENE.

HOUSE FOR TOOLS AND SEEDS.

ALL NATIONALITIES WORK TOGETHER IN HARMONY

John Hitz, Scientist.
He Is Associated With Alexander Graham Bell at the Volta Bureau, Georgetown, D. C.

LIPTON IS PLANNING TO SAVE IRISH BACON

Large Establishment Will Soon Enter Into Competition With American Importers.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton is planning to cut down the $75,000,000 a year Great Britain pays to the United States for bacon. He is at the head of a syndicate that has raised $500,000 to start a bacon-curing establishment in Ireland, and employ some 300 persons, beginning next September.

Capt. Shawe-Taylor, who has been to the States investigating matters in connection with the Irish-American movement, is one of the prime movers of this latest scheme in the industrial revival of Ireland, and many of the Irish landlords are interested in the scheme.

It is a queer fact that whereas Irish bacon sells for more in England than American bacon, yet the Irish producer sells to the English wholesale buyer at 10 cents a pound, whereas in many parts of Irish-American bacon sells for 16 cents to 18 cents a pound. The freak is explained only by the peculiar Irish notions of political economy. Sir Thomas believes that with the promised settlement of the Irish land question, the Irish porker can be developed into a serious rival of his American competitor.

Human Beings Who Chew the Cud.

Rumination, or cud-chewing, in human beings seems to have been known since 1618, and it is thought that considerably more than 100 cases are now on record. A German physician recently reported three cases in one family—a father and his two sons. The father, always a rapid eater, began the act at the age of six and continued it until death at fifty, rumination being commenced fifteen or twenty minutes after the meal and lasting half an hour. Food was returned to the mouth at intervals of three or four minutes, when it was masticated and reswallowed.

The substances had their natural taste, without the acidity they would have had if digestion had begun, and meals were only enjoyed during and after this process. This case was typical, except that after death the stomach was found to have a very unusual hour-glass form.

Time and tide wait for no man, but it is said that they just have to slow up a little for the woman who is trying to get her hat on straight.

THE SPIRITS FIGURE IN A BIG LAWSUIT

Credulous Millionaire Was Taken in by Table Tipping and Planchette.

HIS MOTHER'S SPIRIT TOLD HIM TO DO IT

He Trusted the Mediums and Now They Have His Fortune in Hand. Became Suddenly Wise in Darkest Africa.

By CYRIL BURTON.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 15.—Owing to a queer suit in which a rich young explorer, an erstwhile prima donna of the Savoy theater, and a major of the British army are mixed up, planchette has suddenly become the craze of the moment in London society. The demand for the mysterious little heart-shaped tables is so great that the toy makers are putting on extra forces to turn them out. Ping-pong and bridge are being forgotten in the desire to get communications from the spirit world.

The craze was brought about by the financial tangle into which Harry Cavendish, heir to over a million dollars, and leader of six venturesome expeditions into Darkest Africa, found himself all on account of some spirit messages communicated to him by means of a planchette.

Mr. Cavendish, bold and determined as he doubtless is in the heart of Africa, is a singularly mild and meek young man in England, and according to all accounts was what is known as a "good thing"—as anyone can judge from the fact that not long ago he was financial backer, or "angel," for three theaters at once. He let a kind friend, Major Strutt, manage his money mostly, and didn't bother himself about such an uninteresting matter until he became the husband of the beauteous Isabel Jay, star of many a notable revivial of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the famous Savoy—where the Gilbert and Sullivan operas were born.—The acquisition of a wife soon began to involve some attention to money affairs, and Mr. Cavendish discovered that, following the advice of the planchette, as interpreted by Mrs. Strutt, he had placed practically his whole fortune in the hands of the Strutts, and had empowered them to cut himself and his wife off practically without a penny. Hence the suit.

No more amazing story has been told in court in years than that related nonchalantly by Cavendish of the means by which he alleges the Strutts bamboozled him into obeying their behests. Not content with assuring him that the messages from "the spirit world" which they were receiving through the planchette and other means were from his mother, they obtained for him communications which he says they described as inspired by the Archangels Michael, Gabriel and Uriel. These pronouncements, according to their ingenious recipient, were "full of prayers and poetry and stories of the processions in heaven"—not to mention hints from on high as to what investments he should undertake and assurances of how completely the Strutts were to be trusted—and all these he gulped down with the same avidity with which he had absorbed the planchette manifestations.

Started With Spirit Raps.

They began on him by utilizing the venerable dodge of table tipping. It was started, to all appearances, in a half-joking sort of way—Mrs. Strutt and a couple of women sitting around the table with the rich young "mark." The mahogany had "tipped" several times, when all at once Mrs. Strutt, who previously had made Cavendish believe that she had known his mother and had been present at his deathbed, declared that she believed Mrs. Cavendish's spirit was trying to communicate with her son.

So they arranged a set of signals by which the table was to answer "yes," "no," or "doubtful" to questions, and it was soon established to young Cavendish's complete satisfaction that he was in confab with his mother's "shade." Cavendish says he was sure it was all right, because "Mrs. Strutt treated it so seriously, and so did Maj. Strutt." Mrs. Cavendish's shade, needless to say, lost no time in expressing her gratification that the Strutts were taking her place, and assured her son that the worthy couple always should have her help.

It was soon after this that Mrs. Strutt told Cavendish—who by this time had been persuaded to come and live with them—that this table-tipping was only the beginning of "much higher arts," and undertook to initiate him into the mysteries of planchette. The feats with the "moving finger" followed. Cavendish says that he couldn't keep track of it, especially when Mrs. Strutt "just sort of called out the words as they were written."

THE SPIRIT DICTATED.

But these were not the only ways in which Mrs. Cavendish's supposed communications were received. Sometimes Mrs. Strutt took the ghostly "dictation" with a pencil which she held lightly in her hand, and occasionally with a finger and no pencil on an open Bible—the book, according to the lady, being used to keep "bad spirits" away. Mrs. Cavendish did not confine herself to any set hours of the day in making her communications. "Sometimes," said her son, "the spirit gave notice of a message during lunch or some other meal, and we all would leave the table to receive it."

Cavendish says that the first doubt about the spirit messages came into his head when—in Central Africa—he had to communicate with his mother on his own account and got no result whatever. Then this young man, who if he is not the most credulous person on earth would certainly give the holder of that distinction a stiff brush for its possession, remembered that just before his start for the dark continent, his sweetheart, Miss Jay, had expressed strong suspicions regarding the whole business. He determined then and there to have an investigation, and the result is one of the most extraordinary trials which have taken place in England—and a prodigious and unexpected boom for "planchette."

Her Falseness.

"And so," ejaculates the wild-eyed lover, "you will not be my valentine?"

"Why, the idea!" titters the fair young thing, smiling in derision and revealing a row of pearly teeth.

"You laugh at me?" cries the youth. "At last I see your falseness!"

With a start the girl ceases smiling, closing her lips firmly. She also nervously clutches her top hair.

"Ha, ha!" is the bitter laugh of the rejected one. "I only meant to refer rectaphorically to your heart. I had my suspicions, however, as to your teeth and hair."

Majestically he stalked from the room, while the woman, utterly crushed, fell to weeping before her mirror.

Perhaps the reason we are so prone to find fault with our neighbors is that it helps us to forget our own shortcomings.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Champions Working Hard Houghton Beat the Bankers

PIRATES DOING HARD TRAINING

Champions Are Enthusiastic and Must Be Held Back.

THE CASE OF KRUGER

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 21.—The enthusiasm displayed by the Pirates in their first days of practice has been extremely encouraging to President Dreyfuss and Manager Clarke, and they speak with a marked degree of confidence when the prospect of winning a third championship is referred to. None of the players have thus far displayed their playing ability to any extent, but there is a willingness on the part of every member of the squad to enter into every feature of the training program, which indicates they will do their utmost to bring the pennant to Pittsburgh a third time.

Vail, Wilhelm, Kane and Falkenburg, four of the nine pitchers, are new to major league circles, and no estimate of their worth can yet be safely made. All are well-built youngsters and under the coaching of Capt. Clarke should give a good account of themselves. In the first days of practice they have performed very creditably, but the weather has not been such as to tempt a twirler to show his best assortment of curves and shoots. Kennedy has reported in excellent condition and is proving one of the most conscientious trainers of the squad. Leever, Philippe, Merritt and Doheny are all ready to begin the hard work of preparing for the opening of the season.

BURKE HAS GONE FOR GOOD.

It is generally believed that Jimmy Burke's absence from the Pirate fold will be permanent. Jimmy objected strongly to being transferred to St. Louis by President Dreyfuss. He said it would be suicidal for him to play in his home city, claiming that the fans there had repeatedly knocked on him. Even the promise of an increase in salary and a regular berth in the Browns' infield were insufficient to induce him to accept the conditions of the deal, and when the Pirates left St. Louis for Hot Springs he was undecided whether he would play with the Browns. The giving up of Burke was especially unpleasant to Clake, for Jimmy has proved one of the hardest workers on the team. Kruger, who was secured in exchange, is working hard and should make an acceptable utility infielder.

Old Sol, repentant for having ignored the Pirates the first two days of their stay here, did business at the same old stand today in good fashion. The air was warm and balmy and it was just such a day as to tempt the entire aggregation of ball tossers to cut loose with Fourth of July enthusiasm. Before they started for Whittington park, however, Manager Clarke advised all of them against strenuous stunts. The aching point has not yet been passed and the squad was again given comparatively light work. The regular morning program was carried out. Arriving at the park at 10 o'clock, they spent an hour in loosening up their joints, which had slightly stiffened as a result of the first day's work. Then they jogged the two miles back to the Eastman.

BEAUMONT IS ON HAND.

Clarence Beaumont and wife arrived while the players were at their morning practice. President Dreyfuss was the only one about the Eastman to receive "Ginger," but his greeting was sufficiently cordial and effusive for the entire party of Pirates. "Beau" is not much over weight and began his training period by running to the park after lunch.

The pitchers warmed up by taking their turn in the box. The "big fellows" were again in their element at the bat, and but for the fact that Whittington park is larger than the home grounds in Allegheny, the balls would prove an expensive item in the Pirates' expense account. Drives far out to the fences were common and the players who were assigned to chase them had a task by no means easy. The infield, after the hitting program, gave another clever exhibition of handling fast ones with apparent ease.

Wagner, in going after a grounder over second, received an ugly stove on the thumb of his left hand and was compelled to lay off for the balance of the afternoon. Kruger was placed at short and he performed very creditably. Dom Paul is a sensitive little fellow and his playing, President Dreyfuss says, is affected greatly by adverse criticism. Barney is confident he will make good as a Pirate, and he will be given every encouragement.

Clarke, Beaumont and Sebring were in the outfield position, with Fraser batting to them. Chick took great delight in keeping his brother-in-law on the move, and the Pirates' captain was continually chasing the leather to the limits of the left field position. "Beau" was careful and did not exert himself in getting after them. Sebring made a pretty one-handed catch after a hard run.

PITCHERS TAKE NO CHANCES.

The pitchers are still extremely careful and none of them has cut loose. The entire squad is in good condition and Trainer Ed Laforce says he will have them in playing form within a fortnight. Tomorrow the players will rest. Capt. Price, the owner of Whittington park, wanted an afternoon practice game Sunday, but Dreyfuss said nay. He contended that all Sundays during the training season belong to the players and insisted they devote the day to pleasure-seeking and rest. A big force of men have been employed to roll the park tomorrow, and the first practice game will be played in Monday between the Regulars and the Yanigans.

SPLIT THEM UP.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 21.—Clear and fast.

First race, seven furlongs, selling—Sailer, 105, Powell, 15 to 1, won; Declaimer, 102, Donnelly, 8 to 1, second; Donee, 108, L. Jackson 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:28⅘. Cougar, Pike Culver, Yellowstone, Frank Pearce, Myrlad, Dancer, the Cliveden, Jennie McCarthy and Sir Dougal also ran.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, 2-year-old's purse—Rapid Water, 115, Bonner, even, won; Toledo, 110, Boland, 7 to 5, second; Military Man, 110, Jenkins, 10 to 1, third. Time :54⅘. H. L. Frank and Bombardier also ran.

Third race, five and a half furlongs, purse—Organdie, 89, Reed, 8 to 5, won; Peter J., 91, Bonner, 3½ to 1, second; Money Muss, 107, Boland, 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Von Zellem Royal F. Orleans, Double Six and Duke of Richelieu also ran.

Fourth race, four miles, Thornton stakes—El Rioshannon, 116, Knight, 2½ to 1, won; Learoyd, 106, Lewis, 8 to 5, second; Artilla, 110, L. Jackson, 22 to 1, third. Time, 7:28½. Star Cotton also ran.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards, handicap—Grafter, 108, L. Jackson, 6 to 1, won; Meehanus, 104, Kelly, 10 to 1, second; Horton 109 Birkenruth 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:45⅘. Leader, Barklytte, Grail, Diamente, Plush of Gold, Albert Enright, Forest King and Lady Kent also ran.

Sixth race, mile and one-eighth, selling—Rosarie, 86, L. Wilson, 12 to 1, won; Glissando, 100, Lewis 12 to 1 second; Bonnie Lissak, 104, Kirkenruth, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:53⅘. Greyfeld, Windward, Baffle, Goldone and Beana also ran.

Seventh race, six furlongs—Hauneuit, 101, Donovan, 8 to 1, won; Mimo, 96, Knapp 8 to 1, second; Ragtag, 104, Benner, 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:14⅘. Ned Dennis, Kitty Kelly, Glendenning, Ada N. and Orisna also ran.

Strong Team for Westminster.

SHARON, PA., March 21.—(Special)—Present indications are that Westminster college will have a stronger baseball team than for several years. Among the players who are candidates for positions on the team are: Sowell, McBride, Clutter, Crawford, Stuart, Moore, Tennant, Stranahan, Smith, Pretley, Elliott, Stevenson, Davis, Witherspoon and McClelland. McBride pitched last year on the Muskingum nine, Clutter, who will also be one of the twirlers, comes from Frankfort academy. Crawford, catcher, caught last year on the Lafayette varsity team. The players are now training and the schedule has been almost completed.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONS.

Back Row—McCutcheon, Ghl, Schmeltz, Dravo.
Front Row—Donnelly, Overend, Williams (Captain), Hall, Youngson, Price.

MANY CHANGES MADE AT EXPOSITION PARK

There Will Be New Bleachers, New Fences and a New Club House for thte Players.

There are so many changes being made over at Exposition park that when the gates are thrown open for the first home game on the 21st of next month the public as well as the players will hardly recognize the old place.

Contracts were awarded yesterday by Vice President Hershman for additional improvements at the park. In each case the lowest bidder was W. J. McMasters, who obtained the contract for building the new club house. The successful bidder has promised to have 25 men at the park Monday morning and to complete all the improvements by April 18. The new club house was started on time yesterday and will be ready for the players when they return from the west. It will furnish the best accommodations ever enjoyed by a Pittsburgh team at home and will be built high enough to escape the floods.

The work given the Incidas is a new solid bleacher which will accommodate between 2,500 and 3,000 persons. This will adjoin the right wing of the grandstand and replace the old open bleacher which now occupies the site. The new bleacher will extend to the right field fence at the foul line and will make a splendid brace for the fence. There will also be a new right field fence, which, on account of its peculiar construction, will be expensive.

The fence will be a double one and will be nearly five feet thick. The old joke about watching the game through a knothole will have to go out of commission next summer, for if the small boy knocks a hole through the outside lining all he will see will be the braces which hold the inside boards in place. The fence is similar to the one used on the Chicago National league park. This fence, the new bleachers and the club house will all be serviceable if the club decides to build a new grandstand next year. The other improvements will consist of general repair work.

Ground Keeper McKay is making good progress on the field and unless handicapped by another flood will have the park in fine shape for opening day. The infield is being made to conform with the new rules.

THE RIFLE EXPERTS.

Fine Scores Made by the Iroquois Shooters.

The scores made by the members of the Iroquois Rifle club during the past week were as follows:

Medal match—			
E. C. Reed	242	244	244
A. J. Huebner	243	243	244
R. Rahm	238	232	235
J. O. Smith	240	241	242
K. W. Zoeller	230	234	234
L. F. Ittel	245	245	247
C. Schmidt	231	231	237
Secret handicap—			
E. C. Reed	241	247	244
A. J. Huebner	244	244	246
R. Rahm	230	232	237
C. Hotmeister	247	247	241
C. Schmidt	229	228	228

There will be a big spring tournament held by the club April 21, 22 and 23. All lovers of small bore rifle shooting are invited to take part.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Fisher, Jr., Baseball club has organized for the season, with ex-Leach players.

The Superiors would like to arrange a game with any 11 or 12-year-old team. Address H. Cusick, No. 21 Berthoud street, city.

The Lawn A. C. would like to arrange with all 12 and 13-year-old teams. Brushton Tigers preferred. Address Harry Bennett, No. 3 Ophelia street.

The Duquesnes will play the Blues and Grays on Saturday, April 4, at Central Park. Any 9 or 10-year-old teams wishing games address Harold Snyder, 2308, 10th Fourth avenue.

Company G will be on the diamond the coming season, stronger than ever, and expect to give a good account of themselves. All good teams desiring dates address Jno. A. Zimmerman, care of Riter-Conley Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh.

The Acorn Reserves have signed Catcher Heinz. They will place the Rosleys next Saturday for practice, on the Acorn grounds. They would like to hear from all 12-year-old teams. Address Charles Davidson, No. 205 Devilliers street, Pittsburgh.

The Mifflins will be seen with new uniforms. They qatill have May 16, July 18, August 1, 15 and all Saturdays in September open. Any 15 or 16-year-old teams having grounds will be accommodated by addressing Andrew Engel, No. 3814 Rowley street, Pittsburgh.

The Highland baseball club would like to hear from 17-year-old uniformed teams, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio—Canonsburg High School, Greensburg High School, Leechburg preferred. Address R. D. Hamilton, manager, No. 407 Selma street, East End, Pittsburgh.

The Echoes of Greenfield will have a good team this season; they will open the season with Sewickley on the 28th of March and are glad to hear from all 15-year-old teams in Western Pennsylvania. Echoes will play the Ready Reds on June 27. John Flanagan, Greenfield avenue city, or John Evans, No. 41 Forester street, city.

The Winter A. C. will hold an important meeting this afternoon at Twenty-seventh and Carson streets, 2 p. m. The players please report. Would like to hear from all first-class amateur teams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Manager Harris would like to hear from the Garfield A. C. in regard to the Decoration Day games. Address A. Harris, No. 2024 Carson street, city.

The baseball club which played last season under the management of John E. King has reorganized for the coming year under the name of Sports. The team will wear handsome uniforms and is prepared to arrange dates with amateur teams (Saturdays preferred) in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Address John J. King, care No. 518 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

BASKETBALL NOTES.

The closing County league game will take place at Odd Fellows hall, South Side, next Saturday night. Manchester and South Side will fight for first honors on this occasion.

The Tom Thumbs would like to hear from the South Side Midgets for a game to be played at Odd Fellows hall preliminary to one of the big South Side games. Address Earl Fennell, No. 1258 Rush street, Allegheny.

An effort is being made to bring the East Liverpool and Manchester teams together at Beaver Falls before the season ends. These teams are about evenly matched in size and weight and both rely upon their team work to win games. The people of Freedom, Conway and vicinity are anxious for this meeting and have asked Manager Roth to do his utmost towards arranging for the event.

SHADYSIDE BEATS HIGH SCHOOL TEAM

Ahl Shot Goal That Wins Interscholastic Championship.

GAME IS PROTESTED

Fighting to the end, with a grim determination for victory, the Pittsburgh High school seven was dislodged from first place yesterday afternoon in the deciding game of the interscholastic hockey league by Shadyside academy, 1 to 0. With yesterday's victory went the championship of the league for the season of 1902-'03. From the time Capts. Williams of Shadyside and Patterson of High school, faced for the puss-off in the first half to a sudden interrupting of hostilities near the end of the last half, it was fight all the way for both sides.

A momentary let down by High school right at the beginning of the second half lost the game. On the face-off, in the closing half, Williams got the puck and skated around the High school defense. He eluded both Crookston and Booth and reaching the net passed to Charlie Ahl, who let drive the puck into the cage like a shooting star.

The 1,000 spectators on the Shadyside of the garden let out one mighty yell and for several minutes the air was rent with the Shadyside yell and cries for Ahl and Williams. The 1,500 High school rooters on the other side of the house yelled encouraging words to their favorites. Shadyside had shot her goal and the game was won. The championship for the second time was taken by the East Enders.

Nothing daunted, Capt. Patterson yelled for his team to get going, which it did, but Shadyside was putting up its best game for the year and with its strong defense, High school was unable to even tie the score. Twice in the second half Robinson lifted the puck from mid-ice to Shadyside's net, but each time Hall got in front of the object before it was todged in the cage.

The battle in the first half was even. The playing teams worked up to such a high pitch that once the game was on team work was forgotten. Neither side had an advantage in the opening half, before the players went on the ice Referee Russell was instructed to allow the contestants more liberties, as was the last meeting of the year for them, and not to weaken either side by having players on the bench. The only man benched was Ahl in the second half, for tripping Robinson. Also returned the bench for just one-half minute.

From beginning to end it was rip-bang. It was a common sight to see two or more men going into the side lines. Shadyside is a heavy team and Ahl and Williams suffered badly in the exchange, although High school manager to hold her own.

The contest was brought to a close two minutes before the regular playing time was up. It was brought about by Arch Williams going to the ice from a blow by Crookston's stick. These two were fighting throughout. Late in the second half Williams poked his stick in Crookston's face and then struck Crookston standing down the field and when he reached Williams he feigned passing him without renewing the trouble. Instead Crookston let drive his club, catching the Shadyside captain right above the left eye. Williams fell to the ice like a log. He was picked up but regained consciousness while being taken to the dressing room. Instantly there was a demonstration among the spectators and players. The two minutes which remained to be played were consumed in the players arguing and when the time was up the signal was given for the end of the game. High school wanted to play on, but Capt. John Patterson protested the game to the president of the league. The line-up:

Shadyside—1		High School—0
Hall	Goal	Laughner
Price	Point	Booth
McCutcheon	Cover point	Crookston
Youngson	Forward	Smith
Williams	Center	Patterson
Ahl	Right wing	Robinson
Overend	Left wing	Spuhler

Goal—Ahl. Referee—Russell.

Rushing Work on Reliance.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 21.—At the close of work today at the Herreshoffs shops only two plates remained out of place at the bow and three small ones at the stern of the Reliance. As yet there is quite a lot of riveting to be done on the top sides. The rudder is in place, and although framed up it is not plated as yet. It is noticed that the lower end of the rudder does not drop down to the bottom of the lead keel of the Reliance by several inches.

Hugh Lasbie,
West Chester's Basketball Star and All-Around Athlete, Who Has Been Re-Elected Captain of the Five.

MONON VALLEY WILL HAVE MANY FINE TEAMS

The Baseball Fever Is Raging at Charleroi, Monessen, Allenport and Other Points.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]
CHARLEROI, PA., March 21.—With the first sign of warm weather the Monongahela valley begins to get baseball crazy. The malady gradually grows worse during the summer months, until along about September, when the Pirates run their long, low, rakish craft up the river to this point and give the natives an exhibition of the game as she is played. Then they suddenly regain their senses and settle down to a winter of discontent until the season opens again. The fine weather of the past few days therefore caused the announcement of numberless teams in every town, village and hamlet, Charleroi, as usual, will have the strongest team to be made up, principally of last year's players. Manager William Eckel has about 15 good men to select from, and promises the strongest nine that ever represented the town.

Manager Eckel today gave out the following list of players already selected: Richard Taylor of Pittsburgh, William Glassburner and Henry Ortlieb of Allegheny, W. E. Smith and Luther C. Boltg of Monessen, Neil Daugherty of Roscoe, John Hutton of Uniontown and James Pegg, Archie Osborne, Peter Nayler and J. W. Mathias of Charleroi. Negotiations are under way with several other good players. Should the weather permit the opening game will be on April 15, with Swissvale. The schedule as arranged is as follows: Swissvale, April 18; Fairbanks, May 2; Poughkeepsle, N. Y., May 4 and 5; Etna, May 9; Westinghouse, May 23; X-Cuban Giants, May 26, 27 and 28; California, Pennsylvania, May 30; Pittsburgh college, afternoon game, May 30; Jamestown, N. Y., June 9 and 10; Beltzhoover, June 20; All-Cubans, July 26, 21 and 22.

The Philadelphia American league team and the Pittsburgh National league team have agreed to play here, but no date has yet been selected. Games are also being arranged with Homestead and Altoona, but the dates are as yet undecided upon. The Charleroi team is a member of the recently formed Major Amateur Baseball league of Western Pennsylvania.

Besides this team, Charleroi will also have the strongest colored team in Pennsylvania. It will be known as the Magic City team, and will be made up of players from Pittsburgh, Canonsburg, Uniontown, Brownsville, Charleroi and Bellevernon. As no grounds can be secured here it will be necessary to play all games away from home. Manager Joseph Dillon is arranging a schedule with such teams as Homestead, Punxsutawney, Bradford and Manor.

The Charleroi Athletic club will this year enter its fourth season with a stronger and better equipped club than ever before. This aggregation claims to have the best team of strictly home talent in Charleroi. John McIlvaine will again manage the club, and Algert M. Mitchell has been elected captain. Allenport has already organized for the season by the election of these officers: William Dinsmore, manager; Harry Williams, captain; Claire Mitchell, secretary, and Van Carson, treasurer. New suits will be purchased and the nine hopes to keep up its good record of last year, when it won 15 out of 21 games. Allenport is one of the strongest home aggregations in the valley.

There is every reason to believe that Monessen will be represented on the diamond this season with a team that will make a creditable showing among the amateur teams in Western Pennsylvania. At a meeting of those interested this week these officers were elected: Allen Anderson, president; William L. Leamon, manager; Lee L. Vaughan, assistant; Daniel McMahan, secretary; J. Howard Kelly, treasurer. The team will be made up of past players from former fast teams in Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. The old grounds will not be available, but a fine new park will be, 10 acres in extent.

Twenty candidates are in the field for this season's nine at Roscoe. At a recent meeting Frank Fechter was elected manager, Frank Hall, captain and Silas Hall, secretary and treasurer. The team made a very creditable record last year, and much enthusiasm is being displayed in the makeup of the bunch to represent the town this season. The opening game will likely be with California on Memorial Day, Fayette City has organized with George Miller as manager. He has already made dates with Uniontown, Homestead, Manor and Scottdale.

WILL HAVE NEW GROUNDS.

The Acorns Are Now Ready to Talk Business.

The Acorns, though somewhat late in announcing their plans and expectations for the coming season, through some matters hanging fire, now make to all strong amateur teams an offer. They will have an enclosed park for the coming season in the heart of the city, the name being withheld at present, and are ready to arrange evening and Saturday games. Manor, Wilmerding, Rochester, East Liverpool, Windsor and Fairbanks can have games either at home or abroad by communicating with Manager Girdwood.

The latter is desirous of arranging a series of three games with each of the above clubs. He has also been together a strong team, and for that reason desires only the best teams as opponents. Shetler, Deaney, Eastley, Gardner, Coleridge, Smith, Cullison, Cooke, Schindler, Jackson, Apples, J. and N. Mackrell are among the players signed for this season and he is very desirous of hearing from another good pitcher. All strong local teams will be accommodated with evening games. Would like to hear from Swissvale for an evening series. The blue and white will open the season about April 15. All teams desirous of communicating with the Acorns, address Howard Girdwood, 1936 Bedford avenue, or 'phone Bell 2499-4 Grant.

Billiard Record Broken.

DULUTH, MINN., March 21.—William F. Hatley, champion billiardist of the northwest, broke the northwestern championship record in 14-inch balk line billiards this afternoon by running up a score of 214 from the break. The score was made in a contest with a prominent amateur player of this city. Hatley held the previous record of 196.

BANKERS BEATEN BY PORTAGE LAKE

Houghton Team Refuses to Play Off Deciding Game.

CHARGED WITH FEAR

The champion Portage Lake seven of Houghton, Mich., won from the Bankers last night at Duquesne garden, 2 to 1, in the second contest of the series here for the championship of the United States. The deciding game for the title will be played Tuesday night at the garden.

Had the Bankers displayed a faint semblance of their team performance that they had Friday night, in last night's contest, the western champions would have been credited with another defeat. The Bankers never at any stage, save toward the latter part of the argument, seemed to put forth their best efforts. Over confidence seemed to be the cause of their slump.

In the early stages of the game the Portage Lake players were pulling together like machinery and found little trouble in breaking up the combinations of the locals. It was through these combinations that the Bankers ran up the large score Friday night, but last night they were not in evidence, except when the game was nearing an end, when the magnificent defense work of the Portage Lake back field men stopped several rushes and shots for goal.

The visitors went into the game minus Capt. Gibson, Westcott and Mienke. The substitutes, however, played a dashing game. Fred Lake, the former Keystone man, was placed at center and throughout he was a prominent factor in the victory for the visitors. Several times in the first half he rushed the puck down the field, getting away from the men who tried to intercept him, but he was not successful in landing a goal. A fine stop by Richardson or a body check by Phymister separated him from the puck.

Toward the end of the opening half he took the rubber from his part of the ice to the center of the rink where he passed to Rowe, who carried it to the net, where he passed to Lake for a shot. Lake skated around Phymister and drove the rubber straight into the cage for the first goal. The Houghton contingent almost went wild with delight.

On the face-off Campbell got the rubber out of the visitors' territory where it had been taken, and set the spectators to yelling by dashing through the field with the rubber. Campbell jumped through the crowd, skated around the men in the back field and let drive for the cage. Jones made a jump for the flying rubber as it was going into the right corner of the net, and stopped it with his chest. The puck bounded out in front of the net where Stevens recovered it out of a bunch and broke down the field. He got to mid-field where he was stopped by the blast of the horn for the end of the first half.

Five minutes after the beginning of the second half Stevens gathered in the rubber near his net and went through the field. After he had passed mid-field he was harrassed by Stuart and Campbell. Phymister was also driven into the play. Suddenly Stevens emerged from the crowd and broke for the net. There was nobody in front to help Richardson stop him. Richardson ran out to ward off the shot. He broke it down, but Rowe, who was to the left of Stevens, drove his club, sending the puck in for the second goal.

Both sides again jumped into the game with renewed vigor. Rowe was body checked and fell to the ice with great force. He was stunned by the fall and while he was being escorted up to the dressing room Hall, a youngster of the Portage seven, gave an exhibition of fancy skating. Rowe's fall necessitated a delay of five minutes and when he appeared the game began as fast as it was when he had to leave it.

Campbell again got the rubber in his opponents' part of the ice and traveled all the way down the field. From the side lines he let drive for the cage, the puck going into the net for the goal for the Bankers' only goal. The game was rapidly nearing an end and the Bankers tried to win out but the western crowd spoiled their efforts and a defeat instead of a victory was the portion given the champions.

Hod Stuart was presented with a huge bouquet of American Beauties before the second half, the present from his Pittsburgh admirers.

The deciding game for Tuesday night was called off late last night because the Portage Lake players refused to stay over in this city any later than today. The players claim their contracts have expired, and as they have made arrangements to get to their homes in Canada, they intend to live up to them. They also contended that as they beat the Bankers at Houghton once, and tied in another game before coming here, and then breaking even, the championship should be awarded them.

The Bankers were anxious to again play the visitors. After the game last night they said that they did not let themselves out in the first half, thinking they had another chance, which would have been Tuesday night. The impression held by local enthusiasts is that the Portage Lake crowd was afraid to take part in another game. Manager McSwigan of the game announced that those who had purchased tickets would have their money refunded. Score and line-up:

Portage Lake—2.		Bankers—1.
Jones	Goal	Richardson
Baker	Point	Phymister
Stevens	Cover Point	Stuart
Lake	Center	Campbell
Haller	Forward	Roberts
Deitrich	Right wing	Lifston
Rowe	Left wing	Howard

Goals—Lake, Rowe, Campbell. Referee—Russell. Umpire—Hamilton.

M'CLELLAND WON IN TEN ROUNDS

Daley Went the Limit, but Pittsburgher Got Decision.

OTHER BOUT A DRAW

Jack McClelland of this city was awarded the decision over Andy Daley of Boston who claims to be the champion of New England, after 10 rounds of fighting, before the Pittsburgh Athletic club at Esplen last night. McClelland made a whirlwind finish and chased the Boston boy all over the ring, but he would not stand up and fight.

In the seventh round Daley caught McClelland on the right eye which started the blood to flow freely and his cheek was also badly cut. McClelland did most of the leading all through the fight and Daley clinched continuously. In the first round they went at each other in a mild way, both landing on the face, but no serious damage was done. The second round opened by Daley landing a stiff punch to Jack's face, when the latter landed one in return, and Daley slipped to his knees to the floor. With a body blow Daley was pushed to the ropes and the round ended in the home boy's favor.

Both fought hard in the next round and both claimed fouls by the other in the clinches. In the next round both men fought fiercely, neither man having any the best of it. The sixth and seventh rounds went to the Boston boy, as he succeeded in starting McClelland's eye and cheek bleeding badly. In the last three rounds McClelland appeared to be getting stronger and in the ninth and tenth rounds he put it all over the New England champion, receiving only a few blows in return. Daley's blows, which brought blood in the seventh round, had only opened up old cuts on McClelland's face.

The 10-round bout between Yock Henninger and Solly Stroup last night resulted in a draw after a battle which was full of hammer-and-tongs fighting from the sound of the gong. Henninger clearly demonstrated that he still maintains much of his old-time prowess. Although the crowd scarcely justified the management to go ahead with the bout, both men battled to win, and at the end of the tenth round the decision of Referee Joe Marcus was well received by the small audience.

In the first four rounds Yock seemed to be wild. In the fifth, sixth and seventh rounds Yock, although seemingly worried, his blows counted for much and he easily held his own with the Blandsburg boy, who by this time had become very much worried about his left eye, which was fast closing. The eighth and ninth rounds kept the audience in a state of excitement, for it looked like anybody's fight. Henninger was continually rushing Solly to the ropes, while Stroup in turn was meeting Yock with right and left jabs. The decision of Joe Marcus was well received.

The first preliminary was between "Young Bowden" and "Young Rome," and after six rounds of slugging was decided a draw. Paddy Murphy of Lawrenceville and Jimmy Frazier of Wilkinsburg put up a nice three-round exhibition.

SHOT IN THE RAIN.

Trap Experts Are Not to Be Denied Their Sport by Bad Weather.

It takes more than a downpour of rain to keep the shooters away from the traps these days. This was proved yesterday afternoon when 25 of the experts braved the rain and took part in the shoot of the Millvale Gun club. The club's trophy shoot was also held and was won for the third time by Orgill. The scores made were:

	10	15	10	10	10	10	15	25
Mickey	8	15	8	15	8	12	15	18
Smith	9	11	7	8	7	13	10	15
Whitehill	6	9	7	10	6	10	10	19
Orgill	7	12	7	10	9	11	—	19
Luskey	6	9	5	10	6	7	—	11
Nickles	6	8	6	9	5	8	10	—
Landerfeld	7	9	8	9	4	7	—	—
Dr. Stine	8	9	8	9	9	—	15	—
Leitzinger	6	11	5	6	8	1	—	18
Martin	9	12	6	11	7	—	15	—
Burnham	6	10	7	—	—	—	—	14
Stewart	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	14
Sose	7	10	9	12	—	—	15	—
Shaw	8	8	10	7	—	—	—	11
F. Grail	4	10	5	7	—	—	—	17
Johnston	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	14
Hasslop	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hinchcliffe	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
King	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Wilson	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Smith	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moore	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

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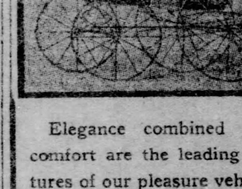

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Lively Finish for Boxing—Rowing to Have a Boom

PLAYERS ARE DOWN TO WORK

The Magnates Go to Rear and the Game Shows at Front.

THE PIRATES' NEEDS

By JAMES M. NELLIS.

Well, they are off at last, and those Pirates of ours as well as almost every other ball team in the National and American league are at their training quarters preparing for a month hence, when the voice of the umpire will be heard in the land and the grand old national game will once more claim the attention of the people.

The busy magnates who have been occupying the center of the stage ever since the close of last season and who have in a large measure made the public tired by their snarling and bickering have retired to the rear, and the boys who play the game and furnish the people with the sport they love so dearly are in the saddle. From now on the baseball talk will turn to base hits, pitching feats and pennant possibilities, instead of deals for clubs and traffic in players. The good old summer time is slowly but surely shoving her nose this way, and the old sport promises to thrive as it never did before.

HIS INTENTIONS WERE GOOD.

It is to be hoped for the good of the club that there will be no friction between the owner and manager of the Pirates over that Jimmy Burke case. There is no doubt but what President Dreyfuss took the reins in his own hands during the winter months and made the deal with Frank DeHaas Robison of the St. Louis club without consulting his manager. The Pirates' owner acted on an impulse of trying to bolster up a weak club, but at that he should have consulted his manager. Clarke, on arriving here, first learned of the Burke transfer, and put his foot down on it hard, but the deal was made and there was nothing for him to do but swallow his disappointment, which was rather a bitter dose.

Of course, Clarke made a kick, and a hard one, too, and for a week or so there were opposing statements from the club owner and manager. Clarke liked Burke because he was an aggressive player and a hard worker all the time. At various stages last season he was called on to play infield positions that were new to him—for instance, second baseman—and he acquitted himself in a very clever style. He was not a heavy batter, but often worked in timely singles, and that pleased his manager, and for these reasons he did not care to see him go. It may be that Kruger, who is to take Burke's pace as utility infielder, may be rounded into a good fielder, but he will have to show a better quality of ball than he put up as a member of last season's Cardinals in order to hold a place on a championship team.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Kruger is a clever sticker, but the Pirates needed something better than that. They need a man who can jump out and field as well as hit; in fact, if the regulars are hitting in old-time form, the utility man's batting would not cut so much of a figure as his fielding. Kruger's work for Donovan last season did not earn him any medals; on the contrary, it brought him his release. It may be that Fred Clarke can round him into a good player, but that remains to be seen.

IMPOSING TOO MANY TASKS.

Clarke will have his hands pretty full during the next three weeks trying to develop a couple of pitchers who will prove strong enough to stand the league pace without saddling on him the responsibility of trying to develop utility infielders as well. One job of that kind at a time is enough for any ordinary man, and if Clarke can accomplish both he will prove himself something of a wonder. The task, however, is too heavy to be imposed on the manager who must work almost alone now, not having such wise old trainers of youngsters as Zimmer and O'Connor to help him out.

Past experiences show that a team that is out for the championship should have just as good utility men as it has regular players, because there is no telling when a regular is going to get out of the game from sickness or injury, and then there should be a first-class man to take his place. The Pirates were particularly strong in this respect last season, and this year, when the race promises to be a battle all the way, finds the team weak in that respect.

Looking at things from a strictly impartial standpoint at this stage of the game, it was a mistake to allow Burke to get away from the team. His playing and batting ability was known, and he could be relied on. Kruger, of course, may surprise people by turning out all right, and it is to be hoped he will, but he must show better form than he did for Donovan. St. Louis writers think he was handicapped by securing the enmity of the Mound City rooters and will do better work for some other team. Pittsburgh rooters are known for their loyalty and will extend to Kruger the glad hand—but he must be prepared to show them the goods.

THE PITCHING PROBLEM.

That pitching problem which Manager Clarke has on hand is one which will keep him guessing good and hard. The seal of approval has already been passed on Falkenberg, the tall fellow from Chicago, by every member of the Pirate crew who batted against him in the two exhibition games at Worcester, Mass. The addition of "Brickyard" Kennedy to the twirling corps of possibilities is going to make the race for the fifth place a hot one. It has already been decided that the champions will carry only five twirlers this season.

Kennedy, whose obituary notice has been published on at least two occasions, is worth a thousand dead men, and if appearances count for anything he is back in his old-time physical form. He says that his pitching arm is as sound and strong as it ever was; if that is true, he should have no trouble pitching himself into a regular berth. Kennedy is honest enough to admit that all his trouble was caused by dissipation, and says that for a year he has been treading the straight and narrow path. Whether his reformation comes too late will be told within the next two weeks.

Secretary Locke will make a big hit with local patrons of the game if he will include among his duties a sort of general superintendency of the stands and see that they are kept clean. This was the cause of daily complaint last season, and it really was a shame to ask people to take a chance on ruining their clothing by taking a seat in the grandstand. It was a daily occurrence last year to see the women spectators go to the park armed with a newspaper, which they would spread out over the seat in order to protect their dresses. The grandstand was kept in a deplorable condition and it was a downright shame to ask people who had paid the highest rate of admission to submit to such things. In other towns the grandstands particularly are kept neat and clean, and there is no good reason why the same order should not prevail here. When the owners get through building bleachers and painting the frame-work of the stands it would not be a bad idea to invest a little money in brooms, scrub brushes and soap for use in the grandstand.

MAY NOT MEET AGAIN.

Army and Navy Officials Cannot Reach Agreement.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 21.—The five delegates from the Army Officers' Athletic association, who went to Philadelphia to confer with a similar number of representatives from the naval academy regarding athletic relations between the two academies, have returned. They report that no agreement was arrived at, and the outlook is unfavorable for any future contests in baseball and football between the academies. The disagreement hinges on eligibility rules.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

THE GROVE CITY TEAM.

Top Row—Dodds, White, Marshall, Mang, Clinger, McClelland. Middle Row—Brown, DeFrance, Campbell, Capt. Locke, Hickman. Bottom Row—Uber, Hopper.

FINAL BOXING BOUTS WILL BE WARM AFFAIRS

Gans and Bennett, Gardner and Maher Are Scheduled to Go Ten Rounds Each.

According to the orders issued by Recorder Murphy but two more fights will be allowed in Allegheny, the Gans-Bennett affair, on Monday, and the Gardner-Maher bout on Tuesday. As these will be the final bouts for some time, they will no doubt be warm ones.

Both contestants in the Gans-Bennett 10-round contest, scheduled for tomorrow night at Masonic hall, Allegheny, under the management of the North Side Athletic club, will arrive in the city this morning, Gans from St. Louis and Bennett from Atlantic City. Manager Kohen has everything in readiness for the contest that promises to be one of the most interesting that has been held in this city since boxing has been revived. Both men are past masters of the art, both being scientific and hard hitters.

Bennett, who was raised in McKeesport, has been in the boxing game for the past 10 years. He began the game in business when but 15, and since he embarked in the game he has met some of the best in the business. Probably one of the best bouts, one that caused more interest in this section, was his his meet with George Plante, the then unbeaten Emerald club boxer. Bennett also surprised the natives on another occasion, when he stood off that hard hitter and clever ring general, Mattie Matthews, for 20 rounds at Wheeling. The two preliminaries will also prove interesting, as the four boxers are all excellent young exponents. The main bout will be put on at 9:30, sharp.

Peter Maher and George Gardner will meet at Kenyon hall, Allegheny, on Tuesday night. They are scheduled to box 10 rounds at catch weights, to a decision, under the management of Billy Corcoran. Gardner is faithfully preparing at Corcoran's for the contest, boxing with Eddie Kennedy, and he will be in fine shape when the gong clangs for the start. Gardner has met all the best light heavyweights in the country. He has won over Kid Carter four times. Joe Walcott also met defeat by the Boston man. Gardner is the only man that ever defeated Jack Root. Maher, the Irish champion, has so often proven a surprise party that it is about time he did something to electrify the sporting world. Johnny Eckhardt, the well-known New Yorker, will officiate as referee.

One of the next bouts to be held in this locality is the Blackburn-Myers 10-round contest, that is scheduled to take place on Monday, March 30. These men should make a very interesting bout, as both are the same weight, 133 ringside, and both are about the same build, so that neither will have any advantage. The men are now in strict training for the go and when the time arrives they should be on edge, and able to go a fast clip.

WILL PLAY IT OFF.

Manchester and Freedom to Decide a Tie Game.

The Manchester and Freedom teams came together last Thursday night at Freedom and after the fastest kind of a game, the score stood a tie at 19 to 19. Manchester led in the first half, by a score of 13 to 8. In the second half Freedom made a great uphill fight and managed to tie the score before time was called. Owing to the excessive heat it was decided not to play the game off that night and arrangements were made for a game at Manchester Turner hall for tomorrow night.

The Freedom team is playing a much faster game now than it was two months ago. Although their line-up is nearly the same as when they began the season, their team work is much better and their knowledge of the game as played under the national rules has advanced considerably. Their line-up at present includes Leach, East and George of the crack Geneva college five and it is mostly due to the coaching of these players that the Freedom boys are putting up so fast a game.

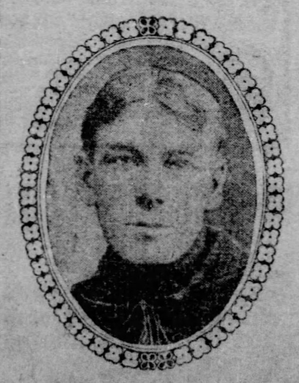
BASKETBALL NOTES.

In a Junior league game the Nationals will play the Perrysvilles at Glendrew hall Tuesday evening. As this is the last league game for the Nationals they will play hard to win.

Last night at Bohemian hall the Champion Sterlings defeated the Perrysville team in a good, fast game 49 to 18. Although the Sterling's had the game from the start, it was interesting, being marked by some clever work by both teams.

The Sycamore club will hold its annual smoker at Glendrew hall next Tuesday evening, March 24. The fun will start at 8 o'clock by a basketball game between the Beavers and Tigers. Next the Nationals of the Junior league will battle for supremacy with the National five of Allegheny. There will also be several boxing bouts.

Next Friday night Sterling will end their league season with a game with the crack South Side team, who claim they will undoubtedly break Sterling's winning streak. On this evening there will be three games, the first a Junior league game between Perrysville and Tigers, the second will be between the Manchester Midgets and South Side Midgets for the championship of their class, and the windup between Sterling and South Side. Between the halves Sterling will be presented with the championship banner, which will be of Sterlings' colors, purple and gold.



Ed. Hanlon.

The Pittsburgh College Boy Who Will Be With Will Totten's Dravosburg Team This Season.

NEW EIGHT IS EXPECTED BY COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB

William McMahon, Yale Freshman Captain, May Row for Pittsburghers on Schuylkill.

The Columbia Boat club is preparing for a busy season, one that will rival those of the halcyon days when aquatics were the closest rivals to baseball for the summer's popular sport. The club some time ago ordered an eight to be built by a Philadelphia firm at a cost of $800. The new boat is expected here before April 15, and upon its arrival the members who will be candidates for places in the boat to row in the regatta at Philadelphia July 2 and 4, will begin practice.

The Columbia Boat club, in entering an eight in the Schuylkill regatta, will have the first eight that ever represented Pittsburgh in such an event. That the crew will finish well in the front in the race there is no doubt in the minds of the Columbia rowers. The eight will compete in the junior race first, and if this event goes to the Pittsburghers then an effort will be made to win the intermediate race.

No coach has as yet been elected for the crew and none will be until the candidates are at practice. It is not proposed by the members to wait for the eight to arrive before practice is begun, but if the weather permits this week, the men will take to the water. While the personnel of the boat will not be known until later in the season, a prominent rower of the club yesterday said that the following would be something like it: Zetwo, bow; John Weeks, 1; Ad. Weeks, 2; Kennedy, 3; James Miller, 4; John Morin, 5; Snyder, 6; Jamison, 7; James and Ad. Weeks are from the Cincinnati Gymnastic club and are said to be good men.

It is probable that before the crew leaves for the regatta next summer William McMahon of Pittsburgh, now captain of the Yale freshman crew, will have a seat in the boat. Two years ago McMahon knew next to nothing about rowing. He began to visit the Columbia Boat club and after watching the rowers at work decided that he, too, would like to be a sculler. His debut in a boat was not a success, for while he got going rightly for some time, but he was persistent and before he left for Yale last fall was one of the best rowers in the club. McMahon is a freshman at Yale in the law department, and the fact that he is captain of his class crew speaks well of him as an oarsman. He will spend his summer vacation in this city and will row, it is thought, in the Schuylkill regatta for the Columbia Boat club.

Baird Goes to Boston.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., March 21.—Athletic Manager Charles Baird returned to Ann Arbor this afternoon and announced that he will accept the offer made him by Henry Killilea, owner of the Boston American League Baseball club, to become business manager and financial secretary of the club. Baird announced that he will leave for the east in about two weeks. "This acceptance is final" he said.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Lutz Boys played the first game yesterday with the young Fairbanks five innings, with the score 19 to 0 in favor of Lutz Boys. For games address George Kledaisch, 1018 Chestnut street, Allegheny.

All members of the Swissvale A. C. are requested to be present at the office of the manager tomorrow (Monday) evening for the purpose of getting measured for the new uniforms, which are to be a light gray.

All members of the Greenfield A. C. have been out this week and are showing up in good shape. They hold a meeting Monday evening and will then be ready for the best teams in the neighborhood, such as Swissvale, Glassport, Monaca, Millvale, E. Liverpool and Wellsville, O.

The Brown Athletic club has taken advantage of the fine weather of the past week and greatly improved their new grounds which they have secured in Hazelwood. Browns have a few unfilled dates, which will be open to high class teams only. A few out-of-town dates are desired. Address C. M. Iams, 91 Hazelwood avenue, city.

The Allentown A. C. will hold a special meeting on Friday evening at Capt. Hanlon's residence, No. 6 Industry street, and as it will be the most important held this year the members must be present at 8 o'clock sharp. Any out-of-town teams with enclosed grounds desiring games address George H. Thomas, 36 Lillian street, city.

Allegheny will be represented by many amateur teams during the season of 1903, but one of the most promising for its size is the Pequot Second. Many friends are taking a great amount of interest in this team. All players report at once. Would like to hear from any 11 to 13-year-old teams. Address Joseph Johnston, 309 4th avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Idlewood baseball team has reorganized for the season and has elected the following officers: Manager, George Allott; assistant manager and captain, William England; secretary and treasurer, Harry Johnston. They are now arranging a schedule and would like to hear from only first-class teams. Address all communications to Harry Johnston, Idlewood, Pa.

The P. D. G. Athletic club will be in the field this season with a very strong team, composed of some of the best amateur talent of Pittsburgh and Allegheny under management of William Miltenberger. Would like to hear from all strong teams with grounds for Saturday games in June, July and August. Address William Miltenberger, care the Pittsburgh Drygoods Company, Penn avenue, city.

The Beaver A. C. held a successful meeting Thursday and elected Thomas Kennelley manager-captain. The players will all be in line and expect to make things interesting for fast amateur teams. Would like to hear from all strong teams. Tarentum, Ingram, Crafton, DeHaven, Superiors of Carnegie and Leetsdale preferred. Address Thomas Kennelley, care Landis Manufacturing Company, Allegheny.

There will be a meeting of the National Baseball club tomorrow evening at the home of Capt. Love, 1200 Sandusky street. All members are earnestly requested to attend. Those who are to be measured for uniforms are especially requested to attend. Manager Emerson has not yet completed a schedule and would like to hear from all 17-year-old teams desiring early dates. May 9, 16 and June 13 are still open. Address George Emerson, care Crucible Steel Co., 1218 Frick building, city.

A new team that is going to be heard from this season is the Mt. Washington Amateurs. It is composed of Kuhn, Matthews and Engel as pitchers, Carter, Kennedy, Buffinger, Spratt, Pastorius, Smythe, Ensel, Bylan, Johnston, Deckinbaugh, Grosskreuz, Dyer and Hanlon. They are after the best there is and are booking dates very fast. They have no grounds fit to play a game on; so they are booking nothing but foreign dates. Samuel W. Dyer, manager of last year's Soffels, is at the head of the new club and all teams wishing a game with the Amateurs will address Samuel W. Dyer, care P. & L. E. R. R., Pittsburgh.

The Northsides closed their basketball season last week and considering that it was their first year at this popular indoor sport, the game they put up was phenomenal. Twenty-one games were played, 14 were victories, five defeats and two tie games. But the North Side boys will not be idle long, as they are now getting ready for their baseball season and expect to keep up their good work on the diamond, where they made a fine record last year. Would like to hear from such teams as Sturgeon, DeHaven, Browns, Fayette City, McDonald, Rochester, Sharon, Belvedere and Oakmonts. Managers of teams can have prompt attention to their letters by addressing L. M. Clark, 338 Hemlock street, Allegheny, Pa.

PROTESTED GAME IS UP TO LEAGUE

Will Hear High School Before Awarding Pennant.

AMATEUR SPORTING

By RICHARD R. GUY.

Instead of ending the season, as was expected yesterday, another game between Pittsburgh High school and Shadyside academy may have to be played before the winner of the championship in the Interscholastic Hockey league is determined. Shadyside got away with yesterday's bruising contest, but the whole thing was spoiled by a mix-up between Crookston of High school and Capt. Williams of Shadyside near the close of the second half.

The game was brought to a close when two minutes remained to be played, Capt. Patterson of High school immediately protested the game when he found out that the battle was over and that there were two minutes to be played. Patterson has a right to protest and it will be heard probably today, but it is up to the league officials to decide whether or not the game shall stand.

It has been the custom in the Interscholastic league to play the 20-minute halves, straight. No time is taken out for mix-ups between players or minor injuries. In yesterday's game, however, there was an exception. George Booth of High school had his right hand cut by coming in contact with a Shadyside player's skate, and had to retire to the dressing room. Time was taken out for this. High school will argue that if time was taken out for Booth, why was not the same thing done when Crookston and Williams had their run-in.

SHADYSIDE WANTS DUAL.

If the plans of Shadyside academy work out, supremacy in athletics between Pittsburgh High school and Shadyside for all branches will be decided yearly. Shadyside's unofficial challenge for a dual field and track meet to High school is well received by the latter. While there is some talk of it, however, there has not as yet been an official challenge from either side for the games. Shadyside wants the games and High school is willing for them, so all that remains for the meeting is for both sides to get together and arrange details. Shadyside feels that as she meets High school in football, baseball, basketball and hockey, she should also include track athletics.

While Shadyside wants to meet High school in a dual, she does not want to take part in the big interscholastic games which will probably be held at Schenley park before the end of the school season. Shadyside contends that she will compete with Kiskiminetas and all other schools at the meet to be held by Washington and Jefferson at Washington, and she also desires that the meeting with High school be an exclusive affair. It is not yet known High school's attitude in the latter. Kiski is anxious to again compete in Pittsburgh, and in fact prefers Pittsburgh to Washington for the meeting place. High school also favors the big meet; but it would not be surprising if Shadyside succeeds in persuading High school to drop the big meet.

Even if all should agree to compete in the Schenley park meet, there is trouble ahead for the managers over the bicycle events. High school and Kiski want these events dropped from the program, while Shadyside thinks they should remain. The difference is that neither Kiski nor High school has any good bike man, while Shadyside has four. The eastern schools are dropping the bicycle races from their programs, and High school claims there is no reason why the schools in this section should carry along a sport that is about dead in public favor.

SCHOOL TOSSERS ACTIVE.

The school tossers are now at work. The pleasant weather of last week brought out the candidates and from now on it will be a fight for the men to get on the first team and to hold their positions. Shadyside took to outdoor work Monday and Kiskiminetas on Wednesday. East Liberty academy went out Friday, and at all these places the prospects are not such that would cause a captain to fold his arms and say that he tears nothing.

Shadyside wants a pitcher; East Liberty needs at least four men to take the places of old ones, and Kiski, while it has the championship team, is not nearly as formidable looking as it was last year. Thus far Kiski has but one pitcher—Will McLane—and on him the brunt of the work will fall. Kiski last year was without question the best school team in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. It had a well-balanced team, good fielders and hitters and a very strong pitching corps for a secondary school. Then the men played up-to-date baseball. The team is an unknown quantity this spring. With Hardin (second), Rankin (shortstop) and Clayson (third) missing, Capt. Meade Porterfield has a hard job before him in whipping the men into championship shape.

All Shadyside needs is a pitcher. There are plenty of infielders at the academy, and every one of them will be given a thorough trying out by Capt. Dravo. Of the candidates for the rubber, Townsend is showing the best form. He is a big youngster with plenty of speed and a good curve ball. Last year he pitched for the scrub team. Dravo thinks he will develop into a first team man.

The Pittsburgh High school aspirants will not take to the diamond until Friday of this week. When the men appear for initial practice it is very likely that Capt. John Patterson will not direct the plays, as it is reported that he will not play ball this season. Patterson himself admits he may quit the diamond. The only logical candidate for the captaincy should Patterson resign is Frank ("Midget") Spuhler. Spuhler is the only first team man of last year who will be out for this season's nine. No better selection for the captaincy could be made, if it is given to him. He certainly was one of the most valuable men on last year's team, and also possesses what is known as a "baseball head." For a youngster he knows the game well and could get as much work out of the candidates as any other man.

Thus far no announcement has been made as to the selection of a coach for the team. Thayer Torreyson, the Homestead captain, was approached and he agreed to coach the team this spring, but the officials have not yet said whether or not he has been engaged. Torreyson is too good a man to be passed by. If there is any good material, he will turn out a team that High school should feel proud of.

HARRY L. BAILEY,

The Youthful Captain of the Baum A. C. Baseball Team.

NEW ORLEANS RACING SEASON ENDS AT LAST

The New Louisiana Stake Was Last Big Event and Was Won by Major Mauser.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The New Louisiana stake at four miles and worth $1,690 to the winner, marked the close of the local racing season today. Only four horses faced the starter, of whom The Way was favorite at 6 to 5. Major Mansir was backed from 5 to 2, while Latson was at threes and Accolade at tens. The four were rated throughout at a two-minute gait. The Way leading for three miles. Gannon made no move with Mansir until well into the last mile and then went to the front without an effort, and won by two lengths. Latson collapsed at the end of two miles and finished walking. Insolance and Ben Chance were the only winning favorites. Weather cloudy, track heavy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Insolence, 102, Munro, 5 to 1, won; Dandie Belle, 106, Scully, 6 to 1, second; Myra Morella, 93, Neely 13 to 1 third. Time, 1:14 2-5. Money Back, Sister Kate, II., Florham, Antigone, Quicksilver, Sue and Kabyle also ran.

Second race, mile, selling—Welcome Light, 101, Phillips, 6 to 1, won; Flora Levy, 84, D. Gilmore, 7 to 1, second; John Coulter, 98, Fuller, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:51 2-5. Noweta, Judge Cantrel Trent, Rice and Fear Last also ran.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Ben Chance, 110, Munro, even, won; Cogswell, 95, Fulton, 8 to 1, second; Dutch Carter, 92, Phillips, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:57. Albert F., Pewey, El Rey and Cathedral also ran.

Fourth race, four miles, New Louisiana stake—Major Mansir, 112, Gannon, 2 to 1, won; The Way, 108, Fuller, 6 to 5, second; Accolade, 96, Phillips 10 to 1 third. Time 8:04 3-5. Latson also ran.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter—Irving Mayer, 100, Munro, 11 to 5, won; Nettie Regent, 100, Fuller, 2 to 1, second; Thurles, 96, Treanor, 13 to 1, third. Time, 2:20. Sir Fitzhugh, Pay the Piddler, Georgia Gardner, Albert Lee and Patarm also ran.

Sixth race, mile—Mauser, 89, Phillips, 7 to 5, won; Sweet Alice, 87, Dart, even, second; Athecla, 89, Neely, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:52. Clara David, Nyx, Teetotum and Goldaga also ran.

Good Game Between Girl Teams.

The first and second girls basketball teams of the Watson church met yesterday afternoon in Grandview hall and the first team came out a victory over the second 6 to 4. Owing to the baskets being very high but few goals were scored. Score and line up:

First Team—6. Second Team—4.

Miss M. Graham.....Forward.....Crider
Shriver.....Forward.....R. Graham
Watson, Elsenbels..Center.....Dlum, Andrews
Kramer.....Guard.....I. Borland
Miss J. Borland.....Guard.....Barris

Field goals—M. Graham 1, Shriver 2, Crider 2. Referee—Miss Barclay. Scorer—Miss Walton.

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WIN AT WASHINGTON

The Washington Race Meeting opens at Bennings Monday, March 23d. It continues for three weeks.

$10 placed on each of our selections daily there last season netted $400. We did not have a losing week and had only two or three losing days. We are there again awaiting the commissions of our three thousand patrons, and you are invited to join us.

The use of our Turf Information makes you a rival of the United States Mint.

OUR THREE SYSTEMS

The Maxim & Gay Co. have three distinct systems of operating. They are the One-Horse per day play, the Three-Horse per day play and the Six-Horse per day play. They are easily understood. When our force of experts meets at night to go over their selections for the morrow some one horse stands out pre-eminently in their judgment as a winner. We therefore take this horse as the best single bet of the day, and the name of this horse constitutes the One-Horse per day play. Enlarging on the idea, three horses are selected and given out for the Three-Horse per day play. The Six-Horse play consists of the horses chosen to win each of the six races daily.

Here follows the result of a $10 play of each of these systems at Bennings last spring.

OUR RECORD AT WASHINGTON LAST SPRING.

Here follows our record last Spring at Washington, showing the horses we selected in each of our series for our subscribers. A reckoning is made showing the result of a ten-dollar wager on each selection. Look it over:

SIX HORSE PER DAY PLAY.

Horse.	Odds.	Result.	Won.	Lost.
Merriment	3 to 2	Lost	..	10
Flambryant	8 to 1	Lost	..	10
Arius	7 to 10	2nd.	10	..
Himself	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Illuminate	8 to 5	Won	16	..
Woodtrice	4 to 1	Won	40	..
Justice	11 to 10	Won	11	..
Obliged	7 to 2	Won	25	..
Red Knight	6 to 1	Lost	..	10
All Saints	5 to 2	Won	25	..
Notlimah	3 to 1	Lost	..	10
Caithness	4 to 5	Won	8	..
Lou Rey	3 to 5	Won	6	..
Gold Fox	6 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Julia Lyston	8 to 5	Left	..	10
Trump	8 to 5	Lost	..	10
Elgin	7 to 5	Lost	..	10
K. Barley	7 to 2	2nd.	..	10
Water Alone	3 to 1	Won	30	..
Elizab'th Moan	8 to 5	Won	16	..
Mda	8 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Early Eve	3 to 2	Won	25	..
Justice	3 to 1	Won	30	..
Swamplands	7 to 1	Lost	..	10
All Saints	7 to 5	Won	14	..
King Barley	3 to 1	3d.	..	10
Morea	4 to 5	2nd.	..	10
J. A. Warner	4 to 1	Won	40	..
The Hoyden	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Illuminate	7 to 2	Won	35	..
Charley Moore	6 to 5	2nd.	..	10
Happy	50 to 1	3d.	..	10
Bazetta	8 to 1	Won	40	..
Arius	Even	Won	10	..
Twilight	7 to 1	Lost	..	10
Meistersinger	7 to 2	3d.	..	10
Blue & Grange	8 to 5	Won	14	..
Fonsoluca	8 to 1	3d.	..	10
Fonsoluca	6 to 5	2nd.	..	10
First Chord	1 to 2	Won	5	..
Tamarin	2 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Calgary	6 to 5	Won	12	..
Meistersinger	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Lamp O'Lee	3 to 5	2nd.	..	10
Advocate	8 to 1	Lost	..	10
Toscan	11 to 10	2nd.	..	10
Woodtrice	4 to 1	Won	40	..
Roue	3 to 1	Won	30	..
Ninonia	4 to 1	3d.	..	10
Belle Milford	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Maru	10 to 1	3d.	..	10
Prodigal Son	8 to 5	Lost	..	10
Alack	5 to 1	Won	50	..
All Saints	18 to 10	Won	13	..
Mango	8 to 1	Won	80	..
Jack McGinn	15 to 1	3d.	..	10
Early Eve	7 to 10	2nd.	..	10
Red Knight	7 to 5	2nd.	..	10
Headland	Even	Won	10	..
Decameron	Even	3d.	..	10
Woodtrice	5 to 2	Lost	..	10
Calgary	6 to 1	Lost	..	10
Maru	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Toscan	4 to 5	Won	8	..
Optima	3 to 1	Lost	..	10
Obnet	2 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Fablus	3 to 1	3d.	..	10
Chas. Moore	7 to 10	Won	7	..
Benduro	8 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Farrell	3 to 5	Won	6	..
Shandonfield	2 to 1	3d.	..	10
Agnes D	5 to 2	Won	25	..
P. Fabius	5 to 2	Lost	..	10
Rossair	20 to 1	Lost	..	10
Tugal Boy	4 to 1	3d.	..	10
Beau Ideal	4 to 1	3d	..	10
Blue Delft	2 to 1	Won	20	..
Cheval D'Or	9 to 10	Won	9	..
Playlike	6 to 1	Lost	..	10
Shandonfield	6 to 5	Won	12	..
Dolce Niente	12 to 1	Lost	..	10
Blue Peter	1 to 4	Won	2	..
Happy	12 to 1	Lost	..	10
All Souls	4 to 1	Lost	..	10
Merry Hours	6 to 5	Won	12	..
Lamp O'Lee	4 to 5	Lost	..	10
J. A. Warner	4 to 1	Lost	..	10
Blue & Orange	4 to 5	Won	8	..
Arius	2 to 1	2nd.	..	10
Himself	4 to 5	Won	8	..
Nuptial	2 to 1	2nd	..	10
Carroll D	3 to 5	3d.	..	10
Totals			$950	$550
Recapitulation.				
Total Winnings			$950	
Total Losses				$550
Net Profits			400	
			$950	$950

Net winnings on six horse per day play for 17 days of meeting, $400.

THREE HORSE PER DAY PLAY.

FIRST DAY—MARCH 25

Horse.	Odds.	Result.	Won.	Lost.
Merriment	3 to 2	Lost	..	10
Illuminate	8 to 5	Won	16	..
Woodtrice	4 to 1	Won	40	..

SECOND DAY—MARCH 26.

All Saints	5 to 2	Won	25	..
Notlimah	3 to 1	Lost	..	10
Caithness	4 to 5	Won	8	..

THIRD DAY—MARCH 27.

Julia Lyston	8 to 5	Left	..	10
Elgin	7 to 5	Lost	..	10
K. Barley	7 to 2	2nd.	..	10

FOURTH DAY—MARCH 28.

Justice	3 to 1	Won	30	..
Swamplands	7 to 1	Lost	..	10
All Saints	7 to 5	Won	14	..

FIFTH DAY—MARCH 29.

King Barley	3 to 1	3d.	..	10
Morea	4 to 5	2nd.	..	10
The Hoyden	7 to 5	Won	14	..

SIXTH DAY—MARCH 31.

Happy	50 to 1	3d.	..	10
Meistersinger	7 to 2	3d.	..	10
Fonsoluca	8 to 1	3d.	..	10

SEVENTH DAY—April 1.

Himself		With	..	..
Essence		With	..	..
Justice	11 to 10	Won	11	..

EIGHTH DAY—April 2.

Fonsoluca	6 to 5	2nd.	..	10
Calgary	6 to 5	Won	12	..
Lamp O'Lee	3 to 5	2nd.	..	10

NINTH DAY—April 3.

Toscan	11 to 10	2nd.	..	10
Ninonia	4 to 1	3d.	..	10
Belle Milford	7 to 5	Won	14	..

TENTH DAY—April 4.

Maru	10 to 1	3d.	..	10
Red Knight		With	..	..
Mango	8 to 1	Won	80	..

ELEVENTH DAY—April 5.

Agnes D		With	..	..
Decameron	Even	3d.	..	10
Calgary	6 to 1	Lost	..	10

TWELFTH DAY—April 7.

Maru	7 to 5	Won	14	..
Toscan	4 to 5	Won	8	..
Optima	3 to 1	Lost	..	10

THIRTEENTH DAY—April 3.

Chas. Moore	7 to 10	Won	7	..
Farrell	3 to 5	Won	6	..
Agnes D	5 to 2	Won	25	..

Fourteenth Day—April 9.

Mystic Belle	4 to 1	Won	40	..
Roue	6 to 5	2nd.	..	10
Calgary	3 to 2	2nd.	..	10

BETTER SENTIMENT IN WALL STREET

Fair Increase in Surplus Reserve—Pittsburgh Bank Exchanges Increased $14,500,000—Local Stock Market Less Active.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The week closed with a better sentiment in Wall street. No better proof of this is needed than the disposition displayed yesterday to take a favorable view of the weekly bank statement. The latter showed a decrease of nearly $13,000,000 in loans and a decrease of $15,475,000 in deposits, and the smaller reserve requirements enabled the banks to report an increase in surplus reserve of $2,156,400. The street concentrated its attention upon the latter item and gave little heed to the decrease of $1,155,300 in specie and a decrease of $558,200 in legal tenders. The banks today hold $1,713,500 less actual cash than a week ago, and if reserve requirements are only held intact through a large contraction in loans, it is a little difficult to see how this is an argument for a bull market, because the latter is invariably followed by an expansion of loans. However, the street is not always logical, and sentiment has more to do with influencing market values for the time being than actual conditions. It is difficult to remain wholly free from the impression that manipulation has as much to do with the money market—if not with the compilation of the bank statement—as with the stock market. Today, for instance, the aggregate loans and discounts of the associated banks are actually smaller than they were at the corresponding date last year and the year before, while the surplus reserve today is only $3,180,400, against $3,471,250 a year ago and $10,272,425 in 1901. During the past week call loan rates did not get above 7 per cent, and averaged between 5 and 6 per cent. Last October and November, when the surplus reserves of the banks were ranging between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000, call loan rates were ranging between 8 and 12 per cent, and time loans were practically unobtainable. The reverse of this would seem to have been the logical course of the market, and the average Wall street trader construes the facts as meaning that last fall the big financiers sold their surplus holdings of securities and put up the money market rates. Now since they have bought back their securities they give an appearance of ease in the money market, with the object of inducing the public to buy. The money lender would probably explain the situation by saying that the demands for money toward the end of the year are always large, and that the banks were only preparing to meet this demand, while at this season there is a tendency for money to accumulate in bank and lenders are anticipating an increase in the supply of loanable funds. The stock market yesterday did not amount to much, the sales aggregating less than 250,000 shares. Pending the publication of the bank statement, the tone of the market remained dull but firm, with the principal activity in Metropolitan Street Railway, which advanced to 140, and Pennsylvania railroad, which sold a fraction above 145. Mexican Central was also active and higher on a rumor that the road would be included in the Prisco-Rock Island combination. When the bank figures appeared there was a moderate selling movement, and most of the early gains were largely reduced, but the close was steady.

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Financial operations in Pittsburgh were on an unprecedented scale during the past week. The exchanges passing through the local clearing house were the largest ever recorded, falling only a shade under $55,000,000. The nearest approach to this was $53,222,643, the total for the week ending April 13, 1901. At the latter date the iron market was exceedingly active and there were large transactions in the eastern stock market for account of local traders, the floating of the United States Steel Corporation being a factor in the business. During the past week the activity in the local stock market contributed something to the total exchanges. Payments on account of bank stock subscriptions and the closing of several deals for the merger of local financial institutions also contributed a share. Aside from these special transactions, however, general business was active, particularly in the iron and steel trade. The prevailing prosperity in Pittsburgh, in fact, is a subject of international comment. It has been brought even more prominently before the business world of late by the announcements of three of the largest corporations of plans for the expenditure of vast sums of money this year and next for the further expansion of our great industries. The Pennsylvania railroad, the United States Steel Corporation and Jones & Laughlins will spend between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 on plants in this community that are already ahead of anything in the world, and the expenditure of this money will increase the activity that will come with the natural growth of the city. While it is undoubtedly a fact that speculative considerations had much to do with the organization of some of the banks and trust companies which have recently opened their doors, it is also true that some justification for the remarkable expansion along banking lines during the past two years is to be found in the present conditions and future prospects of the territory of which this city is the industrial and financial center. For the year to date the local exchanges exceed $525,000,000, and if the average is maintained, the total for the first quarter of 1903 will approximate $585,000,000. Fifteen years ago the exchanges for the entire year fell considerably below this sum.

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There was an entire subsidence of excitement and a large falling off in the dealings on the local stock exchange yesterday, the sales for the short session slightly exceeding 7,000 shares. The principal activity was in Philadelphia Company, Window Glass, Crucible Steel and Manufacturers Light & Heat. Prices were irregular. Manufacturers Light & Heat opened at 121, which proved to be the high point of the day, and sold off to 119, closing on 118¾ bid, 119¼ asked. Philadelphia Company was steady to firm at 47⅜@47¾, the final sale being at the highest price. Crucible Steel was heavy in tone, but the price fluctuated within narrow limits, opening at 20⅜ and closing at 20¼. The street is awaiting some details as to the method and terms of the deal whereby the United States Steel Corporation acquires control of the Clairton Steel Company. Window Glass was not seriously affected by the report that the independent manufacturers also had a glass-blowing machine, the operation of which would permit them still to contend with the combination. The stock opened at 52, declined to 51¼ and closed at 51¾. Pittsburgh Brewing was firm and a fraction higher. Westinghouse Electric was entirely neglected, and there was very little doing in the other industrials.

The principal feature of the trust group was the trading in Real Estate, which advanced to 343 and later broke to 334, closing at 331 bid, 333¼ asked. Iron City Trust advanced from 165 to 167, while North American Savings declined from 175 to 170. American Trust sold at 475, a loss of 5 points, and Fidelity was also 5 lower at 495. A small lot of Federal National bank sold at 170, an advance of 5 per cent. Exchange National bank declined to 100, and German-American Savings & Trust to 180.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange aggregated 7,042 shares stock and $10,000 bonds. Sales:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

10	G. A. S. & T.	105	
15	Iron City Tr.	165	
25-30-10-10	do	166	
10	R. E. Trust	334	
30-10	do	334	
50-35	do	335	
10	do	332½	
10-5-20	do	340	
5	do	343	
100	Phila. com.	47⅜	
50-100-50	do	47⅝	
50-50-20	do	47⅝	
10	N. A. Sav'gs.	175	
10	do	175	
15	N. A. Sav'gs.	170	
11	do	170	
50	Crucible com.	20⅜	
50-50	do	20⅜	
100-50-50	do	20⅜	
50	Rl. Coal com.	11⅝	
20	do	11⅝	
20	Crucible pfd.	89	
10	do	83⅝	
50	U. S. Stl pfd.	87¼	

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

1	P. S. Ex. mem.	13600	
50	Fire P. com.	28½	
15	do	28¾	
35	Bk of Com.	525	
5	Federal N. B.	170	
15	P. Coal pfd.	90½	
5-12	do	90½	
55-25	do	90¼	
75	Phila. com.	47⅜	
20-50-50-50-20	do	47⅜	
200	do	47¾	
400-100-50-20	do	47⅝	
10-100	do	47⅜	
10-100-100	do	47⅜	
150	do	47⅜	
50	do	47⅜	
100	do	47⅜	
57	Ft. Pitt Gas.	87	
60	do	87	
10	M. L. & H.	121	
10	do	120½	
50	do	120¾	
5	do	121	
125	do	120½	
4	do	120¼	
15	do	120½	
30-20	do	120	
10	do	119½	
100	do	119	
10	R. E. Trust	343	
10-5-15	do	340	
10	do	334	
20	Brewing com.	31⅜	
70	do	31⅜	
500	do	32	
50	W. Glass com	51½	

Bonds, Etc.

$4000 R. Coal 6s..116 15000 R. Coal 6s..116

Summary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge
590	Brewing com.	32	31⅜	32	+⅛
10	Con. Ice com.	12	12	12	+⅛
1590	Crucible Steel	20⅜	20¼	20¼	0
130	Do preferred	84	83½	84	+⅜
125	Fireproof com.	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
117	Fort Pitt Gas.	87	87	87	−½
479	Mfrs L. & H.	121	119	119	−2
2075	Phila. Co.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	−⅛
112	Pgh. Coal pfd.	90½	90¼	90¼	−⅜
300	River Coal	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
110	Pittsburgh	39¾	39¾	39¾	−¼
20	U. S. Steel	37½	37½	37½	0
50	Do preferred	87¼	87¼	87¼	0
4	W. Elect. 2nds	104	104	104	−⅜
856	Win Glass com	52	51	51⅝	−⅛
200	Am. Tract	475	475	475	−5
15	Diamond N. B.	469	469	469	0
20	Equitable Tr.	175	175	175	0
41	Exchange N. B.	102	100	100	−6
5	Federal N. B.	170	170	170	−5
10	Fidelity T. & T	495	495	495	0
70	G. A. S. & T.	185	180	180	−8
110	Iron City Tr.	167	165	167	+2
90	Manufs Co.	74	73½	74	0
56	Nor. Am. Sav.	175	170	170	0
35	P. N. B. Com	525	525	525	0
1	P. S. E. mem.	13000	13000	13000	+400
10	Peoples Tr.	310	310	310	0
235	Real Est Trust	343	334	334	−1
6	Safe. D. & Tr.	160	160	160	−1½
40	Third N. B.	180	180	180	0
7042					
	BONDS				
$10,000	R. Coal 6s.	116	116	116	0

*Less than 10 shares. †New high mark.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Pgh. S. Ex	12800	15000	Insurance.		
Pgh. Bks.			Monong'la	....	60
Allegheny	152	156	Western	....	59
Bk. of Pgh.	135	137	Nat. Gas.		
Columbia	440		M. & H.	118¼	119½
Diamond.	455	465	Electric.		
Duquesne	277		W. 2nd pfd.	104½	105
Federal N.	167	170	Bridge.		
N. & W. P.	220		Suspension	45	58
Third Nat.	181	185	Miscell'us.		
Union Nat.		1050	Crucible S'l	20	20⅜
U. S. Nat.	150		Do pfd.	83¼	84
Trust Cos.			Mon. Water		44
Equitable.	174	175	N. Fireproof	28⅝	28¾
Guarantee	190		Do pfd.	37⅝	38

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penny'la	309	315	Phila. Co.	....	48
Real Est	331	333½	Do pfd.	....	48
S. Dep & T	....	162½	U. S. & S.	....	92
Union	....	250	U. Glass	32½	....
Co'wealth	262½	266	Do pfd.	138	140
All'y Bks			W. Airbrake	....	173
All'y Trust	167	170	R-Walker.	....	16
D.S.T. & T.	285	290			
Second Nat.	....	400			

UNLISTED SECURITIES

STOCKS.			P. P. Glass	113½	141
A. W. G.	51½	....	U. S. Steel.	....	37½
Do pfd.	....	86½	BONDS.		
Con. Ice	12	....	B. K. & A.		
M. R. C. & C. Co.	11⅜	....	Tr. 6s.	....	115½
Do pfd.	39⅝	35⅝	Con. Gas Co		
Pgh. Brew.	31½	32	5s	....	110
Do pfd.	47	47⅝	M. R. C. & C. 6s	....	116
Pgh. Coal.	28⅜	29¼	Pgh. Brew.	112¾	....
Do pfd.	90¼	90½	6s		

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The feature of the week was the dealings in bank and trust company shares. No less than 33 separate stocks contributed to a total of 12,211 shares that changed hands during the week. Of these, 13 sold at prices ranging from $3 to $400 a share higher than the best previous record. In one instance alone the appreciation in market value, based upon the total par value, amounted to $6,000,000. In another case the advance in market value was nearly 40 per cent in two days, or 112 per cent on the par value. It was no wonder that conservative bankers viewed the situation with some alarm, and it is probable that the marking up of money rates early in the week was due as much to a desire to check speculation in this class of shares as it was to a scarcity in the supply of loanable funds. Brokers also exacted larger margins on speculative accounts, and some refused to take margin orders. The effect was quite noticeable yesterday in the falling off in the dealings and the steadier tone to prices. When speculation becomes too rampant in railroad or industrial stocks the movement is usually accompanied by more or less short selling. It is comparatively easy to borrow this class of stocks, and the short interest becomes an element of strength when the reaction takes place, covering to take profits furnishing a fictitious support which prevents the bottom from falling out of the market. With bank and trust stocks it is different. Besides being difficult to borrow, because there is practically no floating supply, brokers feel more prominent against selling this class of security short. However, the writer knows of several instances during the past week where directors of banks and trust companies whose shares had been absurdly "boomed," sold a portion of their holdings, for the double purpose of checking the speculation and of benefiting by a reaction to repurchase the same on the decline which they felt sure would come when the fever had run its course.

North American Savings with 2,637 shares, and Real Estate Trust with 2,343 shares, were the most active members of their group during the week. Taking the two stocks together, the dealings in the two stocks represented a money value of over $1,000,000. Real Estate Trust closed just where it stood a week ago, while North American Savings closed $26 a share higher than last Saturday.

The greatest interest is felt in the terms whereby the United States Steel Corporation acquires control of the Clairton Steel Company, which is owned by Crucible Steel. The Gazette exclusively announced on the afternoon of last Wednesday. Some of the officials of the Crucible Steel Company have professed ignorance of it, which may be true so far as they are concerned, inasmuch as it is understood that the negotiations were left in the hands of C. M. Snyder. It was learned yesterday from a United States Steel source that all the details had not yet been agreed to, which may account for the delay in formally announcing the terms. It has been the general impression that the Crucible, being the sole owner of the Clairton and the St. Clair Furnace Company, which was absorbed by the Clairton, had been paying the interest on the bonds of the two underlying companies and charging the same to expense during the period of construction of the furnaces. The latter, being the most recently built, were regarded as the most economical, one expert expressing th opinion that the cost of production would be reduced $1 a ton below the cost of production of the most economical furnace of the United States Steel, and the impression has prevailed that Crucible would not only reimburse itself for the expense incurred during construction, but own a very profitable asset, which would contribute toward dividends on Crucible common. The selling of the latter during the week, however, has been of a purely technical character, and by some has been thought to represent liquidation by an interest that would likely have advance information as to the terms of the deal. The market has taken about 7,000 shares of the common stock since the announcement of the deal, and prices have fluctuated within the narrow limits of 20 to 20⅜. Yesterday the preferred stock sold at the close at 84, which with the dividend that is just off would be equivalent to 85⅜.

Manufacturers Light and Heat was the leader in point of activity, the sales for the week reaching 12,935 shares. The stock scored a new high point at 121, dropped to 115, recovered to 123, and closed yesterday at 119, a net decline of 4¼ points for the week. The movement in this stock stimulated activity in all the natural gas shares, and Philadelphia Company displayed more life than at any previous time this year, sales for the week reaching 11,127 shares. Eastern holders are more bullish on the stock than Pittsburgh, but the enormous depreciation in market value in two Philadelphia specialties recently has no doubt reduced the buying power of that market.

Third National Bank sold at 180 and closed at 181 bid.

A seat in the Pittsburg stock exchange yesterday sold at $18,000, Masten & Co. to R. C. Hall. This is the highest ever quoted, and $6,000 over the last sale of a seat in the Philadelphia stock exchange.

Window Glass fluctuated during the week between 49¾ and 54, closing at 51¾, a net gain of 1¾ over the close of the previous week. The sales reached 9,000 shares. The stock is likely to remain a center of speculation for some time to come. The impression prevails that there is a large short interest in the stock, and there was evidence during the week that directors of banks and trust companies whose shares had been absurdly "boomed," sold a portion of their holdings, for the double purpose of checking the speculation and of benefiting by a reaction to repurchase the same on the decline which they felt sure would come when the fever had run its course.

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week increased $14,500,000.

More than 75,000 shares handled on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week, the largest total this year.

A seat on the Pittsburgh stock exchange sold at $13,000, a record price.

Transactions were made in 33 bank and trust company shares during the week.

The largest net advance was $340 a share, on Union Trust.

The largest net decline was $52 a share, on Columbia National Bank.

The most active stock was Manufacturers Gas, with sales of 12,935 shares.

IN WALL STREET.

Total sales for the day, 248,700 shares.

Activity in Metropolitan was continuation of battle against shorts.

Animation came to market after appearance of bank statement.

London buying had only slight strengthening effect on Canadian Pacific.

Tennessee Coal and Colorado Fuel registered gains.

Southern Pacific was practically neglected, despite decrease in net earnings.

Industrial group was dull.

Robinson Bros. sold about 1,000 shares Philadelphia Company yesterday, Barbour, Walker & Wainwright and Hfli & Co. being the largest buyers.

Ohio Fuel Supply closed at 40 bid.

Closing quotations on unlisted stocks: Iron City Trust, 166@168; North American Savings, 170@173; Cosmopolitan National Bank, 196 asked; Diamond Savings, 220 bid; Merchants Savings and Trust, 73@74; German American Savings and Trust, 180@185.

Pittsburghers interested in Arizona mining stocks continue to enjoy the spectacle of profits piling up. In the Boston market yesterday Calumet and Arizona closed at 190 bid, 200 asked; Calumet and Pittsburgh, 143 bid, 150 asked; Lake Superior and Pittsburgh Development, 100, bid, 110 asked; Pittsburgh and Duluth, 30 bid. These are the highest prices ever quoted.

The new owners of the Fort Pitt National bank took possession yesterday and reorganized the board of directors. Mr. D. Leet Wilson retired as president and director, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, who for years has been cashier, was promoted to the presidency. The new board of directors is composed as follows: A. W. Herron, R. S. Robb, Francis J. Torrance, H. C. Bair, H. W. Mitchell, W. P. Fraser, Xavier Wittmer, G. A. Macbeth and D. H. Mostetter. The two last named were members of the old board. Mr. Charles S. Lindsay, for years cashier of the Iron City National bank, was elected cashier of the Fort Pitt National, and will take charge of his new duties on Monday. Mr. D. Leet Wilson, the retiring president, stated that notices would be sent to all stockholders notifying them that they had the privilege of selling their stock at the same price, $350 a share, as was paid for the controlling interest by the North American Savings Company. The latter and the Fort Pitt National will be maintained as separate institutions, but will now co-operate with each other.

The terms for the acquisition of the Fort Pitt Gas Company by the Manufacturers Light and Heat are as follows: For each 5 2-3 shares Fort Pitt, one share of the present authorized issue of Manufacturers stock; $78 for each share of Fort Pitt stock in the hands of the Manufacturers, and a cash sum equal to 6 per cent per annum from March 1, 1903, to the date of issue of the said bonds.

The pamphlet report of the Pressed Steel Car Company is receiving very complimentary notice because of its comprehensive character and the detail with which items of interest to stockholders are given.

The current market letter of Humphries Miller is very bullish on Window Glass, and quotes the opinion of a manufacturer "that within possibly two years the American Window Glass Company will be exporting its products to foreign markets. Any one who is incline to view this as an exaggerated prediction need only recall the revolution that has recently taken place in the iron and steel markets of the world. Two experts in the window glass business, whose mechanical ability and general intelligence upon former occasions is fully up to their respective undertakings a year ago, and who have always kept in close touch with the trade, accompanied the inspection party to Indiana last week. Their testimony as experts is that the machine-made glass is of higher and more uniform quality, and is more easily handled in the processes of cutting and flattening than the hand-made glass. They admit that the machine can be operated by an unskilled boy with no previous experience and accomplish the highest results. This testimony is wholly disinterested; in fact, they will probably be pelted and hooted to catch at a straw that would promise a little longer lease of life for skilled union labor. But their unreserved expression of opinion is, in effect, that the machine has rolled the keel of one of the strongest and most highly paid crafts in the world."

A. E. Masten & Co. The public is still without details regarding the deal whereby the United States Steel Corporation is reported to have obtained control of the Clairton Steel Company. The latter is the furnace plant of the Crucible Steel Company. It is not only the most modern and economical in the United States, but by reason of its location has site properties second to none in the world. We feel confident, therefore, that any deal which may have been made with the United States Steel Corporation will be to the advantage of Crucible Steel, because the management of the latter know what they have and the importance of its control over the United States Steel Corporation. On merit, we think the Crucible Steel stock should sell higher. The reaction in Manufacturers Light and Heat was entirely natural after the stock had advanced 20 points from $50 a share during the past two and a half months, until the premium over the par had reached 170 per cent. That is a pretty high price, even for the best natural gas properties. Philadelphia Company was higher in sympathy, but received no genuine support. The local money market has ruled a little firmer, but unless it becomes a serious factor we do not think it will interfere with a continuance of the improvement that has appeared in the stock market.

Henry Clews: The immediate future of the New York stock market is exceedingly uncertain. Natural conditions should favor some improvement as soon as the stringency incidental to April 1 is passed, but the serious contingencies referred to above, especially the danger of awkward complications arising from the Southern-Union Pacific quarrel, emphasize the necessity for caution in speculative operations. Although in some respects the market is in much better shape than for several months, we should advise taking profits on all sharp rallies, at least until the differences between Messrs. Keene and Harriman are adjusted. The interests represented by these gentlemen may, however, settle the dispute when least expected; hence the high degree of uncertainty.

"Bank Officials" will be the subject of an address by H. S. McKinley at the regular meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks next Tuesday evening.

Edward T. C. Slease & Co., in their Weekly Review of the New York Stock Market, say: Stocks have had a nice rise all along the line, and we can only continue to advise the purchase of the entire list for the present. Stocks are in the hands of the best people in the country and they got them at the bargain prices. St. Paul, which we said would be the leader, has advanced from 167¾ to 171¾ today, and it has only started up. There is elegant buying of P. R. R. by those who know what they are doing. Amalgamated Copper is said to be bound for 80, and we really believe it will pass that point. Depew's remarks in Metropolitan the latter part of the week, and it shows what can be done. The only cloud on the horizon is the labor attitude as we approach May 1. Buy stocks on any decline.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that J. R. Fauil and others identified with the Pittsburgh syndicate were the real purchasers of the Iron City National bank and will likely assume control the coming week.

At the recent special meeting of the stockholders of the National Lead Co. amendments to the charter of the company were adopted which will make the charter conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the company the widest scope. The amendments provide that the charter shall be made perpetual; that the directors may change the location of the principal office of the company; that the date of the annual meeting shall be changed from February to April, and to permit the redemption of the company's preferred stock at not less than par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The local money market ruled firmer during the past week, and as a rule rates were marked up 25@50 per cent to 5½ per cent. The increased activity in the stock market was partly responsible for the firmer feeling, and played some part in swelling bank exchanges, the total for the week approximating $55,000,000. Comparisons follow:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$10,783,851.38	$1,321,022.12
For the week	54,967,358.85	7,345,256.05
Previous week	45,647,265.29	6,155,261.05

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years, the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
March 21, 1903	$ 54,967,655.85
March 22, 1902	40,486,495.19
March 23, 1901	41,771,387.56
March 24, 1900	31,823,250.01
March 25, 1899	31,526,483.64
March 26, 1898	19,751,557.74

Total to date—

1903	$525,360,606.76
1902	469,629,404.38
1901	452,999,043.83
1900	340,174,305.92
1899	363,818,500.51
1898	234,753,883.38

NEW YORK, March 21.—Exchanges, $224,569,557; balances, $10,662,190.

BOSTON, March 21.—Exchanges, $19,346,782; balances, $971,801; money, 5@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Clearings, $17,335,893; balances, $2,433,948. Money, 5 per cent.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Clearings, $22,184,676; balances, $1,124,413; posted exchange, $4.85@4.86. New York exchange, par.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Clearings, $2,760,000; money, 4½@6 per cent; New York exchange, 10c premium.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Clearings, $5,384,984; balances, $869,466; money steady, 5@6 per cent; New York exchange, 20c premium.

Money Rates Slightly Lower.

NEW YORK, March 21.—(Special.)—Time money during the week was offered by brokers with considerable freedom and met with a fair demand. Towards the closing days rates fell substantially for the longer periods. Rates: 5@6 for 30 to 90 days; 5¼@5½ for four, five and six months. Prime mercantile paper, 5⅝; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.12½@487.375 for demand and at 483.875@484 for sixty-day bills. Posted rates, 484@488. Commercial bills, 483¼@484¼. Bar silver, 48½. Mexican dollars, 38¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds steady.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $226,966,827; gold, $121,275,710; silver, $16,421,291; United States notes, $2,383,921; treasury notes of 1890, $561,097; national bank notes, $11,823,958; total receipts this day, $1,163,416; total receipts this month, $31,830,042; total receipts this year, $409,488,008; total expenditures this day, $1,305,009; total expenditures this month, $34,666,000; total expenditures this year, $378,936,589; deposits, in national banks, $150,977,194.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending March 21, 1903, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge
171	Alls. V. pfd.	30	30	30	0
1	Birming. Trac	45	45	45	0
1560	Brewing com.	32	31½	32	+⅛
155	Do pfd.	47¾	47	47	−⅛
10	Cons. Ice	12	12	12	0
50	Do pfd.	87	87	87	0
1786	Crucible Steel	20⅜	*20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
1971	Do pfd.	85⅝	*84¼	84	0
1537	Fire Proofing	28⅝	27¾	28⅜	+⅝
540	Do pfd.	38	37⅝	37⅝	−⅜
417	Fort Pitt Gas	183	87	87	−1
90	H. W. Ref.	1b½	15	15	−1
28	Do pfd.	71	71	71	0
12863	M. L. & H.	121	115	119	−3
35	Marsden com.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
10	Mon. Water.	40	40	40	+4
400	M.-K. Mill.	1	1	1	0
11127	Phila. Co. com	48	*45	47⅜	+2⅜
6124	Pgh. Coal.	30	28¾	29¾	+¾
1870	Do pfd.	91	90	90½	+¼
270	Pgh. Milling	4	4	4	0
290	P. Pl. Glass	141	141	141	−1
25	P. S. Car pfd.	94½	94½	94½	+½
1970	River Coal	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
779	Do pfd.	40½	39¾	39¾	−⅝
902	U. S. Steel	37½	36	37½	+⅜
405	Do pfd.	90	89	90	+¼
225	U. S. Glass pf	138	138	138	−4
70	W. Airbrake.	173	170½	173	+3
2344	W. Elec. 2ds.	105½	102½	*104	+2
9085	W. Sh. com.	54	53	53⅝	−⅜
285	Do pfd.	86	86	86	−1
412	Ally. Trust.	1170	160	170	+13
155	Amer. Trust.	485	475	475	−5
218	Isle of Pgh.	195	128	135	+6½
10	Clev. Dep. Tr.	250	250	250	0
80	Colum. N. B.	440	440	440	−50
652	C. R. E. & T.	1274	260	260	−3
9	Cosm. N. B.	104	102	104	+4
33	Diam N. B.	469	469	469	+4
45	Diam. S. B.	222	220	220	−3
390	Equitable Tr.	180	175	175	0
413	Exch. N. B.	1167½	93	100	+8
1391	Federal N. B.	1195	165	165	−5
56	Fid. T. & T.	500	495	495	+50
8	1st N.B. of A.	142	142	142	+2
410	G. A. S. & T.	188	180	180	−5
20	German N. B.	268	268	268	0
90	Guar. T. & T.	1195	190	195	+5
10	Iron C. N. B.	160	160	160	0
1482	Iron C. Trust.	180	165	167	−11½
5	Lincoln N. B.	250½	250½	250½	+½
35	M. & M. N.B.	141	140	140	−1
720	Merch. S. & T.	75	73	74	−1
10	Marine N. B.	136	136	136	0
70	Nat. Bk. of Pa.	220	220	220	+20
4	Nat. Ins.	120	120	120	+10
2637	N. Am. Sav.	4200	144	176	+36
80	Pa. Trust.	310	305	310	0
70	P.N.B. of Com.	1325	325	325	+70
1	P. S. Ex. mem	13000	13000	13000	+400
2343	R. E. Trust.	350	320	334	0
305	Safe D. & T.	165	160	160	−1
20	S. Side Trust.	116	116	116	−4
40	Third N. B.	180	180	180	0
27	Union Trust.	15000	2900	2950	+340
70650	BONDS.				
$3,000	Brewing 6s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	+¾
2,000	Cons. Gas 5s	109½	109½	109½	+½
23,000	Pitts R. R. 4s	103	103	103	−⅛
2,000	S. A. 5s.1934	118¾	118¾	118¾	−¼
700	U.S. G.4.1907	109½	109½	109½	−1½
10,000	U. Trac. 5s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	−1¼
2,000	W. & E.P.5s	110½	110½	110½	−2½
$42,700					
	RECEIPTS.				
990	Fid. T. & T.	220	210	220	+20
	RIGHTS.				
19-20	Mon. Water.	40	40	40	+2

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend. ‡New high mark. ‡At auction for account of whom it may concern.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Butter weak; extra creamery, 29c; do factory, 26@26c; creamery, common to choice, 19@25½c; held creamery, 17@24c; state dairy, 16@27c; renovated, 12@24c. Cheese firm; state, full cream, fancy small colored, large size, small white, fall made, 14¾c; large colored, fall made, 14½@14¾c; large white, fall made, 14¾@14¾c. Eggs steady at decline; state and Pennsylvania, average best, 25c; Kentucky, 15c; western fancy, 15c; southern, 14½c.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Butter steady; creameries, 17@27½c; dairies, 17@25c. Eggs weak; at mark, cases included, 13¼@13½c. Cheese steady, 13@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Butter firm, good demand; extra western creamery, 26c; do nearby, 25c. Eggs steady, fair demand moderate; fresh nearby, western and southwestern, 15c at the market; do southern, 14c. Cheese quiet, unchanged. York, full cream, fall make, 14¼@14½c; do, fair to good do, 13¾@14c; do do, prime large, 14@14¼c; do do, fair to good do, 13¾@13¾c.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the week shows: Loans, $911,547,400, decrease, $12,953,000; deposits, $800,622,400, decrease, $15,479,000; circulation, $42,983,700, decrease, $74,200; legal tenders, $54,758,500, decrease, $558,200; specie, $168,892,500, decrease, $1,155,300; reserve, $223,651,000, decrease, $1,713,500; reserve required, $225,170,600, decrease, $3,869,900; surplus, $3,180,400, increase, $2,156,400; ex-United States deposits, $13,237,500, increase, $2,167,150.

PRICES NOT AFFECTED BY STRIKE DECISION

Interval of Peace Guaranteed Considered a Favorable Feature.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, March 22.

The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: The stock market of yesterday was a nominal affair, showing no definite tendency of prices, with special issues moving up or down within a narrow range in response to the whims of the trading element. The day was not devoid of news developments of a favorable character, particularly in connection with the findings of the anthracite coal commission, which, while impartial in the main, creates a board of conciliation for the adjustment of future disputes and binds the workmen to an increased schedule of wages for a period of three years. Reference to the losses entailed by the strike—which are officially placed at a figure in excess of $100,000,000—had a chilling effect, but as these losses have already been incurred and are being repaired, this influence should be but temporary. The finding of the commission, while regarded in the main as favorable for an interval of peace, was void of influence on prices.

The bank statement was regarded as negatively favorable, showing an increase of the surplus reserve, at the expense of cash holdings, and a heavy contraction of loans and a decrease in deposit liabilities, which were regarded as representative merely of a shifting of loans from banks to out of town institutions, or between banks and trust companies. Despite the increase in surplus reserve of $2,156,400, the banking position with deposits of $900,887,400 and loans of $911,547,400, an excess of nearly $11,000,000 of loans over deposits, was scarcely thought strong enough to encourage a belief in a sustained market movement for the advance.

No change was noted in the character of the trading in yesterday's market from that which has charac

FEW LARGE SALES; MANY TRANSFERS

Penn Avenue Boom and Residence Sales Were the Week's Features.

LARGE DOWNTOWN SALE

Residence Sales in East End and Allegheny — Mt. Washington Social Club Buys Home—Farm Properties in Demand.

The past week, until yesterday, had only one sensational deal to mark it, the sale of the McClintock building to Henry W. Oliver, for $650,000. This like all other deals made or proposed on the north side of Fifth avenue, caused considerable comment as to what the property would be worth in five years, when the Virgin alley widening had been accomplished. Two large deals that looked very favorable fell down at the last moment because the sellers withdrew the properties from the market. In properties of fair value the number of sales was fully up to the average. The boom in Penn avenue property, instead of subsiding, increased somewhat, about a dozen sales having been made in the neighborhood of outer Penn avenue during the week. Residence properties in large numbers changed owners in large numbers at prices averaging about $6,000. With renting agents the week was a very busy one. Belated applicants who had not decided where to move rushed to the offices to secure locations that had been snapped up weeks before and had to satisfy themselves with undesirable properties or none at all. Most of the large offices have had their lists of properties revised for two weeks or more, and it is only when a customer changes his mind or disappoints them for some reason that they are able to offer good houses or offices for rent.

WHERE THE BIG SALES WERE.

The best sales of the week follow: Through George Bros. these deals were made: Frank, Oliver and Walter McClintock to Henry W. Oliver, the McClintock building at No. 219 Fifth avenue, for $650,000; Mrs. J. Jenny and J. Hockenberger to James H. Lockhart, 162 acres on the Camp Meeting road, for $48,600; Mrs. Jerome Quay to R. A. Saxton, McKelvey's new 2½-story residence, for $8,000; the Patterson heirs to Martin Shaughnessy, No. 1118 Penn avenue, for $28,000; Francis J. Torrance and Theophilus Sproul to Joseph W. Craig, Nos. 1635-1637 Penn avenue, for $25,000; Mrs. Margaret C. Hanna to C. J. Wilson, No. 2212 Penn avenue, for $15,000. The Real Estate Trust Company sold for W. E. Shotwell to J. D. O'Bryan, Nos. 41-45 Eighteenth street, for $30,000, and for the Hitchcock and Lloyd heirs to James Scott, eight houses in Scott, Negley and Seventh street, for $32,000; the Kelly-Woods Real Estate Company for Grant McCargo to Elsie A. Wood and Albert L. Hill, Nos. 5434-36 Baywood street, for $22,000; the Beecwood Improvement Company, Limited, to Martsolf Bros. and others, 18 lots in Belmar place, for $20,000; George Farrell to George Olson, 10 houses in Belmar place, for $45,000; the Fidelity Title and Trust Company for Sarah Williams and others to Frank McCann, property at the southeast corner of Sandusky and Robinson streets, Allegheny, for $32,000; Samuel W. Black & Co. for H. J. Bailey to Zoroh Barach and A. C. Stein, Nos. 407-409 Second avenue, for $55,000; Mrs. M. Spencer to Louis and Albert Smith of Wilkinsburg, three acres in the Twenty-first ward, for $25,000; E.M. Bigelow to Knapp Bros., 500 feet in Hamilton avenue, for $30,000; Thomas McCaffrey for D. M. Whitesides and others, to James Meaher, property at the southwest corner of Penn avenue and Eighteenth street, for $30,000; R. B. Townsend & Co. for J. P. McKelvey and others to James H. Park, four houses in Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street, for $31,500; the Radcliffe estate to Somers Bros. & Co., property at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Eighteenth street, for $28,000; John R. Larkin to L. Gordon, property in Fifth avenue, near Old avenue, for $30,000.

BUILDING OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

In building there has been a decided reaction for the better. All over the city evidences of renewed activity are to be seen. Old buildings are being torn down to make room for better structures, grading and excavating are tearing up large lots, new fronts are being put in and the buildings that are under way are being rushed ahead at a double quick. The warm weather of the last few days is partly responsible for this, but it is also an indication that builders are realizing that they must take conditions as they find them and not put off their projects any longer. The cry of high prices still prevails and is likely although contractors believe that prices have reached their limit. In another column will be found a summary of price conditions as they affect building materials as compared with those prevailing one year ago. The uncertainty of the labor supply is the great obstacle in the minds of contractors and the difficulty of getting mortgage funds on reasonable terms is considered the chief drawback by those who are trying to finance building projects.

GROCERY FIRM BUYS BIG PROPERTY.

The largest sale of Penn avenue property since the disposal of the Penn building, was that of Nos. 623-625, which were transferred yesterday to George K. Stevenson & Co. for $275,000, through O. C. Zeman, of the real estate firm of Snyder & Co. The property belonged to the estate of James W. Arrott and is located directly across the alley from the Bijou building and in the same block as the Second Presbyterian church. The lot is 40x120 feet, extending back to a 10-foot alley, and the building is a seven-story brick and stone structure, occupied by the Michigan Furniture Company. It was built eight years ago and is valued at $135,000. This leaves the realty on a basis of $140,000. $3,500 is about the price per 17 square foot. The present occupants have a two years' lease on the property, at the end of which time the Stevenson company proposes to move its business into the building. With the exception of the sale of the Simpson property, across the street, which was never confirmed, this is the only deal of note in this square for a year.

BOUGHT AN EAST END HOME.

James J. Leahy of the Consolidated Real Estate Company sold for W. E. Griffith to Marie A. Siedle, No. 5637 Rippey street, a 12-room reception hall brick house, on lot 62.5x150 feet, for $14,500.

A. Z. Byers & Co. sold through Barr Bros. & Co. for H. Simon Banou Nos. 665-669 Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, two frame buildings on lot 40x102 feet, for $12,500.

Harger & Beck sold for Thomas B. Nutfall to David Gilb, the wholesale liquor dealer, Nos. 503-606 Cato street, three brick houses, on lot 40x84 feet, and No. 3310 Juliet street, a lot 16x60 feet, for $14,500.

The Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company sold for E. D. Roberts of San Bernardino, Cal., to a leading business man, a brick house, on lot 40x100 feet, in Walnut street, near Highland avenue, for $12,000.

W. J. White sold for William H. Whitfield to Charlotte C. Davis No. 5708 Darlington road, a two-story brick veneered house, on lot 33x150 feet, for $10,000.

L. Gratz of the Fifth Avenue Realty Company sold for P. Lazear and Mrs. Levino Nos. 2110-2112 Webster avenue, Eleventh ward, four brick houses, on lot, for $11,000.

PLACE FOR FOUR ON MT. WASHINGTON.

The Stanwix club, a social organization of Mt. Washington, has bought the William Halpin homestead, a 12-room frame house, on lot 120x30 feet, at the northwest corner of Stanwix street and Virginia avenue, Thirty-second ward, for $10,000. The buyers will remodel the house for a club home.

Property in the hill district is still one of the best sellers in the city and more quick turns are being made there than in any other wards. The Aronson Realty Company reported four more sales of residence property yesterday, all in the hill district, which together amounted to $24,600.

During the week just passed A. C. McComb & Co. have sold four farm properties in Allegheny, Clarion and Jefferson counties, for a total consideration of $17,500. The feature of the sales is that three of the buyers were city men, showing that farms are still in favor for investments in spite of the many glittering propositions that are offered in the city.

The J. W. Roberts property in Walnut street, near Highland avenue, East End, has been sold to a prominent business man, by the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company, for about $12,000. The lot is 40x100 feet, and upon it is erected a well built and substantial dwelling.

The Union Realty Company sold for George H. Fihn, to C. C. Davis, a lot on the west side of Denniston avenue, near Irwin avenue, Twenty-second ward, having a frontage of 100 feet in Denniston avenue by about 171 feet deep, for $10,000. Mr. Davis will build a fine residence.

Transfers Recorded.

Altmeyer Geo to Chester Glass, Mch 5, '03 4th wd, McKpt, 30x140, Fifth ave. $25,000

Krantz Brew Co to Geo Altmeyer, Feb 19, '03, 4th wd, McKpt, 30x140, Fifth st.

Way W A to C P Byrnes, Feb 14, '03, Leet twp, 300x351, Centennial ave.... 11,800

Pfirman J to A B Coleman, Feb 6, '03, Indiana twp, 1 acre.... 12,000

Dunwoody J to A B Coleman, Feb 9, '03, West Deer twp, 42 acres.... 2,799

Wyant A to A B Coleman, Feb 6, '03, West Deer twp, 89 acres.... 1,868

Baumgan C to A B Coleman, Feb 6, '03, West Deer twp, 36 acres.... 4,404

Pfirman J to A B Coleman, Nov 19, '02, Indiana twp, 109 acres.... 4,989

Wertz P to A B Coleman, Nov 19, '02, Indiana twp, 103 acres.... 5,061

Quinette P to A B Coleman, Feb 13, '03, Indiana twp, 87 acres.... 3,047

Sauers P to A B Coleman, Feb 9, '03, West Deer twp, 101 acres.... 4,905

Mozart B & L A to P Joseph Hess, Mch 12, '03, Elliott boro, 28x61, Elliott st. 1,050

Devenny J L to J L Harmon, Mch 10, '03, East McKpt, 30x110, Florence ave 400

Evens W E to F Schuessler, Mch 11, '03, 21st. wd, Pgh, 26x100, Hamilton ave.... 4,000

Snodgrass W C to Edward Williams, Mch 6, '03, 11th wd, Ally, 75x130, Bonaventure.... 2,500

Wylie M J to S A Wilson, Mch 12, '02, Swissvale, 26x190, Center st.... 3,000

Wilson S A to Geo K Cawfield, Nov 21, '02, Swissvale, 28x50, Oak Grove ave 2,300

Butz Anna C to Pgh Brewing Co, Mch 17, '03, 8th wd, Ally, 1st Ohio st..... 10,000

Langfitt J A to S H Allshouse, Mch 4, '03, Wilkins, 30x120, Ella st..... 5,000

Tobias J to Wm F Love, Mch 3, '03, 6th wd, Pgh, 19x62, Magee st..... 7,000

Ger Amer Ins Co to F H Steinbrink, Feb 25, '03, 13th wd, Pgh, 18x100, Wylie ave..... 2,000

Lowman W S to M J Simon, Mch 9, '03, 4th wd, Braddock, 24x110, Comrie st.. 2,600

Sudekum W F to Anna Loos, Mch 7, '03, 6th wd, Pgh, 24x70, Locust st..... 8,500

Reese D to Jno Mort, Jan 19, '03, 4th wd, Ally, 20x35, Robinson st..... 4,500

Blair Jos to Chester Glass, Mch 6, '03, 4th wd, McKpt, 60x140, Fifth ave.... 54,000

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending March 21:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front. ft.	Square. ft.
Nos. 1619-23 Penn avenue	67.5x100	2-story bricks	$ 518	$ 5.18
No. 1118 Penn avenue	24x100	2-story brick	1,166	11.66
Nos. 1623-27 Penn avenue	50x100	2-story bricks	500	5.00
No. 2212 Penn avenue	24x100	2-story brick	625	6.25
Penn avenue and Eighteenth street	72x100	2-story brick	416	4.16
Penn avenue and Eighteenth street	40x 65	2-story brick	700	10.90
Nos. 41-45 Eighteenth street	55x 81	2-story bricks	545	9.60
1625-7 Penn avenue	93x100	2-story bricks	339	3.40
Fifth avenue, near Old avenue	21.5x112	2-story brick	1,400	12.00
Sandusky and Robinson sts, Ally.	106x 48	2-story brick	391	9.80
Nos. 407-409 Second avenue	40x 60	2-story brick	1,378	22.01
McClintock building	35x240-90x172	4-story brick		65.00
Nos. 623-625 Penn ave	40x120	7-story brick	6,875	57.29

ALL GRAINS LOWER IN CHICAGO MARKET

Extreme Dullness Prevailed All Around—News in Wheat Is Bearish.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 21.—Dullness prevailed in the wheat pit and the sentiment was extremely bearish, the price of the May delivery declining at one time nearly 1½c and closing near the bottom. A good deal of wheat bought yesterday under the expectations of colder weather was offered for sale at the opening, but the demand was limited, and as a result the market rapidly declined and the closing was exceedingly weak. Primary receipts were 336,000 bushels, against 447,300 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 179 cars, which with local receipts of 16 cars, one of contract grade, made total receipts for three points of 197 cars, against 371 cars last week and 289 cars a year ago.

Corn was weak, influenced by the improved weather conditions and the sharp break in wheat. Local traders who had carried long lines over night were anxious sellers, and there was also considerable commission house selling on outside account. The volume of business was light. The close was at the low point. Local receipts were light at 146 cars, two of which were of contract grade.

There was only a light trade in oats and no features of importance developed. The local sentiment was bullish and in the severe decline in wheat prevented any buying of any account, and lower prices ruled. The close was weak. Local receipts were 267 cars.

Provisions were strong early on smaller receipts of hogs and an advance of 5c to 10c in prices at the yards, but selling by commission houses caused a reaction. Later in the day a firmer feeling was manifested on a good foreign demand for lard, but the weakness in the grain pits had a depressing influence, and the close was easy.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 185 cars; oats, 235 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, No. 209 Sixth street, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2					
May	73⅝	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	74⅛
July	71	71	69⅞	69⅞	71¾
Sept.	69⅝	69⅝	68¼	68¼	69⅝
CORN					
No. 2					
Mar.	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	43⅜
May	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
July	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	44
Sept.	43¼	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	43⅛
OATS					
No. 2					
Mar.	.....	.....	.....	33¼	33⅞
May	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
July	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31⅝
Sept.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28⅝
MESS PORK					
May	18 20	18 27½	18 00	18 10	18 15
July	17 40	17 50	17 20	17 25	17 35
Sept.	17 20	17 20	16 95	16 95	17 10
LARD					
May	10 12½	10 17½	9 95	10 02½	10 15
July	9 95	10 00	9 77½	9 80	9 92½
Sept.	9 90	9 93	9 72½	9 80	9 90
SHORT RIBS					
May	9 90	9 90	9 82½	9 82½	9 92½
July	9 80½	9 85	9 65	9 65	9 60
Sept.	9 55½	9 58	9 45	9 45	9 50

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and easy; winter patents, $3 50@3 60; straights, $3 30@3 40; spring patents, $3 40@3 70; straights, $3 10@3 20; bakers, $2 25@2 80. No. 2 spring wheat, 75@76c; No. 3, 69@75c; No. 2 red, 71@72½c. No. 2 corn, 42¼c; No. 2 yellow, 42¼c. No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 3 white, 34@34¼c; No. 2 rye, 49½@49¾c; good feeding barley, 42@43c; fair to choice malting, 47@53¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 12; No. 1 northwestern, $1 14; mess pork, per bbl, $18 00@18 10; lard, per 100 lbs, $10 00@10 15; short ribs sides (loose), $9 70@9 85; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 75@8 77½; short clear sides (boxed), $10 37½@10 50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30; clover, contract grade, $12 50.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls	27,200		28,700
Wheat, bu	37,100		36,700
Corn, bu	204,000		158,400
Oats, bu	138,800		4,200
Rye, bu	9,500		17,000
Barley, bu	47,800		

NEW YORK, March 21.—Flour—Receipts, 27,502 bbls; exports, 1,994 bbls; dull and easy; winter patents, $3 70@4 00; winter straights, $3 50@3 65; Minnesota patent, $4 00@4 20; winter extras, $2 80@3 10; Minnesota bakers, $3 20@3 40; winter low grades, $2 60@2 90. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $2 80@3 20; choice to fancy, $3 25@3 45. Corn meal steady; yellow winter, $1 10; city, $1 08; brandywine, $3 40@3 45. Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 60½c c i f New York. Barley steady; feeding, 47c c i f Buffalo; malting, 52½@59c c i f Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 40,850 bu; exports, 16,616 bu; sales, 1,400,000 bu futures, 90,000 bu spot. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 78¾c elevator; No. 2 red, 79¼c f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 86c f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c f o b afloat. Heavy liquidation marked the developments in wheat early in the session. Under it prices sustained severe declines, reflecting improved crop conditions and prospective bearish statistics on Monday. The close was weak at ½@¾c net decline. March closed 77½c; May, 78⅛@78⅝c, closed 78¾c; July, 76@76 11-16c, closed 76c; September closed 74¼c. Corn—Receipts, 91,000 bu; exports, 317,085 bu; spot market easy; No. 2 nominal (elevator and f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2, white, 54c. Option market, while opening steadier on covering of May, soon turned weak under the wheat influence and was heavy all the forenoon. The session closed easy and ¼c to ½c lower. March closed 57c; May, 50¼@51¼c, closed 50¾c; July, 49⅝@49½c, closed 49¾c. Oats—Receipts, 82,400 bu; exports, 20 bu; spot dull; No. 2 oats, 43¾c; standard white, 44½c; track mixed, western, nominal; track white, 43½@48c. Options dull and weaker as a result of liquidation. May closed 39½c.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Wheat fairly active and weak; cash, 73½c; May, 74¾c; July, 72c. Corn active and weak; cash, 45c; May, 45c; July 42¾c. Oats dull and weak; March, 36c; May, 34½c; July, 31½c. Rye, No. 2, 54c. Seeds dull and steady; cash, $1 37½; March, timothy, $1 60; prime alsike, $7 50.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 67¾c nominal; May, 67¾c; July, 66¼c; No. 2 hard, 69@72½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 39½c nominal; May, 39½@39¾c; July, 38⅝c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 34¼c nominal; May, 32¾c; July, 29¼@29¾c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Wheat lower. Close: No. 1 northern, 77½c; No. 2 northern, 76@76½c; May, 72¾@73¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 61c; sample, 52@53c. Corn, May, 43⅞c bid.

DULUTH, March 21.—Close: Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 northern, 73c; No. 2 northern, 71½c; May, 75c; July, 73¼c. Oats, May, 32½c.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

Thomas Hird of Blackfoot City has been engaged during the winter in running a tunnel on the Butterfly group of mines between Carpenter and Basin gulches, eight miles north of Avon station, on the Northern Pacific railroad. The Butterfly lead is 40 feet in width and the tunnel in now in 225 feet, the ore streak having been struck 200 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. The first-class ore is copper mined. Charles Waite has been in Denver recently purchasing machinery for a large 10-stamp mill to be built on the property this spring. A small town has sprung up, called Tinton, where a postoffice has been established.

The crosscut tunnel now being driven on the Bird's Nest group at the head of Mayflower gulch, near Kokoma, Col., recently cut a big quartz vein fully five feet thick, showing considerable metal. The tunnel was started three weeks ago and the vein already cut is a new one. The owners had no idea of cutting such a vein so soon. The tunnel is going ahead and will open up four other veins, which are known to pay. Shipments have already been made from two of them that paid well.

Advices from Sumpter, Col., state that upon clearing out the No. 2 tunnel of the California mine a two-foot vein of good shipping ore was discovered. The tunnel caved in some years ago.

The directors of the Mint mine of Cripple Creek, Col., have decided to lease the property in blocks.

The management of the Manhattan-Tonopah Mining Company, whose properties are situated in Hardin Bey, are sinking a shaft which will be put down 500 feet before crosscutting begins. It is reported that the Mike Heiser mine near Silverton, Col., has been sold for $100,000.

A new ore shoot at a depth of 250 feet has been struck in the Nighthawk mine on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek.

The lessees of the Queen of the West mine in Kokoma, Col., have opened a body of high-grade ore.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

Allouez	45	Osceola	72½
Adventure	11¾	Old Dominion	20½
Amalgamated	73¼	Old Colony	2
Arcadian	4¼	Parrot	32½
Atlantic	25	Phoenix	5
Black Diamond	2¾	Quincy	120
Bingham	34½	Range Consol	70½
Calumet & Ariz	100	Rhode Island	38
Calumet & Hecla	540	Swift	120
Centennial	23¾	Trimountain	67½
Calumet & Pgh	145	Trinity	17½
Elm River	42	Tamarack	180
Franklin	11½	Utah	28¼
L. S. & P. Devel	101	Mining	27½
Mass	10½	Victoria	25¾
Mohawk	56	Wolverine	76¾
Michigan	19	Winona	13
Mont. & Boston	1¾	Pgh. & Duluth	90

*Bid.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con	.50	Little Chief	.03
Alice	.25	Ontario	6.00
Breece	.10	Ophir	2.90
Brunswick Con	.01	*Phoenix	.08
Comstock Tunnel	.12	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Savage	.52
Horn Silver	1.10	Sierra Nevada	.90
Iron Silver	1.10	Small Hopes	.45
Leadville Con	.03	Standard	2.90

*Offered.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, March 21, 1903.

Cattle—Receipts light, market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5 15@5 30; prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $5@5 15; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $4 65@4 85; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $4 00@4 20; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs, $3 25@4 60; bulls and cows, $2 00@4 25; fresh cows and springers, $20@58.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light and market steady; best wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $6 00@6 25; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 75@5 90; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 50; culls and common, $2 25@4 50; choice lambs, $7 50@7 85; fair to good, $6 25@7 25; common, $4 50@5 50; veal calves, $8 00@8 50; heavy and thin, $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Supply light; market active and shade higher; prime heavies, $7 80; mediums, $7 70@7 75; heavy Yorkers, $7 65; light Yorkers, $7 60; pigs, $7 55@7 60; roughs, $5 50@7 25.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed steers, $4 50@5 20; fair to good, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 00@4 65; western fed steers, $3 00@5 00; Texas and Indian steers, $3 75@4 55; Texas cows, $2 25@3 15; native cows, $1 50@4 25; native heifers, $2 40@4 85; canners, $1 00@2 25; bulls, $2 75@4 25; calves, $1 75@7 00. Receipts for week: Cattle, 30,900 head; calves, 950 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong 10 to 5 cents higher; closing weak. Top, $7 50; bulk of sales, $7 30@7 45; heavy, $7 35@7 50; mixed packers, $7 20@7 40; light, $7 30@7 45; Yorkers, $7 05@7 30; pigs, $6 55@7 00. Receipts for week, 25,500 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts none; market nominal; native lambs, $4 00@7 00; western lambs, $4 50@7 00; fed ewes, $3 40@6 00; native wethers, $3 80@5 90; western wethers, $3 70@5 90; stockers and feeders, $2 85@4 10.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 324 head. No sales reported. Dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, extreme range, 6½@9½c. Reported exports for today, 1,504 beeves, 6,156 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 127 head. Sales of veals at much lower figures. Veals sold at $5 00@8 50. City dressed veals, 10@13½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,684 head. Sheep rated firm, lambs slow, rated easier in some instances. Two cars of stock unsold. Sheep sold at $4 00@5 75 per 100 pounds, lambs at $6 75@7 75. Dressed mutton, 8@10½c per pound, dressed lambs, 11@14c. Hogs—Receipts, 3,355 head. Quoted slightly easier. State hogs and Pennsylvania pigs sold at $7 75.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 10@5 70; poor to medium, $3 75@4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 35; cows, $1 50@4 00; heifers, $2 25@4 75; canners, $1 50@2 75; bulls, $2 25@4 25; calves, $3 00@7 00; Texas fed steers, $4 00@4 50. Hogs—Receipts today, 7,000 head; Monday, 32,000 head; left over, 3,500 head; 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers', $7 25@7 50; good to choice heavy, $7 35@7 65; rough heavy, $7 30@7 40; light, $6 65@7 40; bulk of sales, $7 30@7 55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; good to choice wethers, $5 40@6 25; fair to choice mixed, $4 50@5 40.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Operators in the lower southwest fields have experienced another dull week. The Pine Grove extension is now the most interesting district in the lower southwest, as it is about the only one that has not been defined, and the inside work has been largely experimental.

The south extension to the old Whisky Run pool, in Ritchie county, added something to its producing area when Barber Bros. & Co. drilled in their test on the Clara V. Kelly farm and got a 5-saner producer that started at 300 barrels a day.

On the east side of the Folsom district the Delmar Oil Company has completed No. 7 on the W. T. Ice 12-acre lot and has a 200-barrel producer. This was the largest deep sand well completed during the week.

In the Folsom district, Wetzel county, Harriett Talkington No. 2 has been drilled 35 feet into the stray and the hole has filled up 500 feet with fluid. It is showing for a light producer.

The South Penn's No. 7 on the Fairfield Petenzon farm is holding up at 85 barrels a day, and No. 8 on the Ralph Farnsworth farm, a light sand, produced 55 barrels the first 24 hours. The same district, McIntyre-Peterson No. 2 is holding up at 115 barrels and No. 1 S. P. Starkey at 120 barrels a day.

North of the Pine Grove extension, in Wetzel county, between the northern end of the present developments, and in the direction of the old Rock Run development, the Kanawha Oil Company has drilled in its test on the Sue Yoho farm and has a good producer in the Gordon. The well placed 250 barrels to its credit the first 24 hours.

In the same district the same company's test on the V. Rogue farm, drilled in a few days ago, is holding up at 200 barrels a day. The location of the test on the Yoho farms gives assurance that the Pine Grove extension and the old Rock Run district will be connected up in the near future.

In the Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, J. M. Guffey's No. 5, on the A. H. Ayers farm is holding up at 30 barrels a day. The Southern Oil Company's No. 2 on the Jane Jackson farm, test on the Emma Richter farm. Towsell & Co. are due in the sand at a second test on the A. C. Fisher farm. The Southern Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the Fell-Roberts farm.

In the Macksburg field, on the Ohio side, in Washington county, Stephens, Bess & Co. have completed No. 8 on the James Jackson farm and have a 25-barrel producer in the 500-foot sand.

In the Joy district, Morgan county, the National Oil Company of New York has completed No. 4 on the Aaron Ball farm and has a show for a 10-barrel pumper in the shallow sand. In the same district the Mirland Oil Company has drilled its No. 175 on the E. R. Dale tract into the second Cow Run sand and has developed a gasser.

In the McIntyre Creek district, Jefferson county, the Spruce Oil Company has drilled in its second test on the H. Sprague farm and has a show for a 25-barrel producer. The chances for increasing the production in this district are promising.

On Proctor Creek, Proctor district, Wetzel county, W. Va., a number of test wells have been started. The Hope Natural Gas Company is due in the sand at a test on the J. L. Parsons farm and is drilling Nos. 2 and 3 on the Robert Corfield farm. The South Penn is drilling a test on the M. J. Lemmons farm and has rigs up for tests on the O'Neill-Garner and Nancy Gainer farms.

SHIPMENTS AND RUNS.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields, up to and including March 20:

PENNSYLVANIO OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
March 20	126,822	March 19	102,999
Previously	1,677,808	Previously	1,435,165
Total	1,804,630	Total	1,538,164
Daily average	90,825	Daily average	80,953

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
March 20	70,838	March 19	63,900
Previously	1,193,061	Previously	950,411
Total	1,264,738	Total	1,014,311
Daily average	63,236	Daily average	53,385

The Oil Market.

Following are the Standard's credit balance prices for the various fields: Pennsylvania, $1 50; Tiona, $1 50; Corning, $1 30; New Castle, $1 37; North Lima, $1 11; South Lima, $1 20; Indiana, $1 06; White House, $1 20; Somerset, 95c; Lacy, 95c; Barbourville light, 95c; Barbourville heavy, 55c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company also quotes $1 50 for Pennsylvania crude.

OIL CITY, PA., March 21.—Credit balances.

THE THREE RIVERS

CINCINNATI, March 21.—River, 20.9 feet, falling. The W. H. Flint passed up from Louisville with a tow of empty coal boats. A big shipment of coal will be made out of the Kanawha River within the next few days. The Convoy, Dean Ias Hall, Otto Marmet, Florence Marmet, Val. P. Collins and J. B. Lewis will come out before the fall in the river prevents them from navigating.

EVANSVILLE—River, 39 feet, falling. The Defender passed up and Exporter down.

LOUISVILLE—River, falling, with 10 feet on the falls, 12 feet 2 inches in the canal and 36 feet 9 inches at the foot of the locks. The canal was opened at noon today. Boats are still using the falls, however, as the high water left about four feet of mud in the canal, which must be immediately dredged. The J. C. Ribber, Falls of John Moren and Dan Wood returned to Pittsburgh today with empties. The W. W. O'Neill has completed her repairs and will leave for New Orleans with a big tow tomorrow night. The Sprague, which had to lay up for a day until the water rose sufficiently to pass under the Henderson bridge, passed under today and is en route south with her immense tow. The O'Neill will get away tomorrow night for the south.

HUNTINGTON—River, 20 feet, falling slowly. H. M. Bradley for Pomeroy at 9 a. m. Light rain.

WHEELING—River, 9 feet 11 inches, falling slowly. Raining. Departed, H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Charleston, noon.

MORGANTOWN—River, 9 feet, rising. Rain.

GREENSBORO—River, 9 feet, rising. Showers. Hite down Sunday; Woodward up.

OIL CITY—River, 4 feet 1 inch, rising.

WARREN—River, 4 feet. Rain.

PARKERSBURG—River, 11 feet, stationary. Raining. Up for Pittsburgh, Bes Hur, 4 a. m.; Kanawha, 5 p. m.; Keystone State, 8 p. m. The Greenwood down for Charleston at 9 p. m.

MARIETTA—River, 12.4 feet, stationary. Light rain. Up, Ben Hur, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 6 p. m.; Keystone, 8 p. m. Greenwood down at 7 p. m.

GALLIPOLIS—River, 15 feet, falling. Rain.

STEUBENVILLE—River, 9 feet 8 inches, falling. Down, Greenwood.

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 11.5 feet and the river was stationary.

EXCURSION SEASON OPENS.

Empties Continue to Arrive and Are Fast Filling Harbor.

The steamer Mayflower opens the excursion season on the Monongahela river today. The trip will be to Rochester and return and two excursions will be made today. The first one starts at 2:30 and the second at 8:30.

DEPARTURES.

Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.
Virginia, Sandford, Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS.

Virginia, Sandford, Cincinnati.

The Tom Rees, Fred Williams and Jim Wood arrived this morning with empties.

The I. C. Woodward arrived from Morgantown at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The packets are all making good trips and business is increasing, especially in the passenger line.

The Hornet came in with empties yesterday and immediately went to Brown's shop to be repaired.

The Sprague and Exporter passed under the Henderson bridge yesterday morning with heavy tows.

Empty coal boats and barges are fast filling up the harbor, which has presented an empty appearance for a few weeks.

The steamer John F. Klein towed a dredge to Marietta Island yesterday to dig up the coal sunk in the channel by the Gleaner.

The Ironsides was sent to Point Pleasant yesterday after the Mariner's tow, which was left there on account of the accident to the Mariner.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, March 21.—Spirits turpentine firm, 65c. Rosin firm, $1 95. Crude turpentine firm, $2 40@4 00. Tar firm, $1 65.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Turpentine firm, 64c. Rosin firm.

Foreign Quotations.

LONDON, March 21.—Money, 3½@4 per cent; discount for short bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent; three months' bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent; consols for money, 91⅛; consols for account, 91¼. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £54,000; the sum of £25,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

WE WANT
100 Arizona Commercial.
500 Black Diamond Coal.
1,000 British American Dredging (N. J.)
10,000 Doremus.
2,000 Ethel.
2,000 Gold Tunnel.
1,000 Copper Glance (Ariz.).
500 Express.
100 Mine LaMotte.
500 Pierson Consolidated.
1,000 Viznaga.

WE OFFER
5,000 PALMER MOUNTAIN.
1,000 YAQUI COPPER.
1,200 AURORA CONS.
150 BLACK DIAMOND COPPER.
750 HIDDEN FORTUNE.
5,000 HORSESHOE.
5,000 GOLD CORD.
500 LEAD MINING CORPORATION.
1,000 OREGON SECURITIES.
2,000 SONORA MILLING & MINING(O'Keefe)
500 SONORA MINING & MILLING.
400 YIZNAGA.
1,000 TONOPAH FRACTION.
7,500 CAL. NEVADA (Pref.)
All or any part. Letter naming 500 stocks sent FREE on application. We can get you cash for good stocks. Send for special letter on the stock of the great Arizona Mining Company.

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We are general dealers in all classes of listed and unlisted securities and specialties in
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AUTHOR OF DIXIE QUIETLY RESTS IN HIS HERMITAGE ON HILLSIDE

DAN EMMETT'S HERMITAGE.

DANIEL EMMETT.

Daniel Decatur Emmett, the Father of Negro Minstrelsy, Tells of His Inspiration.

WALK AROUND ORDERED

Song Which Stirs Northern and Southern Blood Alike Now, Resulted from Hearing Negroes, Homesick Plaints.

In a lonely little hermitage, situated on a sunny hillside near Mt. Vernon, O., Daniel Decatur Emmett, father of the negro minstrelsy, is slowly passing away the last few days of his eventful life. He is best known as the author of "Dixie," the soul-stirring negro melody, which served as a rallying song in two of the world's greatest wars. Sometimes, as the sun goes down in the west, "Uncle Dan" will sit and tell of the early days, when he and three other stranded musicians inaugurated that distinctly original style of American entertainment, known as the negro minstrelsy.

His companions are the young, and to them he loves to talk of days gone by, of his early trials and his triumphs. He finds in them earnest listeners to his tales of the early minstrelsy.

Now 87 years of age, Emmett was born in Knox county, Ohio, only a few miles from his present home. Coming as he did from a family of musicians, whose fame is still tradition in that section of the country, he not unnaturally showed, at an early age, a remarkable talent for music. His real career as a musician began when he was a boy in his teens. At this time he began traveling with a little circus, which was made famous by that greatest of showmen, Dan Rice. But it was in 1859 that he wrote the song that made him at once famous, and that gave his name a place of prominence among American's great musicians.

HISTORY OF "DIXIE."

"At that time I was traveling with Bryant's theater in New York," said Emmett to the writer. "We were producing specialties which had for their attractive feature nothing but their originality. My part was to render nightly old plantation songs with banjo accompaniment. The songs and music were mostly my own composition. One night, as I was leaving the theater, Bryant called to me and said:

"'We've got to have something new for next week, Dan. Give us a new walk around. Make it lively—something the bands will play and the boys will whistle in the street.' I went to my room and tried to think of something on which I could write the desired song. At first I could do nothing. I did not succeed that night, but thought about the new song which I was to render on the stage the next week, long after I had gone to bed. The thought of the task robbed me of my sleep.

"The next day was Sunday, and I could do as I pleased. But the day was dismal, and I concluded to again take up the work of writing the song. I sat down at my desk, but at first could do nothing. Then I went to the window of my room and looked out into the street. The cold wind was beating and driving, and in a deep reverie I was carried back to the time when I was boy, traveling with the little circus.

"The negroes who traveled with the circus were wont to wish they were in 'Dixie' whenever caught in a spell of inclement weather in the north. Then a line, 'I wish I was in Dixie land,' kept repeating itself in my mind. I set it down and the rest came easy, and in 20 minutes the words and music were complete.

"'Dixie' was just what Bryant wanted, for the next week, when we reached New York, the boys were actually whistling it in the street. It made a great hit and was soon the most popular song in the country. Then the south claimed it for its own, though the song has always been as popular in New York as in New Orleans.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

"'Dixie' was written on the verge of the great civil war, and soon after the war commenced the song was used by the southern leaders in rallying discouraged soldiers. Dixie land has become a popular name for the south. The name had a peculiar origin. The Mason-Dixon line, which is the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, incidentally marked the boundary between the north and the south. Thus Dixie's corruption of Dixon became a popular name for the south.

"Uncle Dan" secured his title as father of the negro minstrelsy before he had ever dreamed of writing "Dixie." He won the name while one of a quartet, traveling over the eastern states, seeking to entertain with comic songs and sketches, accompanied by banjos and other musical instruments, which at that time were so popular with the plantation negroes. It was during this venture that Emmett conceived the idea of appearing before his audiences in the role of a plantation coon. Burnt cork was applied to his face, and he was the first man to appear on the stage a veritable negro minstrel.

This novel method spread like wildfire, and soon the negro minstrelsy became general throughout the country. Prior to this time small shows had carried with them educated negroes, who would go on the stage and sing, dance and entertain in regular plantation style. Al. Field's minstrels had their birth from these humble entertainments which Dan Emmett introduced, and later Dan Emmett was a drawing card in the great minstrel aggregation of Field. He appeared at the leading theaters in New York, Chicago and various other cities.

WOULD TAKE UP OLD VIOLIN.

Soon after his fame became widespread Emmett left Bryant's theater, and has since been connected with various entertainments and shows. When thrown out of a position, which is a common thing in the actor's work, "Dan" would take up his old violin, the one which first gave forth the plaintive notes of "Dixie," and with its aid secure his daily bread. He at one time made a living by playing in the wine rooms of New Orleans. Here he was found by an actor's bureau and given relief. With the exception of a season's work with Field's minstrels, Emmett has since been supported by the Actors' Relief association, and still draws on its appropriations for his sustenance weekly.

Emmett has twice been married. His present wife was an equestrienne in a circus. When he became poverty stricken his wife forsook him, and while he was playing his old violin in the purlieus of New Orleans, his wife was living handsomely in Chicago. She later returned to him when she learned that he was being sumptuously supported at his old Ohio home by the actor's association.

"Uncle Dan" amuses himself by raising chickens of which he makes pets. The chickens are allowed to roam at will through his sitting room, but are never allowed to enter his cosy little parlor, which to them is forbidden ground. Emmett rarely sings, as his voice has almost failed him. On occasions, however, he may be seen strolling down the hill from his hermitage softly humming "Dixie."

AT HEART A SOUTHERNER.

Though born and bred in the north, Emmett is at heart a southerner. He has all the characteristics, both in speech and action of the southern gentleman. His parents were originally Virginians, and from them he inherited his southern manners. His sole treasure, the old violin, will some day become the property of some great southern institution, to which he will bequeath it at his death. The original manuscript of "Dixie," which he prized so highly, was stolen from him several years ago while he was traveling with a show. The old and treasured violin hangs on the wall in the barren little sitting room of Emmett's home.

Speaking of his future, "Uncle Dan" said: "If I chose to travel I could be a great man all over the United States, but I have had enough of it. I will never leave Knox county again. I have come back to the home of my boyhood days to live and die. I want my cherished 'Dixie' to live in the hearts of united American people long after I am in my grave and forgotten. May it never again serve the office which it did in the late civil war. The song undoubtedly prolonged the rebellion, for sometimes when the men were starving, naked and almost ready to rise up in mutiny, the officers would order the band to strike up 'Dixie,' and rallied by the plaintive notes, the men would declare themselves ready to live and die for their beloved 'Dixie' land."

NEW PRESIDENT FOR FLINT WORKERS

Vice President Thomas W. Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers' union was installed as president of the organization on Wednesday, succeeding Charles E. Voltle, who resigned. Mr. Rowe is one of the most popular members of the union and has done some efficient work since he became connected with it. He was born in Barnesley, Yorkshire, England, December 5, 1868, and was brought to this country by his parents in 1870, locating in Pittsburgh. He moved to Rochester, Pa., in 1878 and in 1886 went to work in a flint glass factory in New Brighton, Pa. In 1888 he went to the Northwestern Ohio gas belt. In 1890 he represented local union No. 81 of Toledo, O., at the Baltimore convention and was special representative at the pressed ware conference when the tumbler question came before the boards. He represented local union No. 81 at the Marion, Montreal, Toledo, Alton, Pittsburgh and Zanesville conventions, and served on the executive board for five years. He was also a member of the national conference committee four years. Mr. Rowe was elected organizer at the Zanesville convention and filled the position acceptably until he assumed the vice presidency.

Glassblowers' Wages Reduced.

Beginning with tomorrow the Brownsville Window Glass Company will pay its workmen the wage rate of the Denny scale, or 12½ per cent less than was formerly paid. The company notified the men that if any were not satisfied with the plan they could, after seven days' notice, retire from service. Window glass workmen at other plants fear that this is the beginning of a general wage reduction in all factories.

LABOR NOTES.

The S. Jarvis Adams Company, iron founders, with works at Etna and Fourteenth streets, contemplate building a new plant on Neville island, but no definite plan has yet been made.

The Eagle Foundry and Machine Company will erect a new foundry in Canal street, Allegheny. Frank Felkel is preparing plans for the new building, which will be of steel construction.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has purchased $500,000 worth of machine tools and other shop equipment since January 1 and will have been spent in shop extension and a large additional outlay will be made.

A. Clement of Paris, who operates one of the largest automobile factories in France, is at present placing substantial contracts for American machine tools. His representative is expected to arrive in the United States shortly with a view to making further purchases of machinery.

The starting of the new tin plate works at McKeesport has created many vacant positions at the Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company in that city. A number of sheet mill workers who have been employed for a quarter of a century have taken positions in the new tin plate mills.

At a meeting of the Plumbers' Brass Manufacturers' association, which was held at the Hotel Henry on Tuesday, it was decided to adopt a uniform wage scale all over the country. The wages paid in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago, it was declared, are higher than are paid in cities in the east.

At a meeting of the Contracting Plasterers' association on Tuesday night it was decided to refuse the demands of the journeymen plasterers for an advance in wages from $4 to $4 50 a day. The officers of local union No. 31 declare that if the contractors do not sign the new scale before May 1 the demand will be increased to $5 a day.

Owing to alleged irregularity of the annual convention of district No. 3, Knights of Labor, in January, the general executive board ordered the meeting held over again last Wednesday. The action taken at the January meeting was ratified. The present officers were re-elected and the salary of Master Workman John Fernau was increased from $75 to $90 a month.

An open meeting of blacksmiths and helpers will be held at Penn avenue and Twenty-second street on Tuesday evening. T. W. Mosier, business agent and organizer for the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, will be in charge and expects to form a local union. A strong local union has been organized at McKees Rocks and is known as No. 246. All blacksmiths and helpers are invited to attend the next meeting, which will be held at Schindehutte hall, Bell avenue and the railroad, on Tuesday evening. The new local union formed in Woods Run, Allegheny, has received a charter from the international body and is known as No. 260. A large meeting was held last night in Morris hall, McClure and Woods Run avenues.

GRINDING DOWN OF MACHINISTS

National Officer Tells How Members of the Craft Are Poorly Treated.

REASONS ARE EXPLAINED

Piecework System Has Been the Bane of the Trade—Wages Are Kept Down and Organization Is Badly Needed.

An ominous note of warning has been sounded to the members of the International Association of Machinists in an interview by Thomas L. Wilson, fourth vice president of the association. Mr. Wilson is a practical machinist and has the welfare of the members of his craft at heart. This is evidenced by his strenuous efforts to create better conditions for union machinists in this country.

He claims that the present system of piecework has a tendency to demoralize competent workmen and make them the creature of circumstances. He holds strongly to the need of organization for the purpose of abolishing piecework. Mr. Wilson is a native of Pittsburgh, learned his trade here, and has many friends among the craft.

He was in Pittsburgh recently and addressed the district lodge. His utterances, coming at a time when the local lodges are about to make a request for a new scale of wages, providing an advance of 5 to 15 per cent, will receive more than ordinary attention. Mr. Wilson said:

ALLEGED UNFAIRNESS OF PIECEWORK.

"Piecework takes away from the machinists the chance to deal with the company collectively and leaves them as individuals to the mercy of unscrupulous foremen. At the beginning the men who work on this system may receive a fair week's wages, yet just as soon as the company discovers that a man makes more under the piecework proposition than he formerly did under the hourly rate, the first move is to cut wages to a point which is equivalent to what he earned before by the hour.

"This system is obnoxious, because it takes away from the employes the opportunity to learn the trade in all of its many branches. An apprentice becomes a specialist. As such he feels that if he loses the position he then occupies he will be unable to find another unless some one resigns or dies. As an all-round machinist he need fear nothing, not even the loss of his position, as skilled workmen can find lots to do. The piecework system means the loss of independence to many American workmen.

"Another feature, which is frequently overlooked, is that a price may be set by the employer on work to be done on a piece of casting, for instance. This price is too often set upon work which has been done under the most favorable circumstances, when the iron was soft and the machinist was feeling at his best. The time made on the work has been compared with the amount of wages the machinist would receive under the hourly scale, and the piecework scale has been set under the most earnest efforts of the workmen.

"It is plain to anyone that the machinist must do one of two things—either slight his work by turning out a piece of work under his usual standard, or put in more time and lose money. If the work is slighted on a locomotive, it too often happens that it is not mentioned at the time, but when the locomotive goes out on the road, a breakdown is liable to occur, entailing a loss to the company, if not jeopardizing the lives of many travelers. When the defect is discovered the workman gets the blame.

"If this condition of affairs obtains to any extent it will mean the ultimate extinction of unionism. As a consequence, every union man considers it his duty never to accept piecework. He realizes, as every mechanic now does, that it is no longer an age when the ability of the workman is what the employer pays for, but rather the organization of his craft. This is a fact patent to every one who has studied the labor movement."

To elucidate his point Mr. Wilson continued:

A COMPARISON MADE.

"A bricklayer may make a mistake of a quarter or a half an inch and by one stroke of his trowel and with a little mortar the defect is remedied. But the machinist is a man whose work must be accurate to the thousandth part of an inch. In a railroad shop, if a machinist should fit an axle and it were the thickness of a hair short, over $100 worth of property would be destroyed and he would be discharged. It would mean a 500-mile trip for his next opportunity to get a situation.

"Notwithstanding all of this, the bricklayer, because his craft is organized, receives $5 a day for eight hours' work, whereas a machinist is satisfied if he receives $3 a day for nine hours. Take the street sweepers and the newsboys of a city like Pittsburgh. Either one of these men as individuals receives more wages for shorter hours than do the machinists—the most skilled artisans in the world today—and the men to whom the United States owes its supremacy in the mechanical world.

"We cannot look at any article, from a chair to a piece of wallpaper, that in the reproduction of which the machinist has not had considerable to do."

There are 17 lodges in the Pittsburgh district, all under the jurisdiction of Pittsburgh district lodge No. 2. They have a membership of nearly 3,300. W. A. Shaw is the business agent and is one of the best-posted members of the craft hereabout.

Suit Interesting to Local Men.

Members of the local Knights of Labor assemblies are interested in the suit which is to be tried in Washington on Tuesday. John W. Hayes, former secretary of the organization, brought suit to restrain Simon Burns of Pittsburgh from exercising the duties of the officer of general master workman. If Hayes wins the federal court will have to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the organization.

FOUR PALMISTS WERE ARRESTED

They Had Predicted the Future for Pittsburgh's Four Hundred.

PATRONS COMPLAINED

Fashionable People Were Dissatisfied With Their Story of the Future and Recited Their Troubles to Police Officials.

Four alleged fortune tellers who are said to have made bad forecasts of the future yesterday were arrested by Police Inspector Fred Will, in consequence scores of wealthy residents of the two cities who have been dependent upon the oracles will be sorely perplexed as to the laying of their plans for the morrow.

The defendants are W. W. Kenilworth of No. 315 Penn avenue, Mrs. Ella Duvall of 328 Penn avenue, and Senor and Madame J. S. DeOvies of No. 438 Penn avenue. Each furnished bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before Police Magistrate Bernard McKenna.

The offices of the defendants were tightly closed yesterday afternoon. A reporter for The Gazette found this notice on the door of Senor DeOvies' apartment in the third floor of the house at No. 438 Penn avenue: "Out of the city. Will return Monday."

Continuous rapping at the door brought no response from within, but finally a young woman, who appeared to be an apprentice in the fortune-telling business, came along the narrow, dimly lighted hallway. She was willing to answer all questions, but professed to know little of the suits which had been entered by the police. She offered to read the reporter's hand.

PUZZLED THE PALMIST.

"You will write a very nice account of this," she said, tracing the ridges of the newspaperman's extended palm as well as she could in the meager light.

"Do you think I'll get a 'scoop?'" asked the reporter.

The amateur palmist did not understand this strange phraseology, but was unwilling to admit that "scoop" was a new word to her, and led the way to a window to examine the hand more closely.

"Oh, yes, you will," she said. "I see it in that line there. You will take a long journey on wheels and it looks as though you would ride on a pass."

This was particularly encouraging and the reporter told her to go on.

"You go to the theater a great deal, and always sit near the stage—no, I believe you go behind the scenes very often and know many actresses."

"No, no," interruped the patron, but the palmist continued:

"You are going to get money. It looks as though you would get an increase in salary."

WANTED BOTH HANDS READ.

This was flattering to the superlative degree, and the reporter dropped his hat and umbrella and stitched out both hands. After this the balance of the reading sounded commonplace and the reporter sought other fortune tellers.

The palmists had their offices in the center of the fashionable shopping district and their patrons included many of the best known people of the city. High prices were charged and they reveled in the future, settling case of love and matrimony, births and deaths, and giving pointers on business ventures and tips on the stock markets with equal facility. It is stated that the prices charged by DeOvies was $1 for 20 minutes' reading of the palm and $2 for a full reading. Mrs. Duvall's fee was $1 for women and $2 for men. Kenilworth, whose professional name is "Zoza," had a flat rate of $2. It is said that he is engaged to be married tomorrow to Mrs. Bohm, a well-to-do Philadelphia woman.

The police were led to institute their crusade because many of the patrons of the fortune tellers had been disappointed. In some cases the future was predicted as a pathway of roses, and in a few days it was discovered that the way of the morrow was strewn with thorns.

ORACLE WAS GOING WRONG.

When this turn of affairs was realized letters began pouring into the office of Supt. John McAleese of the bureau of police, informing him that the palmists had a miscue on the future and asked him to prosecute. This correspondence became so voluminous that the superintendent began to suspect something wrong. He called in Inspector Will, and said:

"Fred, go down on Penn avenue with a plain-clothes man and skirmish among the palmists. I understand that there is something wrong with the oracle."

The inspector obeyed, and in order to get the necessary evidence asked to have his own palm inspected. The first thing they told him was that he was about to lose his job. This was a cruel blow, and when he reported to his chief the inspector complained:

"Superintendent, they told me that I would be fired."

"I'm sorry, Fred, but we shall have to do our duty. It's hardly surprising that the people are kicking if all were treated like you. Go and hunt up 'Zoza,' perhaps he will tell you something better. Ask him how the pumpkin crop will be this year. I'm more interested in farming just know, you know."

TWO EXCLUSIVE PALMISTS.

"Zoza" and Mrs. Duvall did not give public readings and two women were secured to visit the private parlors of these more exclusive palmists. This piece of strategy was successfully worked and the evidence was secured upon which to make the information.

"Zoza" is liberally patronized by the "400," and is frequently called upon to give readings at parties and receptions. Senor DeOvies formerly was located at Atalntic City, and last summer did an immense business. He has traveled throughout the world and is a noted linguist. With Madame DeOvies he boarded at the Hotel Lincoln, and is well-known among the most influential people of the city.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS WILL MOVE IN APRIL

The places and time of meetings of a number of organizations will be changed after April 1. The Building Trades council will move from No. 425 Diamond street to old Odd Fellows hall, No. 225 Fourth avenue, and the building will be known as Building Trades Council hall. The tinlayers' helpers, local union No. 26, will meet there every Monday evening; local union No. 27 of the plumbers, every Tuesday evening; local union No. 31 of the plasterers, every Wednesday evening; local union No. 154 of the boilermakers, every Friday evening. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is fitting up the hall at Grant and Third avenue. Local unions Nos. 5 and 14 will meet there, the former on Friday and the latter on Thursday evening. Local union No. 9 of the layers will meet in the new hall on Tuesday evenings and local union No. 1 of slate and tile roofers on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Want to Unionize a Brewery.

Representatives of the Building Trades Council of Pittsburgh will shortly inspect the Chartiers Valley Brewing Company, preparatory to unionizing the plant.

CITIZENS OBJECT TO PEST HOUSE

Court Hears Equity Suit to Restrain Allegheny from Using Hospital.

LIBERAL OFFER TO CITY

Plaintiffs Will Pay All Costs of Removal and Erect a New Building—Allege Sewers Are Too Near.

Judge Marshall Brown held a hearing in the equity suit filed by Charles A. Hanzell and other citizens of Allegheny and the Eagle Foundry & Machine Company and the Central Valve & Construction Company against the city of Allegheny to restrain it from using a building on Main street as a pest house. At the conclusion of the taking of testimony Judge Brown remarked:

"I wish I had $1,000,000. I would give Allegheny an emergency hospital, but that has nothing to do with this case."

The court decided to hear arguments Monday afternoon, but it was intimated by Judge Brown that the restraining order would be granted. The plaintiffs were represented by Attorney Willis F. McCook and the interests of the city were looked after by its solicitor, Attorney Charles P. Lang.

The bill sets forth that the proposed pest house is located between the Allegheny river and River avenue, and that it was formerly used as a dog pound. It is said the city has expended about $300 for furnishing the building, which it intended to occupy yesterday.

DANGER IN FLOOD TIME.

It is set forth that the Butchers run sewer that drains a large part of the city empties into the river a few feet from the building, while the sewer from the proposed pest house will empty into the river a short distance away, and consequently at times of high water the debris will be backed into the cellars of the adjoining buildings. It is declared that there are 1,800 persons living in the immediate locality, that the houses are built in a thickly populated neighborhood, and that the presence of a pest house will be a menace to health and injurious to business. It is charged that the existence of a pest house at that point will be injurious to the employes of manufacturing establishments in that neighborhood.

It is also set forth that the location is an improper and unnecessary one, that the building proposed to be used is not a suitable one and that its existence as a pest house would diminish the value of property.

DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

For the defense it was claimed that the building had been used for the burning of garbage and for consuming infected clothing for years. It is declared that instead of the city having expended $300 it has spent $1,200. It is denied the Butchers run sewer drains this particular neighborhood, but it was built to drain a neighborhood a mile away. It is set forth the pest house has a private sewer to the river, and it is denied that the water can back into the cellars in that locality by reason of the high altitude of the ground.

It is stated that there are not 20 persons dwelling within 500 feet of the building, or that it is settled in a thickly populated neighborhood. It is declared that smallpox is prevalent in this locality, and it would be less dangerous to have a hospital at this point than it would be to take patients through the streets. It is stated that there are 30 cases of smallpox in the vicinity of the proposed pest house, and that the present hospital on Nunnery Hill is overcrowded; also that the city has no other available site.

For the defendants Henry Albrecht, director of the department of public safety, said it would take two months to move the building to the site of the present hospital.

OFFER WAS DECLINED.

Mr. McCook offered to put up a like building on the Nunnery Hill property within a week if the city would furnish the material, but the director said he had no authority to make such a contract. In speaking of smallpox patients Mr. Albrecht made the remark that "Pittsburgh has run a lot of them over on us."

James A. McLaughlin, superintendent of the bureau of health, said that it was impossible to obtain another suitable site for the pest house.

A number of doctors gave it as their opinions that it is very doubtful that smallpox can be contracted by bacteria in the air.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. McCook said his clients would defray the expense of the building of an annex and remove the proposed pest house if the city would agree to furnish the material and place it on the Nunnery Hill site. Mr. Lang contended that this would not meet the present emergency.

ASKS COURT FOR ANOTHER CHANCE

Mrs. Caldwell Makes Additional Charges Against Her Husband.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Emma A. Caldwell against Dr. William S. Caldwell, an Allegheny dentist, was directed to be reopened by Judge James B. Macfarlane, in order to take additional testimony.

Her application for a decree was dismissed by the same court last Saturday. The court says that this practice of reopening or referring divorce cases back to the commissioner is not one to be encouraged. He said that the decree had been refused because the libellant had not produced sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of cruel treatment, but in view of her affidavit he thought she should be permitted to submit further testimony.

Mrs. Caldwell's affidavit is lengthy. She says William Powell will testify that on Palm Sunday, 1902, he and Mrs. Powell were at the Caldwell home and started for church with Mrs. Caldwell, which angered the doctor, and he called the trio vile names as they were leaving. Mrs. Caldwell says that Mrs. Lyda Hogan will testify that in April, 1902, the doctor kicked his little boy up the stairs, from the first floor to the second, because he had not fed his dogs in a suitable way.

Mrs. Hogan says the doctor kept two to five dogs and neglected his office and compelled patients to wait on him while he played and worked with the dogs. A number of other witnesses, it is alleged, will testify to having knowledge of Dr. Caldwell's alleged habits of abuse and that he was accustomed to swear and use vile language to her.

The following libels in divorce were filed yesterday: Mary Suchar against George Suchar, infidelity; Anna B. Douglas against Samuel O. Douglas, desertion; Caterina Costelli against Guiseppi Costelli, desertion; George M. Marshall against Nettie May Marshall, desertion; Fannie Birdenbach against George Berdenbach, infidelity; William D. Thomas against Clara Thomas, on the grounds that the respondent had been married to Charles Schultz at the time she was married to libellant; D. J. Davis against Alice L. Davis, desertion; Sarah Cohen against Harry Cohen, desertion; Mary S. Taylor against William Taylor, cruelty; Herbert E. King against Mary L. King, desertion.

In the case of Emma A. Walker against Charles P. Walker a petition was filed by the libellant for a rule on the respondent to show cause why an attachment should not be issued for failing to comply with an order of court. She says in October, 1902, an order was made directing him to pay his wife $200 a month from November 1, 1902, and that the amount for November and December, 1902, was paid, but that alimony of January and February, 1903, has not yet been paid, and payment was refused.

MRS. JOHNSTON WINS.

After an All Night Session Jury Grants Her Divorce from Bed and Board.

The jury in the divorce case of Mrs. Mary B. Johnston against William J. Johnston returned a verdict of divorce from bed and board. After an all-night session the verdict was reached shortly before the return was made yesterday morning.

Under this finding neither party to the suit can marry again, and the court will fix the amount of alimony to be paid. The divorce was granted on the grounds of cruel treatment only.

Policeman Sued for Slander.

Charles E. Allison entered suit for $10,000 damages for alleged slander against Police Officer John Kyle. The plaintiff, who is the manager of the Sheraden electric works, declares that he had never been guilty of having attempted to take his own life, and was never addicted to the habit of using cocaine or any drug of a like character. He declares that Kyle declared that he had shot himself; that the plaintiff used cocaine, and that he had been treated by a physician to get it out of his system. It is also stated that the defendant had said that the plaintiff had sent himself a package through the mail and that the package contained a loaded revolver which was arranged so that it would explode when the package would be opened. Allison says all this is untrue.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

J. H. Hysong, the Braddock dentist convicted of assault and battery committed on his brother, was fined $15 and costs in quarter sessions court.

Charles Davis, J. A. Hemphill and W. H. Ellis were appointed to confer with a similar number of viewers from Westmoreland county and report on the construction of a bridge from Natrona to Braeburn.

Habeas corpus proceedings to secure possession of Henrietta McDonald were begun by W. J. McDonald, and the writ made returnable next Saturday. It is alleged she is restrained by Lillian Chambers and the Home of the Friendless.

A decree was handed down in the court of quarter sessions incorporating the village of Dravosburg into a borough. The court has set May 5 as the date for the election of borough officers. The town has a 7,460 foot frontage on the Monongahela river.

The Southern society of Pittsburgh has applied for a charter. E. G. Niceswaner, G. C. Marshall, R. F. Wendel and W. Larue Thomas are named as trustees. Attorney Samuel Grahana represents the society. It is proposed to keep up the love and memory of southern associations.

A preliminary injunction was granted restraining M. W. Donnelly from working a certain laundry route for other than the Imperial Laundry Company. Donnelly, who formerly worked for the plaintiff company, and had a dispute with them, is said to be working for a competitor in violation of a contract.

Alderman W. F. Walsh of the West End asked Judge Macfarlane to set aside a part of the verdict in the case of Stroud Leonard, charged with false pretenses, in which the jury placed the costs on the alderman. John Valentine appeared as the prosecutor, and it was charged Leonard had defrauded him out of a $10 boarding house bill. The jury in acquitting placed the costs on Alderman Walsh and named him as the "real prosecutor." The court set aside the costs.

CAULKERS UNION GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP

The National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America has made remarkable gains in membership during the week. Edgar Flesher, secretary of local union No. 15, Homestead, has perfected the new organization at McKeesport. It will be known as local union No. 45 and now has 94 members. Officers have been elected as follows: President, John H. Snider; vice president, William Sinclair; financial secretary, O. D. Aultman; recording secretary, S. F. Cary; treasurer, E. S. Walker. The membership of local union No. 36 of West Elizabeth has increased to 105, and 95 applicants will be admitted at a meeting tomorrow night. Local union No. 15 of Homestead now has 185 members.

Organizing by the Miners.

A new local of miners was organized at Willocks with over 500 members. Organizer William Little formed a local at the Chamouni mines. Meetings for similar purposes will be held at the Peoples Company coal mines, at Monongahela City, the Anchor mine at Center and Toms run, tomorrow evening and at Bruce station on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday President Patrick Dolan and Secretary William Dodds will confer with the mine operators of the Beaver district at Beaver relative to an agreement on the wage scale.

FERRYBOAT ALMOST LOSES PADDLE WHEEL

NEW YORK, March 21.—(Special.)—The Long Island railroad ferryboat Bay Harbor broke her shaft today and came near losing her port paddlewheel. When about one boat length away from her slip the shaft parted and, let the big paddlewheel drop in toward the women's cabin, pushing the woodwork about two feet into the narrow passageway which leads from the forward to the after cabin. The boat was headed for the slip and drifted in without mishap. About 23 women were in the cabin but none was injured.

LAKE SHORE LIMITED DELAYED IN OHIO

CLEVELAND, March 21.—The engine and four cars of the westbound Twentieth Century Lake Shore limited were derailed at Ashtabula early today. No one was injured. The cause of the accident is not definitely known. Fortunately the train had been slowed down a moment previous to the derailment or a serious wreck would have resulted. The passengers were brought to Cleveland on an extra train and sent west after a delay of two hours.

Robbers Burn Money.

PADUCAH, KY., March 21.—Robbers early today tried to open the vaults in the Deposit bank in Bardwell and secured in the neighborhood of $5,000. The vault is a total wreck and the charge was so strong that some of the currency, of which there was $2,500, was burned. The robbers escaped.

George W. Manuett Drops Dead.

TACOMA, WASH., March 21.—George W. Manuett, aged 61 years, an old resident of Tacoma, fell dead on the sidewalk last evening. On his person, besides letters identifying him, were bank notes and certificates of deposit to the value of between $7,000 and $8,000. He has a brother at Wilcox, Pa.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

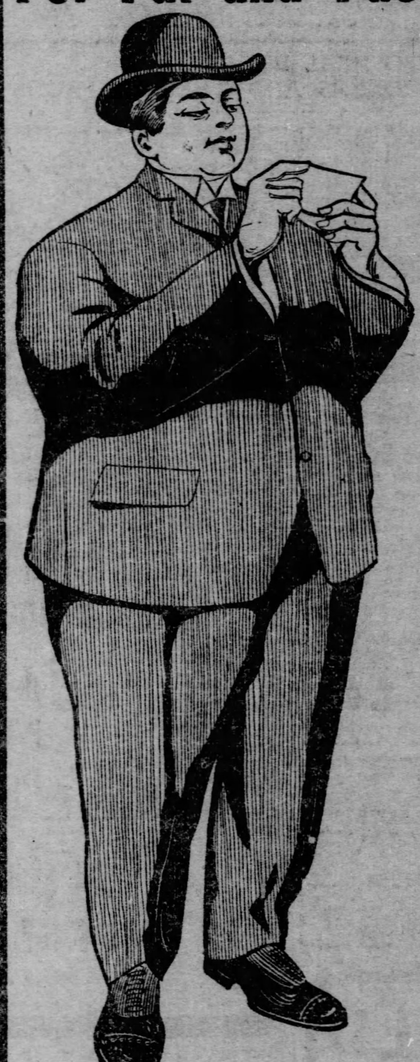
The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Nicholas Kieffer.....Pittsburgh
Bridget Daily.....Allegheny
Jacob Caplan.....Pittsburgh
Ida Self.....Pittsburgh
John Myers.....Cliff Mine, Pa.
Annie Rohr.....Cliff Mine, Pa.

PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO., 227 FIFTH AVENUE.

Here's a "Fat" Offer For Fat and Fashionable Dressers

SUITS TO ORDER FOR $15



Thin Fellows Equally Well Cared For

The fat man is the friend of the good tailor. He is always particular about the fit and style of his clothes. And it's worth while taking trouble with him, because he shows his clothing off to good advantage.

We want to make a Spring suit for every fat man in Allegheny county. And we guarantee to give complete satisfaction in style, fit and fabric, even to the most fastidious dressers, for $15 to $30.

We can make better suits for less money than other people, because we make more of them. We have large stores in the leading cities of the country. We control the output of a number of the best domestic mills and are among the largest importers of foreign weaves.

We employ the best cutters in the country. And fat or lean, we guarantee to fit you and please you perfectly.

We employ none but Union tailors.
All garments made on the premises.

Pittsburgh Tailoring Co.
227 FIFTH AVENUE.

5 DROPS
TRADE MARK

CURES RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, KIDNEY TROUBLE and all KINDRED DISEASES

"5-DROPS" will cure Rheumatism in any of its forms or stages of development. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and is caused by poisonous matter (uric acid) being retained in the blood. "5-DROPS" cures this dreadful malady by eliminating from the blood, this poison and any other impurities which may prevent perfect circulation. This is the only way in which a permanent cure may be obtained. With the blood pure, perfect circulation is assured, and disease is an impossibility. Polluted blood is the source of almost all diseases, effecting every organ of the body and causing endless suffering. The fact that "5-DROPS" will cure Rheumatism, proves it to be the most powerful blood purifier ever discovered.

Neuralgia is caused by the blood being impure, resulting in the impairment of the nervous system. The lack of nerve force brings a contraction of the nerve centers which is certain to cause the most intense pain. "5-DROPS" will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure of this dreadful malady. It cleanses the blood, starts perfect circulation, stops the pain, and is a remarkably short time restores the nerves to a normal condition.

Kidney Trouble, that most dangerous and painful disease can be cured by this remedy. It acts on the blood; purifying it and at the same time cleansing the Kidneys of all impurities. It removes the poison from the system and restores the kidneys and liver to their normal condition. If you are suffering from Kidney Trouble or Liver Complaint you should not fail to secure a bottle of "5-DROPS" at once.

FREE COUPON No. 282
Cut this out and send it with your name and address to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

Large Size Bottle (300 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

Ask your Druggist for the "SWANSON PILL," a sure cure for Constipation. PRICE 25 CENTS.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160, 162, 164 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.